











Treas. U.S. Treasury Depo

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Secretary of the Treasury

ON

THE STATE OF THE FINANCES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1921

With Appendices

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CONTENTS.

PORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY:	Page,
Introduction	1
Introduction. Refunding of the short-dated debt.	3
Revenue revision	6
Taxation and revenue	11
Surtaxes.	14
Destruction of incentive.	16
Need for new capital	17
Diversion of capital.	18
Diversion of capital. Freedom of business transactions essential.	19
Injurious effect of high rates on the revenues	20
Business profits	21
Estate tax	22
The remedy	25
Bureau of Internal Revenue	26
Prohibition and parcotic enforcement	30
Economy in Government expenditures, budget system	31
Loans to foreign Governments.	32
Funding legislation.	40
Loans to foreign Governments Funding legislation. International financial situation.	42
Domestic credit situation	43
War Finance Corporation and its activities	49
Soldiers' honus	55
Soldiers' bonus Securities owned by the United States Government.	56
Transactions in the interest-bearing public debt of the United States	58
Bonds purchased from repayments of foreign loans	60
Cumulative sinking fund	61
Cumulative sinking fund. Expenditures for the sinking fund.	62
Five per cent bond purchase fund	63
Bonds and notes retired on miscellaneous accounts	64
Treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness.	65
Market prices of Liberty bonds and Victory notes	69
Government savings securities.	71
Savings securities for 1921.	74
Savings securities for 1922.	77
Railroads.	78
Section 204	78
Section 209	79
Section 210	80
Discontinuance of the subtreasuries	80
Deposits of Government funds.	84
Gold	87
Gold production.	90
Russian gold	91
Silver.	91
The mints.	92
Federal Farm Loan System.	93
	94
Joint-stock land banks. Farmers' seed-grain loans.	94
War risk insurance.	95
Poerganization	96
Reorganization	101
War risk organization and personnel Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief act and bonds.	101
District of Columbia teachers' retirement fund.	102
Hospitalization.	103
HUSPItalizatiuli	700

RE	PORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—Continued. Public Health Service	Page 109
	Coast Guard	11:
	Ice patrol	11:
	Winter cruising	11:
	Cruises in northern waters	113
	Anchorage and movements of vessels	114
	Derelicts	114
	Coastal communication	11.
	Aviation	114
	Coast Guard repair depot	118
	Vessels and stations	118
	Customs laws	118
	Other activities	118
	Commissioned personnel	110
	Customs Bureau of Engraving and Printing	110
	Bureau of Engraving and Printing	119
	Public buildings	119
	Inter-American High Commission	120
	General Supply Committee.	122
	Checking accounts of Government corporations and Railroad Administra-	
	tion maintained with Treasurer of United States	12:
	New currency designs	124
	Treasury organization	128
	Personnel	126
	Retirement of civil-service employees.	127
	Surety bonds. Annual report of delinquencies of disbursing officers in the rendition of	129
	Annual report of delinquencies of disbursing officers in the rendition of	
	their accounts. Recognition of attorneys and agents representing claimants before the Treas-	129
	Recognition of attorneys and agents representing claimants before the Treas-	
	ury and offices thereof	130
	Panama Canal	131
	Finances	132
	Receipts and expenditures, 1921	132
	Postal Service	136
	Sinking fund. Condition of the Treasury June 30, 1921.	137
	Condition of the Treasury June 30, 1921.	137
	Comparison of receipts, fiscal years 1921 and 1920.	140
	Comparison of disbursements, fiscal years 1921 and 1920.	142
	Summary of receipts and expenditures, 1921, and estimated receipts and ex-	
	penditures, 1922 and 1923	151
	Classified ordinary expenditures, 1920 and 1921, etc	154
	Public debt expenditures and receipts, etc	155
	Estimated receipts and expenditures, 1922	156
	Estimated postal revenues, 1922.	156
	Estimated postal revenues, 1922. Classification of estimated ordinary expenditures, 1922.	156
	Estimated receipts and expenditures, fiscal year 1923	158
	Estimated postal revenues, fiscal year 1923. Classification of estimated ordinary expenditures, fiscal year 1923.	159
	Classification of estimated ordinary expenditures, fiscal year 1923	159
	Estimated internal-revenue receipts under revenue act approved Novem-	170
	ber 23, 1921	160
	ber 23, 1921. Estimate of miscellaneous receipts for fiscal years 1922 and 1923, by de-	
	partments, etc	161
	Estimates for 1923 and appropriations for 1922. Statement of estimates of appropriations for 1923 compared with appropria-	161
	Statement of estimates of appropriations for 1923 compared with appropria-	
	tions for 1922.	162
	Exhibit of appropriations for 1922.	163
		1
	Exhibits accompanying the report on the finances.	
	Exhibit 1: Certificates of indebtedness: Total issues and amount issued	
	through each Federal reserve bank and Treasury Department	169
	Exhibit 2: Issues and retirements, certificates of indebtedness, fiscal year	
		174
	1921 Exhibits 3 to 12, inclusive: Department Circulars Nos. 214, 222, 227, 232,	
	235, 238, 241, 246, 255, 264, certificates of indebtedness	7-189
	Exhibits 13 and 14: Department Circulars 240 and 256. Treasury notes 19	0 - 192

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY-Continued.	Page.
Exhibits 15 to 21: Offers to redeem before maturity Treasury certificates of	2 705
indebtedness	0-190
trust companies accompanying offers of Treasury certificates of indebted	
mode 1	5-203
Exhibit 26: Statement of the public debt of the United States, June 30,	
1991	206
Exhibit 27: Preliminary statement of the public debt, Oct. 31, 1921	214
Exhibit 28: Quarterly comparative public debt statement, showing also	214
figures for Aug. 31, 1919, when war debt was at its peak	214
Exhibit 29: Sections 204, 209, and 210 of transportation act 1920, as	215
amended	210
tively less deductions therefrom for indebtedness to the President to	
Nov 15 1921 inclusive made to carriers in respect to the reimburse-	
ment of deficits provided in section 204 of the transportation act 1920,	000
asamended	22 2
Exhibit 31: Amounts of advances, partial payments, and final payments,	
respectively, to Nov. 15, 1921, inclusive, made to carriers in respect to the guaranty provided in section 209 of the transportation act 1920, as	
amended	223
Exhibit 32: Amounts of loans to Nov. 15, 1921, inclusive, made to carriers	
under section 210 of the transportation act 1920, as amended, and amounts	
-f nemerous anta an auch loona	227
Exhibit 33: Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury of July 2, 1921, to Hon.	229
Joseph S. Frelinghuysen Exhibit 34: Address of the President of the United States delivered to the	449
Senate on July 12, 1921, relative to the soldiers' adjusted compensation	
bill	232
Exhibit 35: Statement showing the transactions of the fiscal year 1921 on	
the bosis of the daily Treasury statements	236
Exhibit 36: Cash expenditures of the Government for fiscal years 1917 to	000
1921 inclusive as published in the daily Treasury statements	238
Exhibit 37: Classified receipts and disbursements of the United States Government, exclusive of the principal of the public debt, by months, from	
Apr. 6, 1917, to Oct. 31, 1921, as published in daily Treasury statements.	240
Exhibit 38: Public debt of the United States; recapitulation of issues and	
retirements fiscal year 1921	243
Exhibit 39. Issues and retirements, prewar loans matured, fiscal year 1921.	247
Exhibit 40: Issues and retirements, debt bearing no interest, fiscal year	947
1921.	247
Exhibit 41: Issues and retirements, prewar loans unmatured, fiscal year 1921.	247
Exhibit 42: Issues and retirements, Treasury (war) savings securities, fiscal	
	251
year 1921 Exhibit 43: Issues and retirements, first Liberty loan of 1932–1947, fiscal	0.50
year 1921	252
Exhibit 44: Issues and retirements, second Liberty loan of 1927-1942, fiscal	254
year 1921. Exhibit 45: Issues and retirements, third Liberty loan of 1928, fiscal year	
1921	255
Exhibit 46: Issues and retirements, fourth Liberty loan of 1933-1938, fiscal	
year 1921. Exhibit 47: Issues and retirements, Victory Liberty loan of 1922–1923, fiscal	OFF
year 1921	257
Exhibit 48: Liberty bonds and Victory notes, recapitulation of denomina-	258
tional exchanges. Exhibit 49: Conversion transactions, Nov. 15, 1917, to June 30, 1921	260
Exhibit 50: Liberty loans outstanding, by denominations, June 30, 1921	202
Exhibit 51. Liberty bonds. Victory notes, Treasury notes, and certificates	
of indebtedness securities account, showing by denominations the	
amounts delivered, retired, and outstanding, fiscal year 1921	268
Exhibit 52: Liberty bonds, Victory notes, Treasury notes, and certificates of indebtedness, deliveries, retirements, and outstanding, fiscal year	
of indebtedness, deliveries, retirements, and outstanding, usear year 1921.	272
1021	

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—Continued.	Page.
Exhibit 53: Department Circular No. 225, receipt of Liberty bonds and Victory notes for estate or inheritance taxes	1 . 276
Victory notes for estate or inheritance taxes Exhibit 54: Department Circular No. 239, Victory Liberty loan subscriptions in default	. 296
tions in default	3,
series of 1921 Exhibit 56: Department Circular No. 216, agencies for the distribution and	. 2 97
sale of Treasury savings securities during 1921. Exhibit 57: Department Circular No. 217, further regulations governing	. 308
Exhibit 57: Department Circular No. 217, further regulations governing Treasury savings certificates, series 1918, 1919, and 1920	316
Exhibit 58: Department Circular No. 220, surrender of war-savings certificates and stamps, series of 1920; Treasury savings certificates, series of	f
1920, and thrift stamps held by authorized agents and sales stations Exhibit 59: Department Circular No. 149 (revised), Treasury savings cer	. 323
tificates Exhibits 60 to 66, inclusive: Department Circulars Nos. 213, 219, 221, 223	. 327
224, 226, and 228, discontinuance of subtreasuries. Exhibit 67: Department Circular No. 230, laws and regulations governing	333–339
Exhibit 67: Department Circular No. 230, laws and regulations governing the recognition of attorneys and agents and other persons representing	g g
claimants before the Treasury Department and offices thereof Exhibit 68: Letter of Secretary of the Treasury Apr. 30, 1921, to the chair	. 340
man of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representa	,-
tives Exhibit 69: Revision of internal taxes—statement of Secretary Mello.	. 349 n
before the Committee on Ways and Means, Aug. 4, 1921. Exhibit 70: Summary of statement by the Secretary of the Treasury fo	. 362
the Committee on Ways and Means	. 363
Exhibit 71: Letter of Secretary of the Treasury of Aug. 10, 1921, to Committee on Ways and Means. Exhibit 72: Statement, the White House, relative to internal taxation, Aug	. 369
Exhibit 72: Statement, the White House, relative to internal taxation, Aug 13, 1921.	372
Exhibit 73: Number of employees retired under act of May 22, 1920, and total annual compensation received by such employees at the time of	d
retirement Exhibit 74: Number of employees in Treasury Department, by months	
from October 1920 to October 1921 inclusive	374
Exhibit 75: Letter of Secretary of the Treasury Sept. 30, 1921, to Hon	
Tasker L. Oddie on the gold bonus bill. Exhibit 76: Letter of Secretary of the Treasury to Hon. Louis T. Mc	- 070
Fadden with respect to proposed constitutional amendment to restrict the issue of tax-exempt securities.	. 379
Exhibit 77: Department Circular No. 244, supervision of bureaus and office of the Treasury Department and divisions of the office of the Secretary of	8
the Treasury by the Under Secretary of the Treasury and the Assistan	.t
Secretaries of the Treasury	381
to 1921, inclusive.	. 383
Abstracts of reports of bureaus and divisions.	
Treasurer of the United States.	. 391
Comptroller of the Currency. Number of national banks reporting, loans, cash in vault, total de	. 397
posits, etc., June 30, 1920 and 1921 Banks under State supervision.	. 398
All reporting banks in the United States. Number of national banks organized, consolidated under act of Nov	7.
7, 1918, etc., June 30, 1921 Mint Service.	. 402
Operations of the mints and assay offices	. 403
Special coin issues. Stock of coin and bullion in the United States.	. 406
Production of gold and silver. Industrial arts	. 406
Export of gold coin	. 407
Deposits, income, expenses, and employees.	407

CONTENTS.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY-Continued.	Page. 409
Bureau of Internal Revenue	410
Cost of administration.	411
Income and profits taxes. Committee on Appeals and Review.	
Sales taxes	411
Capital-stock tax	412
Estate tax	412
Child-labor tax	412
Tobacco	412
Oleomargarine	412
Collection field service	413
Solicitor's Office, Civil Division	413
Penal Division	413
National prohibition	413
Bureau and field personnel	414
Bureau of War Risk Insurance	414
Marine and Seamen's Division.	414 416
Allotment and Allowance Division	
Insurance Division	421
Medical Division	425
Legal Division	427
Finance Division	400
Mail section	431
Contact service section	431
Personnel	432
Bureau of Engraving and Printing.	432
Customs Office of the Supervising Architect.	433
Office of the Supervising Architect	435
Buildings Statement of claims filed under act of Congress approved Aug. 25, 1919,	436
Statement of claims filed under act of Congress approved Aug. 25, 1919,	441
etc	
Statement of appropriations	
in each class, etc	
Public Health Service.	446
Scientific Research Division.	446
Division of Domestic (Interstate) Quarantine	447
Division of Foreign and Insular Quarantine and Immigration	447
Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics	448
Division of Marine Hospitals and Relief	449
Division of Personnel and Accounts	
Division of Venereal Diseases	
General inspection service	451
Educational section	452 452
Chief clerk's office	453
Coast Guard	
Ice patrol to promote safety at sea	455
Winter cruising.	
Cruises in northern waters	
Anchorage and movements of vessels	457
Florida coast patrol	458
Removal of derelicts	458
Coastal communication	
Aviation	
Recruiting	
Coast Guard Academy	
Coast Guard repair depot	
Discipline	
New vessels.	
Stations	
Enforcement of customs laws	
Other activities	

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—Continued.	
Coast Guard—Continued.	Page.
Repairs and improvements to vessels and stations. Award of life-saving medals	$\begin{array}{ccc} & 462 \\ & 463 \end{array}$
Loans and Currency	
Loans and Currency. Interest-bearing debt of the United States, changes during fiscal ye	ar
1921. Interest on registered bonds and notes and registered certificates	466
Interest on registered bonds and notes and registered certificates	of
indebtedness. Insular and District of Columbia loans, changes during year.	466
Circulation.	468
Paper custody	469
Custody of Federal reserve notes, series 1914 and 1918	469
War loan registered issues and interest payments, fiscal year 1921	470
Claims of lost, stolen, mutilated, or destroyed interest-bearing securities, fiscal year 1921.	
Register of the Treasury.	
Retired securities received, examined, and filed in the Register	
Office, fiscal year 1921	475
Division of Deposits.	476
Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants. Warrants issued during the fiscal year 1921.	477 478
General fund.	
Public moneys	
Fiscal officers' accounts.	480
Alien Property Custodian account.	480
Purchase of farm loan bonds. Civil service retirement and disability fund.	480 481
Secret Service Division	481
Division of Printing and Stationery	482
Printing and binding.	482
Stationery. Postage and materials for bookbinder.	484
Postage and materials for bookbinder.	485 485
Department advertising Disbursing clerk	486
General Supply Committee	487
Tables accompanying the report on the finances.	
Table A.—Statement of the outstanding principal of the public debt	of
the United States June 30, 1921. Table B.—Statement of the outstanding principal of the public debt	497
the United States on the 1st of July of each year from 188	56
to 1921, inclusive.	505
to 1921, inclusive	у
notes, and of deposits and redemptions in bank note accoun	t.
fiscal year 1921. Table D.—Population, ordinary receipts, and disbursements of the Go	507
ernment from 1840 to 1921, exclusive of postal, and po	or
capita on receipts and per capita on disbursements	
Table E.—Statement showing ordinary receipts and disbursements of the	ne
Government by fiscal years; net gold and available cash i	n
the Treasury at the end of each fiscal year, and imports an	d 510
exports of gold from 1897 to 1921, inclusive	510
gold reserve, by calendar years from 1791 to 1842 and by fi	8-
cal years from 1843 to 1921	511
Table G.—Receipts and disbursements of the United States	. 512
Table H.—Internal and customs receipts and expenses of collecting, from	
Table I.—Statement of coin and paper circulation of the United State	. 525
from 1860 to 1921, inclusive, and amount of circulation pe	er
capita	. 527
Table J.—Collections, expenses, and average number of persons employe	$^{\mathrm{d}}$
in the Internal Revenue Service, fiscal year 1921	528
issued by office of Secretary of Treasury from July 1, 1920)
to June 30, 1921	. 529

REPORT OF THE TREASURER:	Page
Receipts and disbursements for 1920 and 1921	53
Danama Canal	
Panama Canal	53
Receipts and dispursements on account of the Post Office Department	53
Transactions in the public debt	53
Net earnings derived from Federal reserve banks	538
Payment of obligations of foreign Governments.	538
Cumulative sinking fund	539
Currency issued and redeemed	539
Payment of interest on registered bonds of the United States	540
Reserve and trust funds	540
Redemption of notes in gold	540
State of the Treasury, general fund—cash in the vaults	54
Net available cash balance, 1914 to 1921.	543
Gold in Treasury from 1914.	543
Bonds held as security for bank circulation and deposits	549
Donds held as security for pank circulation and deposits.	
Bonds held as security for postal-savings funds.	54
Postal-savings bonds and investments therein	54
Withdrawal of bonds to secure circulation Lawful money deposits for retirement of bank circulation	54^{4}
Lawful money deposits for retirement of bank circulation	548
Depositaries of the United States	548
Public moneys in depositary banks	548
Public moneys in depositary banks Interest on public moneys held in depositary banks	546
Gold fund, Federal Reserve Board Monetary stock, 1920 and 1921	547
Monetary stock, 1920 and 1921	547
Ratio of gold to total stock of money.	548
Money in circulation	548
Circulation and nonulation	548
Circulation and population Paper currency issued directly by the Government.	549
Taper currency issued unectry by the dovernment.	
United States notes.	549
Treasury notes of 1890.	550
Gold certificates.	55]
Silver certificates.	551
Changes in denominations during fiscal year 1921.	552
Pieces of United States paper currency outstanding	552
Cost of paper currency	552
Average life of paper currency. Paper currency prepared for issue and amount issued.	553
Paper currency prepared for issue and amount issued	554
Paper currency held in the reserve vault.	555
Paper currency redeemed	555
Standard silver dollars	556
Subsidiary silver coin.	
Minor coin.	556
Deposits of cald bullion at mints and array of an 1010, 1000 at 1,1001	556
Deposits of gold bullion at mints and assay offices, 1919, 1920, and 1921 Shipments of currency from Washington, 1920 and 1921	559
Snipments of currency from wasnington, 1920 and 1921	559
Recoinage, 1920 and 1921.	559
Redemption of Federal reserve and national currency	560
Special trust funds and changes therein during the fiscal year.	561
District of Columbia sinking fund	564
Discontinuance of subtreasuries	564
General account of the Treasurer of the United States	564
	004
Tables accompanying the report of the Treasurer.	
No. 1.—General distribution of the assets and liabilities of the Treasury,	
June 30, 1921	567
No. 2.—Available assets and net liabilities of the Treasury at the close	
of June, 1920 and 1921.	568
No. 3.—Distribution of the General Treasury balance, June 30, 1921	569
No. 4.—Estimated stock of gold coin and bullion, the amount in the Treas-	
ury, and the amount in circulation at the end of each month.	
from January 1919	569
from January, 1919. No. 5.—Estimated stock of silver coin, the amount in the Treasury, and	009
the amount in circulation at the end of each month, from Janu-	
any 1010. Also silven other than stale held in the T	===
ary, 1919. Also silver, other than stock, held in the Treasury.	571
No. 6.—United States notes, Treasury notes, Federal reserve notes, and	
national-bank notes outstanding, in the Treasury, and in cir-	
culation at the end of each month, fr om January, 1919	573

REPORT OF THE TREASURER—Continued. No. 7.—Gold certificates and silver certificates outstanding, in the Treasurer and in sirvel time at the end of each month.	Page.
ury, and in circulation at the end of each month, from January,	575
No. 8.—Estimated stock of all kinds of money at the end of each fiscal year, from 1880 to 1921	578
No. 9.—Estimated amount of all kinds of money in circulation annually from 1896 to 1921.	579
No. 10.—Assets of the Treasury other than gold, silver, notes, and certificates at the end of each month, from January, 1919	580
No. 11.—Assets of the Treasury at the end of each month, from January, 1919 No. 12.—Liabilities of the Treasury at the end of each month, from Janu-	580
No. 12.—Liabilities of the Treasury at the end of each month, from January, 1919	581
No. 13.—United States notes of each denomination issued, redeemed, and outstanding at the close of each fiscal year, from 1918	581
No. 14.—Treasury notes of 1890 of each denomination issued, redeemed, and outstanding at the close of each fiscal year, from 1918	582
No. 15.—Gold certificates of each denomination issued, redeemed, and outstanding at the close of each fiscal year, from 1919.	583
No. 16.—Silver certificates of each denomination issued, redeemed, and outstanding at the close of each fiscal year, from 1919.	584
No. 17.—Amount of United States notes, Treasury notes, gold and silver	004
certificates of each denomination issued, redeemed, and outstanding at the close of each fiscal year, from 1918	585
No. 18.—Old demand notes of each denomination issued, redeemed, and outstanding June 30, 1921	586
No. 19.—Fractional currency of each denomination issued, redeemed, and outstanding June 30, 1921.	586
No. 20.—Compound-interest notes of each denomination issued, redeemed, and outstanding June 30, 1921.	586
No. 21.—One and two year notes of each denomination issued, redeemed, and outstanding June 30, 1921	586
No. 22.—United States notes and Treasury notes redeemed in gold, from 1879, and imports and exports of gold during each fiscal year,	
No. 23.—Balance in the Treasury, amount in Treasury offices, and amount	587
in depositary banks, from 1789 to 1921	587
public moneys, with the balance held June 30, 1921 No. 25.—Number of banks with semiannual duty levied, by fiscal years,	590
and number of depositaries with bonds as security, by fiscal	592
No. 26.—Seven-thirty notes issued, redeemed, and outstanding June 30,	592
No. 27.—Refunding certificates, act of February 26, 1879, issued, redeemed,	
No. 28.—Checks issued by the Treasurer for interest on registered bonds	592
during the fiscal year 1921. No. 29.—Interest on 3.65 per cent bonds of the District of Columbia paid	592
during the fiscal year 1921 No. 30.—Coupons from United States bonds and interest notes paid during	592
the fiscal year 1921, classified by loans. No. 31.—Public debt at the close of June, 1920 and 1921, and changes dur-	593
ing the year. No. 32.—Checks drawn by the Secretary and paid by the Treasurer for	593
fiscal year 1921	595
No. 33.—Money deposited in the Treasury each month of the fiscal year 1921 for the redemption of national-bank notes	595
No. 34.—Amount of currency counted into the cash of the National Bank Redemption Agency and redeemed notes delivered, by fiscal	
years, from 1915. No. 35.—Currency received for redemption by the National Bank Redemp-	596
tion Agency from the principal cities and other places, by fiscal years, from 1915, in thousands of dollars	597
No. 36.—Mode of payment for currency redeemed at the National Bank Redemption Agency, by fiscal years, from 1915	597
Trouble Tigother, by theat years, from 1910	001

CONTENTS.

No. 37.—Deposits, redemptions, assessments for expenses, and transfers and repayments on account of the 5 per cent redemption fund of national banks, by fiscal years, from 1915. No. 38.—Deposits, redemptions, and transfers and repayments on account of the retirement of circulation, by fiscal years, from 1915. No. 39.—Expenses incurred in the redemption of national and Federal reserve currency, by fiscal years, from 1915. No. 40.—General cash account of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the fiscal year 1921 and from July 1, 1874. No. 41.—Average amount of national-bank notes outstanding and the redemption, by fiscal years, from 1875 (the first year of the agency). No. 42.—Federal reserve notes, canceled and uncanceled, forwarded by Federal reserve banks and branches, counted and delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for credit of Federal reserve agents. No. 43.—Changes during the fiscal year 1921 in the force employed in the Treasurer's office. Report of the Director of the MINT: Operations of the mints and assay offices. Institutions of the mints and assay offices. Institutions of the mints are considered. Coin demand. Gold operations. Silver operations. Deposits of gold and silver. Subtreasury functions acquired. Explosion in Wall Street. Refineries. Coinage. Special coin issues. Stock of coin and bullion in the United States. Production of gold and silver. Industrial arts. Export of gold coin. Estimates for the fiscal year 1923. Appropriations, expenses, and income. Additions and improvements. Philadelphia Mint. San Francisco Mint. Denoeits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Jeposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Distribution of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Pi	REPORT OF THE TREASURER—Continued.	Page.
and repayments on account of the 5 per cent redemption fund of national banks, by fiscal years, from 1915. No. 33.—Deposits, redemptions, and transfers and repayments on account of the retirement of circulation, by fiscal years, from 1915. No. 39.—Expenses incurred in the redemption of national and Federal reserve currency, by fiscal years, from 1915. No. 40.—General cash account of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the fiscal year 1921 and from July 1, 1874	No. 37.—Deposits, redemptions, assessments for expenses, and transfer	18
of national banks, by fiscal years, from 1915. No. 38.—Deposits, redemptions, and transfers and repayments on account of the retirement of circulation, by fiscal years, from 1915. No. 39.—Expenses incurred in the redemption of national and Federal reserve currency, by fiscal years, from 1915. No. 40.—General cash account of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the fiscal year 1921 and from July 1, 1874. No. 41.—Average amount of national-bank notes outstanding and the redemption, by fiscal years, from 1876 (the first year of the agency). No. 42.—Federal reserve notes, canceled and uncanceled, forwarded by Federal reserve banks and branches, counted and delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for credit of Federal reserve sequence. No. 43.—Changes during the fiscal year 1921 in the force employed in the Treasurer's office. Report of the Directors of the Mint: Operations of the mints and assay offices. Institutions of the mint service. Coin demand. Gold operations. Silver operations. Silver operations. Silver operations. Deposits of gold and silver. Subtreasury functions acquired. Explosion in Wall Street. Refineries. Coinage. Special coin issues. Stock of coin and bullion in the United States. Production of gold and silver. Industrial arts. Export of gold coin. Estimates for the fiscal year 1923. Appropriations, expenses, and income. Additions and improvements. Philadelphia Mint. San Francisco Mint. Denver Mint. New York Assay Office. Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign silver bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign silver bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign gold coin and gold bullion. Balances,	and repayments on account of the 5 per cent redemption fun	d
No. 38.—Deposits, redemptions, and transfers and repayments on account of the retirement of circulation, by fiscal years, from 1915. No. 39.—Expenses incurred in the redemption of national and Federal reserve currency, by fiscal years, from 1915. No. 40.—General cash account of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the fiscal year 1921 and from July 1, 1874. No. 41.—Average amount of national-bank notes outstanding and the redemption, by fiscal years, from 1875 (the first year of the agency). No. 42.—Federal reserve notes, canceled and uncanceled, forwarded by Federal reserve banks and branches, counted and delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for credit of Federal reserve agents. No. 43.—Changes during the fiscal year 1921 in the force employed in the Treasurer's office. Refort of the Director of the Mint: Operations of the mints and assay offices. Institutions of the mint service. Coin demand. Gold operations. Silver operations. Deposits of gold and silver. Subtreasury functions acquired. Explosion in Wall Street. Refineries. Coinage. Special coin issues. Stock of coin and bullion in the United States. Production of gold coin. Estimates for the fiscal year 1923. Appropriations, expenses, and income. Additions and improvements. Philadelphia Mint. San Francisco Mint. Denver Mint. New York Assay Office. Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Belances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Belances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Belances of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Belances of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Deposits of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921. Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations Ingot melts made. Frencesses of melts for gold and silver ingots.	of national banks by fiscal years, from 1915	. 597
of the retirement of circulation, by fiscal years, irom 1915. No. 39.—Expenses incurred in the redemption of national and Federal reserve currency, by fiscal years, from 1915. No. 40.—General cash account of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the fiscal year 1921 and from July 1, 1874. No. 41.—Average amount of national-bank notes outstanding and the redemption, by fiscal years, from 1875 (the first year of the agency). No. 42.—Federal reserve notes, canceled and uncanceled, forwarded by Federal reserve banks and branches, counted and delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for credit of Federal reserve agents. No. 43.—Changes during the fiscal year 1921 in the force employed in the Treasurer's office. Report of the Directors of the Mint: Operations of the mints and assay offices. Institutions of the mint service. Coin demand. Gold operations. Silver operations. Silver operations. Silver operations. Silver operations. Silver operations. Scotage. Special coin issues. Special coin and bullion in the United States. Production of gold and silver. Industrial arts. Export of gold coin. Estimates for the fiscal year 1923. Appropriations, expenses, and income. Additions and improvements. Philadelphia Mint. San Francisco Mint. Denver Mint. New York Assay Office. Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Belances of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921. Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921. Gold bullion coins outstanding. Operations of the melting and refining and percentage of coin pro	No 28 Deposits redemptions and transfers and repayments on account	t
No. 39.—Expenses incurred in the redemption of national and Federal reserve currency, by fiscal years, from 1915. No. 40.—General cash account of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the fiscal year 1921 and from July 1, 1874 No. 41.—Average amount of national-bank notes outstanding and the redemption, by fiscal years, from 1875 (the first year of the agency). No. 42.—Federal reserve banks and branches, counted and delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for credit of Federal reserve banks and branches, counted and delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for credit of Federal reserve agents. No. 43.—Changes during the fiscal year 1921 in the force employed in the Treasurer's office. Treasurer's office. Report of the Director of the Mint: Operations of the mint sand assay offices. Institutions of the mint service. Coin demand. Gold operations. Silver operations. Silver operations. Deposits of gold and silver. Subtreasury functions acquired. Explosion in Wall Street. Refineries. Coinage. Special coin issues. Stock of coin and bullion in the United States. Production of gold and silver. Industrial arts. Export of gold coin. Estimates for the fiscal year 1923. Appropriations, expenses, and income. Additions and improvements. Philadelphia Mint. San Francisco Mint. Denver Mint. New York Assay Office. Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Balances of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921. Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations Ingot melts made. Friences of good coin produced to pieces struck.	of the entirement of circulation by fiscal years from 1915	. 598
reserve currency, by fiscal years, from 1915. No. 40—General cash account of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the fiscal year 1921 and from July 1, 1874. No. 41.—Average amount of national-bank notes outstanding and the redemption, by fiscal years, from 1875 (the first year of the agency). No. 42.—Federal reserve notes, canceled and uncanceled, forwarded by Federal reserve banks and branches, counted and delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for credit of Federal reserve agents. No. 43.—Changes during the fiscal year 1921 in the force employed in the Treasurer's office. REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT: Operations of the mints and assay offices. Institutions of the mint service. Coin demand. Gold operations. Silver operations. Deposits of gold and silver. Subtreasury functions acquired. Explosion in Wall Street. Refineries. Coinage. Special coin issues. Stock of coin and bullion in the United States. Production of gold and silver. Industrial arts. Export of gold coin. Estimates for the fiscal year 1923. Appropriations, expenses, and income. Additions and improvements. Philadelphia Mint. San Francisco Mint. Denver Mint. New York Assay Office. Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage belanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Distribution of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Distribution of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operati	of the fethement of circulation, by local years, from 100.1.	1
No. 40.—General cash account of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the fiscal year 1921 and from July 1, 1874. No. 41.—Average amount of national-bank notes outstanding and the redemption, by fiscal years, from 1875 (the first year of the agency). No. 42.—General reserve banks and branches, counted and delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for credit of Federal reserve agents. No. 43.—Changes during the fiscal year 1921 in the force employed in the Treasurer's office. Refort of the Director of the Mint: Operations of the mints and assay offices. Institutions of the mint service. Coin demand. Gold operations. Silver operations. Deposits of gold and silver. Subtreasury functions acquired. Explosion in Wall Street. Refineries. Coinage. Special coin issues. Stock of coin and bullion in the United States. Production of gold and silver. Industrial arts. Export of gold coin. Estimates for the fiscal year 1923. Appropriations, expenses, and income. Additions and improvements. Philadelphia Mint. San Francisco Mint. Denver Mint. New York Assay Office. Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921. Deposits of roreign gold bullion and coin. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Balances of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Balances of metal. Refining operations. Ingot welta for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars m	No. 39.—Expenses incurred in the redemption of national and reder	£00
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No. 41.—Average amount of national-bank notes outstanding and the redemption, by fiscal years, from 1875 (the first year of the agency). No. 42.—Federal reserve notes, canceled and uncanceled, forwarded by Federal reserve banks and branches, counted and delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for credit of Federal reserve agents. No. 43.—Changes during the fiscal year 1921 in the force employed in the Treasurer's office. Refort of the Director of the Mint: Operations of the mints and assay offices. Institutions of the mints and assay offices. Institutions of the mint service. Coin demand. Gold operations. Silver operations. Deposits of gold and silver. Subtreasury functions acquired. Explosion in Wall Street. Refineries. Coinage Special coin issues. Stock of coin and bullion in the United States. Production of gold and silver. Industrial arts. Export of gold coin. Estimates for the fiscal year 1923. Appropriations, expenses, and income. Additions and improvements. Philadelphia Mint. San Francisco Mint. Denver Mint. New York Assay Office. Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921. Deposits, income, expenses, and employees, by institutions, fiscal year 1921. Deposits of foreign silver bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign silver bullion and coin. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coinse. Distribution of minor coinse blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coinse metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coinse. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921. Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	No. 40.—General cash account of the National Bank Redemption Agence	У
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Treasurer's office. REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT: Operations of the mints and assay offices. Institutions of the mints and assay offices. Coin demand. Gold operations. Silver operations. Deposits of gold and silver. Subtreasury functions acquired. Explosion in Wall Street. Refineries. Coinage. Special coin issues. Stock of coin and bullion in the United States. Production of gold and silver. Industrial arts. Export of gold coin. Estimates for the fiscal year 1923. Appropriations, expenses, and income. Additions and improvements. Philadelphia Mint. San Francisco Mint. Denver Mint. New York Assay Office. Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921. Deposits, income, expenses, and employees, by institutions, fiscal year 1921. Details of coinage. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign silver bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign silver bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign silver bullion and coin. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coinage hanks prepared for coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Pirchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Pirchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Pirchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Pirchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Pirchase of minor coinage blanks	No. 43 —Changes during the fiscal year 1921 in the force employed in the	e
Report of the Director of the Mint: Operations of the mints and assay offices. Institutions of the mint service. Coin demand. Gold operations. Silver operations. Deposits of gold and silver. Subtreasury functions acquired. Explosion in Wall Street. Refineries. Coinage. Special coin issues. Stock of coin and bullion in the United States. Production of gold and silver. Industrial arts. Export of gold coin. Estimates for the fiscal year 1923. Appropriations, expenses, and income. Additions and improvements. Philadelphia Mint. San Francisco Mint. Denver Mint. New York Assay Office. Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921. Details of coinage. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase o	Trocuments office	. 600
Operations of the mints and assay offices. Institutions of the mint service. Coin demand. Gold operations. Silver operations. Deposits of gold and silver. Subtreasury functions acquired. Explosion in Wall Street. Refineries. Coinage. Special coin issues. Stock of coin and bullion in the United States. Production of gold and silver. Industrial arts. Export of gold coin. Estimates for the fiscal year 1923. Appropriations, expenses, and income. Additions and improvements. Philadelphia Mint. San Francisco Mint. Denver Mint. New York Assay Office. Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921. Deposits, income, expenses, and employees, by institutions, fiscal year 1921. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Purchase of minor coinase when the sum of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921. Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations. Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Treasurer 5 office.	- 000
Institutions of the mint service. Coin demand	REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.	601
Coin demand. Gold operations. Silver operations. Deposits of gold and silver. Subtreasury functions acquired. Explosion in Wall Street. Refineries. Coinage. Special coin issues. Stock of coin and bullion in the United States. Production of gold and silver. Industrial arts. Export of gold coin Estimates for the fiscal year 1923. Appropriations, expenses, and income. Additions and improvements. Philadelphia Mint. San Francisco Mint. Denver Mint. New York Assay Office. Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921. Deposits, income, expenses, and employees, by institutions, fiscal year 1921 Details of coinage. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign gold coin and gold bullion. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921 Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations. Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Operations of the mints and assay offices	. 601
Gold operations. Silver operations. Deposits of gold and silver. Subtreasury functions acquired. Explosion in Wall Street. Refineries. Coinage. Special coin issues. Stock of coin and bullion in the United States. Production of gold and silver. Industrial arts. Export of gold coin. Estimates for the fiscal year 1923. Appropriations, expenses, and income. Additions and improvements. Philadelphia Mint. San Francisco Mint. Denver Mint. New York Assay Office. Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921. Deposits, income, expenses, and employees, by institutions, fiscal year 1921. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign silver bullion and coin. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Pistribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921. Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations. Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Institutions of the mint service	. 601
Gold operations. Silver operations. Deposits of gold and silver. Subtreasury functions acquired. Explosion in Wall Street. Refineries. Coinage. Special coin issues. Stock of coin and bullion in the United States. Production of gold and silver. Industrial arts. Export of gold coin. Estimates for the fiscal year 1923. Appropriations, expenses, and income. Additions and improvements. Philadelphia Mint. San Francisco Mint. Denver Mint. New York Assay Office. Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921. Deposits, income, expenses, and employees, by institutions, fiscal year 1921. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign silver bullion and coin. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Pistribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921. Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations. Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Coin demand	. 601
Silver operations. Deposits of gold and silver. Subtreasury functions acquired. Explosion in Wall Street. Refineries. Coinage. Special coin issues. Stock of coin and bullion in the United States. Production of gold and silver. Industrial arts. Export of gold coin. Estimates for the fiscal year 1923. Appropriations, expenses, and income. Additions and improvements. Philadelphia Mint. San Francisco Mint. Denver Mint. New York Assay Office. Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921. Deposits, income, expenses, and employees, by institutions, fiscal year 1921. Details of coinage. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Gold operations	. 602
Deposits of gold and silver. Subtreasury functions acquired. Explosion in Wall Street. Refineries. Coinage. Special coin issues. Stock of coin and bullion in the United States. Production of gold and silver. Industrial arts. Export of gold coin. Estimates for the fiscal year 1923. Appropriations, expenses, and income. Additions and improvements. Philadelphia Mint. San Francisco Mint. Denver Mint. New York Assay Office. Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921. Deposits, income, expenses, and employees, by institutions, fiscal year 1921. Details of coinage. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign silver bullion and coin. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921. Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations. Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Silver engestions	602
Subtreasury functions acquired Explosion in Wall Street. Refineries. Coinage. Special coin issues. Stock of coin and bullion in the United States. Production of gold and silver. Industrial arts. Export of gold coin. Estimates for the fiscal year 1923. Appropriations, expenses, and income. Additions and improvements. Philadelphia Mint. San Francisco Mint. Denver Mint. New York Assay Office. Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921. Deposits, income, expenses, and employees, by institutions, fiscal year 1921. Details of coinage. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign silver bullion and coin. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the assay departments Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921. Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations. Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Diver operations desired	
Explosion in Wall Street. Refineries. Coinage. Special coin issues. Stock of coin and bullion in the United States. Production of gold and silver. Industrial arts. Export of gold coin. Estimates for the fiscal year 1923. Appropriations, expenses, and income. Additions and improvements. Philadelphia Mint. San Francisco Mint. Denver Mint. New York Assay Office. Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921. Deposits, income, expenses, and employees, by institutions, fiscal year 1921. Details of coinage. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921 Gold. bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations. Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Deposits of gold and sliver.	609
Refineries. Coinage. Special coin issues. Special coin issues. Stock of coin and bullion in the United States. Production of gold and silver. Industrial arts. Export of gold coin. Estimates for the fiscal year 1923. Appropriations, expenses, and income. Additions and improvements. Philadelphia Mint. San Francisco Mint. Denver Mint. New York Assay Office. Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921. Deposits, income, expenses, and employees, by institutions, fiscal year 1921. Details of coinage. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign silver bullion and coin. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921 Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal Refining operations. Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Subtreasury functions acquired	. 603
Coinage Special coin issues. Stock of coin and bullion in the United States. Production of gold and silver Industrial arts Export of gold coin Estimates for the fiscal year 1923 Appropriations, expenses, and income. Additions and improvements. Philadelphia Mint San Francisco Mint Denver Mint New York Assay Office. Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921. Deposits, income, expenses, and employees, by institutions, fiscal year 1921. Details of coinage Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinas with prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921. Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations. Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Explosion in Wall Street	. 604
Special coin issues. Stock of coin and bullion in the United States. Production of gold and silver. Industrial arts. Export of gold coin. Estimates for the fiscal year 1923. Appropriations, expenses, and income. Additions and improvements. Philadelphia Mint. San Francisco Mint. Denver Mint. New York Assay Office. Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921. Deposits, income, expenses, and employees, by institutions, fiscal year 1921. Details of coinage. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign silver bullion and coin. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921. Gold. bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations. Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Refineries	. 604
Special coin issues. Stock of coin and bullion in the United States. Production of gold and silver. Industrial arts. Export of gold coin. Estimates for the fiscal year 1923. Appropriations, expenses, and income. Additions and improvements. Philadelphia Mint. San Francisco Mint. Denver Mint. New York Assay Office. Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921. Deposits, income, expenses, and employees, by institutions, fiscal year 1921. Details of coinage. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign silver bullion and coin. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921. Gold. bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations. Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Coinage	. 604
Stock of coin and bullion in the United States. Production of gold and silver. Industrial arts. Export of gold coin. Estimates for the fiscal year 1923. Appropriations, expenses, and income. Additions and improvements. Philadelphia Mint. San Francisco Mint. Denver Mint. New York Assay Office. Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921. Deposits, income, expenses, and employees, by institutions, fiscal year 1921. Details of coinage. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921. Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations. Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Spacial coin issues	. 604
Production of gold and silver Industrial arts. Export of gold coin. Estimates for the fiscal year 1923. Appropriations, expenses, and income. Additions and improvements. Philadelphia Mint. San Francisco Mint. Denver Mint. New York Assay Office. Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921. Deposits, income, expenses, and employees, by institutions, fiscal year 1921. Details of coinage. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign silver bullion and coin. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921. Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations. Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Stock of coin and bullion in the United States	. 605
Industrial arts. Export of gold coin. Estimates for the fiscal year 1923	Dock of cold and button in the Chited States.	605
Export of gold coin Estimates for the fiscal year 1923. Appropriations, expenses, and income. Additions and improvements. Philadelphia Mint. San Francisco Mint Denver Mint. New York Assay Office. Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921. Deposits, income, expenses, and employees, by institutions, fiscal year 1921. Details of coinage. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign silver bullion and coin. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921 Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Production of gold and silver	. 000
Estimates for the fiscal year 1923. Appropriations, expenses, and income. Additions and improvements. Philadelphia Mint. San Francisco Mint. Denver Mint. New York Assay Office. Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921. Deposits, income, expenses, and employees, by institutions, fiscal year 1921. Details of coinage. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign silver bullion and coin. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921. Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Industrial arts	605
Estimates for the fiscal year 1923. Appropriations, expenses, and income. Additions and improvements. Philadelphia Mint. San Francisco Mint. Denver Mint. New York Assay Office. Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921. Deposits, income, expenses, and employees, by institutions, fiscal year 1921. Details of coinage. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign silver bullion and coin. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921. Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Export of gold coin	. 605
Appropriations, expenses, and income. Additions and improvements. Philadelphia Mint. San Francisco Mint. Denver Mint. New York Assay Office. Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921. Deposits, income, expenses, and employees, by institutions, fiscal year 1921. Details of coinage. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign silver bullion and coin. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921. Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Estimates for the fiscal year 1923	605
Additions and improvements. Philadelphia Mint. San Francisco Mint. Denver Mint. New York Assay Office. Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921. Deposits, income, expenses, and employees, by institutions, fiscal year 1921. Details of coinage. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign silver bullion and coin. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921. Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations. Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Appropriations expenses and income.	. 605
Philadelphia Mint. San Francisco Mint. Denver Mint. New York Assay Office. Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921. Deposits, income, expenses, and employees, by institutions, fiscal year 1921. Details of coinage. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign silver bullion and coin. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921. Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Additions and improvements	606
San Francisco Mint. Denver Mint. New York Assay Office. Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921. Deposits, income, expenses, and employees, by institutions, fiscal year 1921. Details of coinage. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign silver bullion and coin. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921. Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Philadelphia Mint	
Denver Mint. New York Assay Office Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921 Deposits, income, expenses, and employees, by institutions, fiscal year 1921. Details of coinage. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign silver bullion and coin. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921 Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations. Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	r misaerpma Mint	607
New York Assay Office. Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921. Deposits, income, expenses, and employees, by institutions, fiscal year 1921. Details of coinage. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign silver bullion and coin. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921. Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations. Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	San Francisco Mint.	
Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921. Deposits, income, expenses, and employees, by institutions, fiscal year 1921. Details of coinage. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign silver bullion and coin. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921. Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Denver Mint	610
Details of coinage. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign silver bullion and coin. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921. Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	New York Assay Office	610
Details of coinage. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign silver bullion and coin. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921. Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Income and expenses of the fiscal year 1921	610
Details of coinage. Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign silver bullion and coin. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921. Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Deposits income expenses and employees by institutions, fiscal ve	ar
Details of coinage Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin Deposits of foreign silver bullion and coin Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921 Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	1991	. 612
Deposits of foreign gold bullion and coin. Deposits of foreign silver bullion and coin. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921 Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Dataile of coinage	612
Deposits of foreign silver bullion and coin. Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921. Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations. Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Details of comage.	
Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion. Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921. Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations. Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Deposits of foreign gold button and coin.	614
Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921 Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations. Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Deposits of foreign silver bullion and coin	614
Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion. Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921 Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations. Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and gold bullion	615
Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage. Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921. Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations. Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion	616
Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage. Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921. Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations. Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Purchase of minor coinage metal for use in domestic coinage.	617
Distribution of minor coins. Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921. Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations. Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Purchase of minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage	617
Minor coins outstanding. Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921 Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations. Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.		
Operations of the assay departments. Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining departments, fiscal year 1921 Gold bullion. Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations. Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.		
fiscal year 1921 Gold bullion Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Minor coins outstanding	
fiscal year 1921 Gold bullion Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Operations of the assay departments	618
fiscal year 1921 Gold bullion Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	Operations of the melting and refining and of the coining department	8,
Gold bullion Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.		
Nickel coinage metal. Refining operations. Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.		
Refining operations Ingot melts made. Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured. Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.		
Ingot melts made Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots. Commercial and certificate bars manufactured Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced. Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck.	D. Caling angestions	
Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots Commercial and certificate bars manufactured Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck	renning operations	
Commercial and certificate bars manufactured Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck	Ingot melts made	622
Commercial and certificate bars manufactured Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck	Fineness of melts for gold and silver ingots	623
Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin produced	Commercial and certificate bars manufactured	623
ducedPercentage of good coin produced to pieces struck	Ingots operated upon by coining departments and percentage of coin pr	0-
Percentage of good coin produced to pieces struck. Sweep cellar operations	duned	624
Sweep cellar operations.	Descenting of good on produced to piece atmosp	624
Sweep cellar operations	Constructions and the constructions	625
	Sweep cenar operations	020

	Page.
REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT—Continued.	
Bullion gains and losses	625
Wastage and loss on sale of sweeps Engraving department, Philadelphia Mint	626
Engraving department, Philadelphia Mint	626
Medals manufactured	627
Medals sold	627
Progress of the numismatic collection.	627
Employees, Mint Service.	628 628
Visitors, Philadelphia Mint.	628
Work of the minor assay offices	629
Ore assays	629
Gold receipts at Seattle	630
Laboratory of the Bureau of the Mint.	631
Assay Commission's annual test of coin. Tables, Report of Director of the Mint.	632
Tables, Report of Director of the Mint.	002
REPORT OF THE REGISTER:	670
Coupon bonds prepared for issue	670
Registered securities issued.	670
Bonds redeemed Bonds and notes purchased by the Secretary.	670
Bonds and notes purchased by the Secretary. Bonds and notes received on account of estate and inheritance taxes	670
Bonds and notes received on account of estate and innertrance taxes	670
Treasury certificates of indebtedness. War savings securities.	671
Paid interest coupons.	671
Paid interest coupons.	671
Total securities paid.	671
Securities received for credit to fiscal agency account.	672
Exchange of temporary bonds for permanent bonds.	672
Registered bonds retired	672
Total securities received for all accounts.	672
Destruction of retired securities.	673
Securities in the files.	673
Progress since reorganization of public-debt service	673
Allocation of functions in the Register's office	674
Office force.	675
Summary of securities received, examined, and retired	677
Statistical statements	077
REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY:	769
Submission of report	100
Legislation recommended:	773
National-bank charters	776
Perpetual charters.	776
Consolidation of State with national banks	777
Bank branches.	777
Safe deposit company stock	778
Penalty for embezzlement, etc.	778
Directors' reports to shareholders.	778
Reports of condition	778
Appointment of national-bank examiners and assistants.	779
Legislation previously recommended.	779
Condition of national banks at the date of each call during the report year.	110
Condition of national banks, September 6, 1921:	
Resources—	781
Loans and discounts	781
Overdrafts	782
United States Government securities	782
Other bonds, stocks, and securities, etc	782
Bank premises and other real estate owned	782
Cash in vault. Due from banks and bankers.	782
Exchanges for clearing house	782
All other assets	782
	, (
Liabilities— Capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits	783
National-bank notes outstanding	783
Deposits	783
Bonds and borrowed money	
DOUGS and DOLLOWED MOREV	783
Bank acceptances	784
Bank acceptances. Aggregate resources and liabilities.	

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY—Continued.	Page
Principal items of national-bank resources and liabilities on September 6 1921, arranged by States	78
Condition of national banks, June 30, 1921.	
Summary of reports of condition of national banks in the United States	
Alaska, and Hawaii, at close of business, June 30, 1921	787
Loans and discounts by national banks in reserve cities and States	
Loans and discounts by national banks, character of, June 30, 1921	
the past three fiscal years.	794
the past three fiscal years	
1921	798
Investments of national banks, June 30, 1921.	797
United States, domestic and foreign bonds and securities, etc., held by national banks in reserve cities and States, June 30, 1921	798
United States Government securities held by national banks in reserve	
cities and States, June 30, 1921 Savings deposits and depositors in national banks in reserve cities and	803
Savings deposits and depositors in national banks in reserve cities and	0.00
States, June 30, 1921. Relation of capital of national banks to deposits, etc	808 810
Percentage of principal items of assets and liabilities of national banks at	
date of fall report, 1914 to 1921, inclusive	810
Progress of national banks since passage of Federal reserve act, principal	011
items of assets and liabilities, 1913–1921	811
Earnings, expenses, and dividends of national banks, years ended June 30,	814
1920–1921. Earnings, expenses, and dividends of national banks, in reserve cities and	011
States, year ended June 30, 1921. Earnings, expenses, and dividends of national banks by Federal reserve dis-	815
Earnings, expenses, and dividends of national banks by Federal reserve dis-	00.4
tricts, year ended June 30, 1921	824
other bonds and securities, etc., loans and discounts (including redis-	
counts), and losses charged off on account of bonds and securities, and	
loans and discounts, years ended June 30, 1918 to 1921, inclusive	826
Number of national banks, capital, surplus, dividends, and net addition to profits, etc., years ended June 30, 1914 to 1921	826
Nonborrowing national banks, by States, April 28, 1921.	826
Shareholders and shares of stock of national banks, in reserve cities and	
states	830
National banks classified according to capital stock in reserve cities and	836
States, September 6, 1921	850
National-bank examiners	851
Assessments on national banks to pay salaries and expenses of national-	0=0
bank examiners, year ended October 31, 1921 Expenditures of office of Comptroller of Currency, fiscal year ended June	853
30. 1921	854
30, 1921 Bank officers and employees convicted of criminal violations of law during	
year ended October 31, 1921	854
National-bank failures	857 859
Forfeiture of charter. National-bank charters applied for, granted, and refused	860
Increases and reductions of capital stock of national banks	861
Liquidation of national banks.	861
Consolidation of national banks.	861 862
Growth in number and capital of national banks. National banks organized since 1900	863
State banks converted or reorganized into national banking associations	000
since 1900. Organization and liquidation of national banks.	863
Organization and liquidation of national banks.	863
Number and authorized capital of national banks chartered and the number and capital stock of banks closed in each year ended October 31,	
since 1913, with yearly increase or decrease	864
Number of national banks organized, consolidated, under act of Novem-	
ber 7, 1918, insolvent, in voluntary liquidation, and in operation, Octo-	961
ber 31, 1921	864 865
John Charles John Charles Colones of Topics	500

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY—Continued. National banks organized, failed, and reported in voluntary liquidation	Page
during year ended October 31, 1921 Number and classification of national banks chartered during year ended	870
October 31, 1921	871
since 1900	871
sociations in each State and Territory, from 1863 to October 31, 1921 Expirations and extensions of charters of national banks	872 872
Number of national banks in each State, the charters of which were extended under the act of July 12, 1882, to October 31, 1921	873
Number of national banks in each State, the charters of which were reextended under the act of July 12, 1882, as amended April 12, 1902, to October 31, 1921	873
Changes of title of national banks. Changes of title incident to consolidations of national banks.	873 874
Number of national banks increasing their capital with amount of increase	
monthly, for years ended October 31, 1920 and 1921. Domestic branches of national banks.	875 875
Foreign branches of national banks	877
and First National Bank, Boston, Mass., June 30, 1921. Interest-bearing debt of the United States.	878 882
United States bonds on deposit as security for circulation and deposits of	883
such bonds made during the past year. Profit on national-bank circulation.	883
Monthly range of prices of United States bonds	884 884
Amount of currency received for redemption monthly, November 1, 1920, to October 31, 1921	885
National-bank circulation issued and retired yearly from November 1, 1913, to October 31, 1920; amount issued and retired quarterly during year	
ended October 31, 1921; and grand total for 8-year period, 1914-1921	886 886
Denominations of national-bank circulation outstanding, October 31, 1921. National-bank circulation in vaults of Currency Bureau at close of busi-	
ness, October 31, 1921	886
31, 1921. National-bank currency, denominations, received from Bureau of Engrav-	887
ing and Printing and issued to banks, year ended October 31, 1921 Federal Reserve System—	887
Development of, by years, as shown by statements of Federal Re- serve Board during latter part of November of each year since 1914	
to 1920 and on October 26, 1921. Condition of the 12 Federal reserve banks at the close of each month	888
from January 25, 1918, to October 26, 1921. Percentage of bills discounted secured by United States Government	889
obligations to the total bills discounted and purchased by Federal	
reserve banks, at the end of each month, year ended October 31, 1921.	890
Federal reserve bank discount rates. Federal reserve notes—	890
Outstanding, secured by gold, commercial and other eligible paper, December 3, 1920, to October 26, 1921.	890
Vault balance, October 31, 1921. Issued, retired, and outstanding, October 31, 1921.	892 892
Received for destruction.	892
Federal reserve bank notes— Denominations issued to Federal reserve banks upon deposit of secur-	
ities under provisions of the act of April 23, 1918. United States bonds and special certificates of indebtedness deposited	893
by Federal reserve banks for circulation, amount withdrawn by banks reducing circulation during each month, year ended October	
31, 1921. Vault balance, October 31, 1921.	893
vauit balance, October 31, 1921	894

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY—Continued.	D
Federal reserve bank notes—Continued.	Page
Issued, redeemed, and outstanding October 31, 1921	894 894
Denominations printed, year ended October 31, 1921	894
National bank notes. Federal reserve notes, and Federal reserve bank	00
notes, printed and delivered by Bureau of Engraving and Printing,	
issued, retired, etc., year ended October 31, 1921	894
Monetary stocks in the principal countries of the world, end of calendar	
year 1920 Banking power of the United States.	894
Banking power of the United States.	898
Money in the United States.	898
Stock of money in the United States, in the Treasury, reporting banks, Federal reserve banks, and in general circulation.	899
Rates for money in New York.	900
Rates for sterling bills.	901
New York Clearing House.	902
Clearing house associations in the United States, comparison of transactions	
of, in the 12 Federal reserve bank cities and in other cities, etc., years	
ended September 30, 1920 and 1921	902
Resources of the central banks in foreign countries	903
Imports and exports of merchandise, gold and silver, calendar years 1914 to	00.4
1920 and from January to October 31, 1921	904
Banks other than national— State (commercial) banks, condition of, June 30, 1921	905
Loan and trust companies, condition of, June 30, 1921.	907
Principal items of resources and liabilities of loan and trust companies	007
on or about June 30 of each year from 1914 to 1921, inclusive	909
Stock savings banks, condition of, June 30, 1921	909
Stock savings banks, number of depositors, aggregate deposits, and	
average deposit account, by States, June 30, 1920 and 1921	911
Mutual savings banks, condition of, June 30, 1921.	912
Unanticipated conditions revealed with respect to number of depos-	
itors and volume of deposits in mutual savings banks, year ended	913
June 30, 1921	910
and average deposit account, by States, June 30, 1920 and 1921	915
Mutual sayings banks, number of depositors, total deposits, and	010
average amount due each depositor, years ended June 30, 1914 to 1921.	916
Mutual and stock savings banks, number of depositors, individual de-	
posits and average amount due each depositor, years ended June	0.00
30, 1914 to 1921	916
Private banks, condition of, June 30, 1921.	916
All reporting (State, savings, private banks and loan and trust companies), condition of, June 30, 1921	918
Resources and liabilities of each class of reporting banks, June 30, 1921.	920
Principal items of resources and liabilities of, in 5-year period, 1917-	020
1921	921
Condition of, in each State and island possession, June 30, 1921	921
All reporting banks (including national)—	
Principal items of resources and liabilities, June 30, 1921 and 1920	930
Resources and liabilities of, in each State and island possession, June	020
30, 1921. Summary of combined returns, June 30, 1921.	930 936
Increase in resources of, in 7-year period.	937
Resources and liabilities of, 1916–1921	939
Resources and liabilities of, 1916–1921	000
loan and trust companies, June 30, 1921	940
Individual deposits in all reporting banks, classification of, June 30, 1921	941
Cash in all reporting banks, classification of, June 30, 1921	941
Building and loan associations in the United States—	0.40
Statistics relative to, in each State, 1920–1921. Progress of, since 1893.	942
Building and loan associations in the District of Columbia, statistics relative	040
to	944
Banks in the District of Columbia, statistics relative to	944
Earnings, expenses, and dividends of savings banks and trust companies in	
the District of Columbia, years ended June 30, 1920 and 1921	945
70073—FI 1921——II	

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY—Continued.	Page.
United States Postal Savings System, statistics relative to, years ended June	
20. 1091 1091	946
30, 1920-1921. Savings banks in the principal countries of the world.	952
Savings banks in the principal countries of the world.	304
Guaranty of bank deposits, data relative to, in Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas,	055
Nebraska, North Dakota, Washington, South Dakota, and Mississippi	955
Federal Farm Loan System—	
Statement of condition of the 12 Federal land banks, close of busi-	
ness, October 31, 1921	961
Farm-loan bonds, statement of	963
Joint-stock land banks, condition of, October 31, 1921	963
Conclusion	964
Conclusion	001
	967
Introduction	
Collections.	967
Cost of administration.	969
Inadequate housing of bureau.	969
Income Tax Unit.	970
Work accomplished.	970
Personnel	971
Field service.	971
Statistical service.	971
Information service	972
	972
Claims.	
Changes and improvements in organization and procedure	972
Statement of aims and necessities	974
Committee on Appeals and Review Estate, Capital-Stock, and Child-Labor Tax Unit	974
Estate, Capital-Stock, and Child-Labor Tax Unit.	975
Personnel	976
Taxes collected	976
Estate Tax Division.	976
Capital-Stock Tax Division	977
Child-Labor Tax Division	978
Sales Tax Unit.	979
Tabagaa	
Tobacco.	981
Miscellaneous taxes.	982
Oleomargarine	982
Adulterated butter	983
Renovated butter.	983
Mixed flour	984
Collection field service	984
Additional collection districts.	984
Accounting system.	985
Internal-revenue manual	985
Conversed on a study accuracy	985
Correspondence study courses.	
Number of collectors' employees.	985
Field work	986
Accounts Unit.	986
Prohibition Unit	987
Office of Counsel and Legal Division.	987
Prohibition field force	988
Narcotic field force.	989
Permit Division	989
Permit Division. Industrial Alcohol and Chemical Division.	990
Division of Audit and Statistics.	992
Personnel.	995
Solicitor of Internal Revenue.	995
Conference committee.	995
Legislation	996
Interpretative Division I	996
Interpretative Division II.	997
Civil Division	997
Penal Division	999
Administrative Division.	1000
Statistical summary of work.	1000
Suits and prosecutions.	1000
Stamps.	1001
Bureau and field personnel	1001
Tables.	
A W//ICO,	1003

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY AND PRESIDENTS UNDER WHOM THEY SERVED.

Note.-Robert Morris, the first financial officer of the Government, was Superintendent of Finance from 1781 to 1784. Upon the resignation of Morris, the powers conferred upon him were transferred to the "Board of the Treasury." Those who finally accepted positions on this board were John Lewis Gervais, Samuel Osgood, and Walter Livingston. The board served until Hamilton assumed office in 1789.

Presidents.	Secretaries of Treasury.	Term of service.		
		From-	To-	
Washington	Alexander Hamilton, New York	Sept. 11,1789	Jan. 31,1795	
	Oliver Wolcott, Connecticut	Feb. 3,1795	Mar. 3,1797	
Adams	Oliver Wolcott, Connecticut	Mar. 4,1797	Dec. 31, 1800	
	Samuel Dexter, Massachusetts	Jan. 1,1801	Mar. 3,1801	
Jefferson	Samuel Dexter, Massachusetts	Mar. 4,1801	May 13, 1801	
	Albert Gallatin, Pennsylvania	May 14,1801	Mar. 3,1809	
Madison	Albert Gallatin, Pennsylvania1	Mar. 4,1809	Apr. 17, 1813	
	George W. Campbell, Tennessee	Feb. 9,1814	Oct. 5,1814	
	Alexander J. Dallas, Pennsylvania	Oct. 6,1814	Oct. 21, 1816	
	Wm. H. Crawford, Georgia	Oct. 22,1816	Mar. 3,1817	
Monroe	Wm. H. Crawford, Georgia	Mar. 4,1817	Mar. 6,1825	
Adams, J. Q	Richard Rush, Pennsylvania ²	Mar. 7,1825	Mar. 5,1829	
Jackson	Samuel D. Ingham, Pennsylvania3	Mar. 6,1829	June 20, 1831	
	Louis McLane, Delaware	Aug. 8,1831	May 28, 1833	
	Wm. J. Duane, Pennsylvania	May 29,1833	Sept.22, 1833	
	Roger B. Taney, Maryland 4	Sept. 23,1833	June 25, 1834	
	Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire	July 1,1834	Mar. 3,1837	
Van Buren	Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire 5	Mar. 4,1837	Mar. 3,1841	
Harrison	Thomas Ewing, Ohio	Mar. 6,1841	Apr. 4,1841	
Tyler	Thomas Ewing, Ohio 6	Apr. 5,1841	Sept.11,1841	
	Walter Forward, Pennsylvania 7	Sept. 13,1841	Mar. 1,1843	
	John C. Spencer, New York 8	Mar. 8,1843	May 2,1844	
	Geo. M. Bibb, Kentucky	July 4,1844	Mar. 4,1845	
Polk	Geo. M. Bibb, Kentucky	Mar. 5, 1845	Mar. 7,1845	
	Robt. J. Walker, Mississippi 9	Mar. 8, 1845	Mar. 5, 1849	
Taylor	Wm. M. Meredith, Pennsylvania	Mar. 8,1849	July 9,1850	
Fillmore	Wm. M. Meredith, Pennsylvania	July 10, 1850	July 22, 1850	
	Thos. Corwin, Ohio	July 23, 1850	Mar. 6, 1853	
Pierce	James Guthrie, Kentucky	Mar. 7,1853	Mar. 6,1857	

¹ While holding the office of Secretary of the Treasury, Gallatin was comissioned envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary April 17, 1813, with John Quincy Adams and James A. Bayard, to negotiate peace with Great Britain. On February 9, 1814, his seat as Secretary of the Treasury was declared vacant because of his absence in Europe. William Jones, of Pennsylvania (Secretary of the Navy), acted ad interim Secretary of the Treasury from April 21, 1813, to February 9, 1814.

2 Rush was nominated March 5, 1825, confirmed and commissioned March 7, 1825, but did not enter upon the discharge of his duties until August 1, 1825. Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey (Secretary of the Navy), served as ad interim Secretary of the Treasury from March 7 to July 31, 1825.

3 Asbury Dickens (Chief Clerk), ad interim Secretary of the Treasury June 21 to August 7, 1831.

4 McClintock Young (Chief Clerk), ad interim Secretary of the Treasury from June 25 to 30, 1834.

5 McClintock Young (Chief Clerk), ad interim Secretary of the Treasury from March 4 to 5, 1841.

6 McClintock Young (Chief Clerk), ad interim March 1 to 7, 1843.

8 Declintock Young (Chief Clerk), ad interim March 1 to 7, 1843.

8 Declintock Young (Chief Clerk), ad interim March 1 to 7, 1843.

8 Declintock Young (Chief Clerk), ad interim March 1 to 7, 1843.

8 Declintock Young (Chief Clerk), ad interim March 1 to 7, 1843.

9 McClintock Young (Chief Clerk), ad interim March 6 to 7, 1849.

from May 2 to July 3, 1844.

Secretaries of the Treasury and Presidents under whom they served—Continued.

Presidents.	Secretaries of Treasury.	Secretaries of Treasury. Term of service.		
		From-	To-	
Buchanan	Howell Cobb, Georgia 10	Mar. 7, 1857	Dec. 8, 1860	
	Philip F. Thomas, Maryland	Dec. 12, 1860	Jan. 14, 1861	
	John A. Dix, New York	Jan. 15, 1861	Mar. 6, 1861	
Lincoln	Salmon P. Chase, Ohio ¹¹	Mar. 7, 1861	June 30, 1864	
	Wm. P. Fessenden, Maine 12	July 5, 1864	Mar. 3, 1865	
	Hugh McCulloch, Indiana	Mar. 9, 1865	Apr. 15, 1865	
Johnson	Hugh McCulloch, Indiana 13	Apr. 16, 1865	Mar. 3,1869	
Grant	Geo. S. Boutwell, Massachusetts	Mar. 12, 1869	Mar. 16, 1873	
	Wm. A. Richardson, Massachusetts	Mar. 17, 1873	June 3,1874	
	Benj. H. Bristow, Kentucky 14	June 4, 1874	June 20, 1876	
	Lot M. Morrill, Maine	July 7, 1876	Mar. 3,1877	
Hayes	Lot M. Morrill, Maine	Mar. 4,1877	Mar. 9, 1877	
	John Sherman, Ohio 15	Mar. 10, 1877	Mar. 3, 1881	
Garfield	Wm. Windom, Minnesota	Mar. 8, 1881	Sept.19, 1881	
Arthur	Wm. Windom, Minnesota	Sept. 20, 1881	Nov. 13, 1881	
	Chas. J. Folger, New York 16.	Nov. 14, 1881	Sept. 4, 1884	
	Walter Q. Gresham, Indiana	Sept. 25, 1884	Oct. 30, 1884	
	Hugh McCulloch, Indiana	Oct. 31,1884	Mar. 3,1885	
Cleveland	Hugh McCulloch, Indiana	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 7, 1885	
	Daniel Manning, New York	Mar. 8, 1885	Mar. 31, 1887	
	Chas. S. Fairchild, New York.	Apr. 1,1887	Mar. 3, 1889	
Harrison, Benj	Chas. S. Fairchild, New York	Mar. 4, 1889	Mar. 6, 1889	
	Wm. Windom, Minnesota 17	Mar. 7, 1889	Jan. 29, 1891	
	Chas. Foster, Ohio.	Feb. 25, 1891	Mar. 3,1893	
Cleveland	Chas. Foster, Ohio	Mar. 4, 1893	Mar. 6, 1893	
	John G. Carlisle, Kentucky.	Mar. 7, 1893	Mar. 3, 1897	
McKinley	John G. Carlisle, Kentucky.	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 5, 1897	
	Lyman J. Gage, Illinois.	Mar. 6, 1897	Sept.14, 1901	
Roosevelt	Lyman J. Gage, Illinois.	Sept. 15, 1901	Jan. 31, 1902	
	L. M. Shaw, Iowa.	Feb. 1,1902	Mar. 3, 1907	
	George B. Cortelyou, New York	Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 7, 1909	
Taft	Franklin MacVeagh, Illinois.	Mar. 8,1909	Mar. 5, 1913	
Wilson :	W. G. McAdoo, New York	Mar. 6, 1913	Dec. 15, 1918	
	Carter Glass, Virginia	,	Feb. 1, 1920	
	David F. Houston, Missouri.		Mar. 3, 1921	
Harding	Andrew W. Mellon, Pennsylvania	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
		1, 2021		

¹⁰ Issac Toucy, of Connecticut (Secretary of the Navy), acted as Secretary of the Treasury ad interim December 10 to 12, 1860.

December 10 to 12, 1860.

11 George Harrington, District of Columbia (Assistant Secretary), ad interim July 1 to 4, 1864.

12 George Harrington (Assistant Secretary), ad interim March 4 to 8, 1865.

13 John F. Hartley, of Maine (Assistant Secretary), ad interim from March 5 to 11, 1869.

14 Charles F. Conant, of New Hampshire (Assistant Secretary), ad interim June 21 to 30 [July 6], 1876.

15 Henry E. French, of Massachusetts (Assistant Secretary), ad interim March 4 to 7, 1881.

16 Charles E. Coon, of New York (Assistant Secretary), ad interim September 4 to 7, 1884; Henry F. French, of Massachusetts (Assistant Secretary), ad interim September 8 to 14, 1884; Charles E. Coon ad interim September 15 to 24, 1884.

17 A. B. Net/leton, of Minnesota (Assistant Secretary), ad interim January 30 to February 24, 1891.

UNDERSECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY AND PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES UNDER WHOM THEY SERVED.

President.	Secretary.	Undersecretary. ¹	Term of service.	
Harding	Mellon	S. Parker Gilbert, jr., New Jersey:	From— July 1,1921	То-

¹ Office established act June 16, 1921.

ASSISTANTS TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY 1 AND PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES UNDER WHOM THEY SERVED.

Presidents.	Secretaries.	Assistants to the Secretaries.	Term of service.		
		Tench Coxe, Pennsylvania			,1792

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Office established Sept. 2, 1789; abolished act May 8, 1792; reestablished act Mar. 3, 1917. Appointed by the Secretary.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY AND PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES UNDER WHOM THEY SERVED.

Presidents.	Secretaries.	Assistant Secretaries. ¹	Term of service.		
			From-	Tc-	
Taylor	Meredith	Charles B. Penrose, Pennsylvania	Mar. 12,1849	Oct. 9,1849	
	Meredith	Allen A. Hall, Pennsylvania	Oct. 10,1849	Nov. 15,1850	
Filmore	Corwin.				
	Corwin	William L. Hodge, Tennessee	Nov. 16,1850	Mar. 13,1853	
Pierce	Guthrie.				
	Guthrie	Peter G. Washington, District of Co-	Mar. 4,1853	Mar. 12,1857	
		lumbia.			
Buchanan	Cobb.				
	Cobb	Philip Clayton, Georgia	Mar. 13,1857	Jan. 16,1861	
	Thomas.				
	Dix.				
Lincoln	Chase	George Harrington, District of Colum-	Mar. 13,18612	July 11,1865	
		bia.			
	Fessenden.				
	McCulloch.				
Johnson	McCulloch.				
Lincoln	Chase	Maunsell B. Field, New York	Mar. 18,1864	June 15,1865	
	Fessenden.				
	McCulloch.				
Johnson					
Lincoln	Fessenden	William E. Chandler, New Hamp-	Jan. 5,1865	Nov. 30,1867	
		shire.			
	McCulloch.				
Johnson	McCulloch.				
1 Office setal III.	had ook Man 2 10	140 A -41 C A -4 %	F 0 1055	. 3 . 41	

Office established act Mar. 3, 1849; appointed by the Secretary. Act Mar. 3, 1857, made the office Presidential.
 Act Mar. 14, 1864, provides one additional Assistant Secretary.

Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury and Presidents and Secretaries under whom they served—Continued.

Presidents.	Secretaries.	Assistant Secretaries.	Assistant Secretaries. Term of service.		
			From-	To-	
Johnson	McCulloch	John F. Hartley, Missouri	July 11,1865	May 4,1875	
Grant		oom is it will be a substitution of the substi	0 413 11,1000	1,25.0	
	Richardson.				
	Bristow.				
Johnson	McCulloch	Edmund Cooper, Tennessee	Dec. 2,1867	May 31, 1868	
Grant	Boutwell	William A. Richardson, Massachusetts.	Mar. 20,1869	Mar. 17,1873	
	Richardson	Frederick A. Sawyer, South Carolina	Mar. 8,1873	June 11,1874	
	Bristow.				
	Bristow	Charles F. Conant, New Hampshire	July 1,1874	Apr. 3,1877	
	Morrill.				
Hayes					
Grant		Curtis F. Burnam, Kentucky			
		Henry F. French, Massachusetts	Aug. 12,1876	Mar. 9,1885	
Hayes					
Garfield					
Arthur	Windom.				
	Folger.				
	Gresham.				
Clausland	McCulloch.				
Cleveland		Richard C. McCormick, Arizona	\nn 2 1077	Dec. 3,1877	
Hayes		John B. Hawley, Illinois		Mar. 31,1880	
		J. Kendrick Upton, New Hampshire.			
Garfield		3. Rendrick opton, wew Hampsingto	Apr. 10,1000	Dec. 31,1531	
Arthur	Windom.				
*** ***********************************	Folger.				
		John C. New, Indiana	Feb. 28,1882	Apr. 16,1884	
		Charles E. Coon, New York		Nov. 10,1885	
	Gresham.	·			
	McCulloch.				
Cleveland	Manning.				
	Manning	Charles S. Fairchild, New York	Mar. 14,1885	Apr. 1,1887	
	Manning	William E. Smith, New York	Nov. 10,1885	June 30,1886	
	Manning	Hugh S. Thompson, South Carolina	July 12,1886	Mar. 12,1889	
	Fairchild.				
Harrison					
		Isaac N. Maynard, New York	Apr. 6,1887	Mar. 11,1889	
Harrison	Windom.				
		George H. Tichner, Illinois		July 20,1890	
		George T. Batchelder, New York	Apr. 1,18893		
	Foster.	A. B. Nettleton, Minnesota	July 22,1890	Dec. 1,1892	
		O. L. Spaulding, Michigan	July 23,1890	June 30,1893	
	Foster.	o. b. spaulding, midilgan	July 20, 1090	June 30, 1393	
Cleveland					
		Lorenzo Crounse, Nebraska	Apr. 27,1891	Oct. 31, 1892	
		John H. Gear, Iowa	Nov. 22,1892	Mar. 3,1893	
		Genio M. Lambertson, Nebraska	,	Apr. 3,1893	
Cleveland		,	,		
	Carlisle	Charles S. Hamlin., Massachusetts	Apr. 12,1893	Apr. 7,1897	
McKinley		,			

Act July 11, 1890, provides for an additional Assistant Secretary.

Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury and Presidents and Secretaries under whom they served—Continued.

Presidents.	Secretaries.	Assistant Secretaries.	Assistant Secretaries. Term of service.		
			From-	To-	
Cleveland	Carlisle	William E. Curtis New York	Apr. 13,1893	Mar. 31,1897	
McKinley					
Cleveland		Scott Wike, Illinois	July 1,1893	May 4,1897	
McKinley					
	Gage	William B. Howell, New Jersey	Apr. 7,1897	Mar. 10,1899	
	Gage	Oliver L. Spaulding, Michigan	Apr. 7,1897	Mar. 4,1903	
Roosevelt	Gage.				
	Shaw.				
McKinley	Gage	Frank A. Vanderlip, Illinois			
	Gage	Horace A. Taylor, Wisconsin	Mar. 13,1899	June 3,1906	
Roosevelt	Gage.				
	Shaw.				
McKinley		Milton E. Ailes, Ohio	Mar. 6,1901	Apr. 15,1903	
Roosevelt					
	Shaw.		36	35 * 100*	
		Robert B. Armstrong, Iowa		Mar. 5,1905	
		Charles H. Keep, New York		Jan. 21,1907	
	Shaw	James B. Reynolds, Massachusetts	Mar. 5,1905	Nov. 1,1909	
-	Cortelyou.				
Taft		Yele II Edmanda Obio	Tanlar 1 1000	Wow 15 1000	
Roosevelt		John H. Edwards, Ohio	July 1,1906	Mar. 15,1908	
	Cortelyou.	Arthur F. Statter, Oregon	Ion 22 1007	Feb. 28,1907	
		Beekman Winthrop, New York	Apr. 23,1907	Mar. 6,1909	
	Cortelyou			Apr. 10,1909	
Taft	MacVeagh.	Douis A. Coolidge, Massachusetts	Mai. 11,1500	71pi. 10,1300	
1.011		Charles D. Norton, Illinois	Apr. 5.1909	June 8,1910	
		Charles D. Hillis, New York	Apr. 19,1909	Apr. 3,1911	
		James F. Curtis, Massachusetts	Nov. 27,1909	July 31,1913	
Wilson		Table 1 (Carles) Additional Comments		0 0.00	
Taft		A. Piatt Andrew, Massachusetts	June 8,1910	July 3,1912	
	MacVeagh			Mar. 3,1913	
Wilson		,			
Taft		Sherman P. Allen, Vermont	July 20,1912	Sept. 30, 1913	
Wilson	McAdoo.				
	McAdoo	John Skelton Williams, Virginia	Mar. 24, 1913	Feb. 2,1914	
		Charles S. Hamlin, Massachusetts		Aug. 9,1914	
		Byron R. Newton, New York	Oct. 1,1913	Oct. 1,1917	
		William P. Malburn, Colorado	Mar. 24,1914	Jan. 26, 1917	
	McAdoo	Andrew J. Peters, Massachusetts	Aug. 17,1914	Mar. 15,1917	
	McAdoo	Oscar T. Crosby, Virginia	Apr. 17,1917	Aug. 28, 1918	
	McAdoo	Leo S. Rowe, Pennsylvania	June 22, 1917	Nov. 20, 1919	
	Glass.				
	McAdoo	James H. Moyle, Utah	Oct. 5,19174	Aug. 26, 1921	
	Glass.				
	Houston.				
Harding					
Wilson		Russell C. Leffingwell, New York	Oct. 30, 1917	July 5, 1920	
	Glass.				
	Houston.				
t A of Oot 6 10	17 provided for tu	o additional Assistant Sagrataries for dr	ration of war a	nd six months	

⁽Act Oct. 6, 1917, provided for two additional Assistant Secretaries for duration of war and six months after.

Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury and Presidents and Secretaries under whom they served—Continued.

Presidents.	Secretaries.	Assistant Secretaries.	Term of service.		
			From-	To-	
Wilson	McAdoo	Thomas B. Love, Texas	Dec. 15, 1917	Jan. 31, 1919	
	Glass.				
	McAdoo	Albert Rathbone, New York	Sept. 4,1918	June 30, 1920	
	Glass.				
	Houston.				
	Glass	Jouett Shouse, Kansas	Mar. 5, 1919	Nov. 15, 1920	
	Houston.				
	Glass	Norman H. Davis, Tennessee	Nov. 21, 1919	June 14, 1920	
	Houston.				
	Houston	Nicholas Kelley, New York	June 15, 1920	Apr. 14, 1921	
Harding			I		
Wilson	Houston	S. Parker Gilbert, jr., New Jersey 5	July 6, 1920	June 30, 1921	
Harding					
Wilson	Houston	Ewing Laporte, Missouri	Dec. 4, 1920	May 31, 1921	
Harding					
Wilson	Houston	Angus W. McLean, North Carolina			
Harding					
		Edward Clifford, Illinois			
	Mellon	Elmer Dover, Washington	Dec. 23, 1921		

⁵ Became Undersecretary July 1, 1921.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FINANCES

Treasury Department, Washington, November 28, 1921.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report:

From the point of view of the Treasury the past year has been marked by important developments. It has been, first of all, a period of pronounced economy and retrenchment in Government expenditure. The war brought with it a new scale of expenditure, and for some time after actual hostilities ceased the Treasury had heavy obligations to meet on account of the war. Expenditures in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, amounted to almost \$6,500,000,000, while for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, ordinary expenditures, including sinking fund and miscellaneous fixed-debt charges, still ran over \$5,500,000,000. This cash outgo it has been the constant endeavor of the administration to reduce, and it now expects to hold expenditures on the same basis for the fiscal year 1922 down to \$4,000,000,000, or thereabouts, a reduction of about \$1,500,000,000 below the year 1921. In some measure this reduction reflects the liquidation of war liabilities, but to an important extent it represents a reduction in the cost of Government. From either aspect it means a reduction in the tax burden. On June 10, 1921, the act to create a Budget system became a law, and by the end of the fiscal year 1921 the Bureau of the Budget was organized and established. It has already proved to be a most effective arm of the Executive to enforce the determination to bring about a reduction in Government expenditures. Through the Bureau of the Budget and the heads of the several departments and establishments it has been possible to exert continued pressure for economies in administration, and by this means as well as through the coordination of Government activities under the general supervision of the Bureau of the Budget important savings have been accomplished. For the first time in its history the Government has an agency equipped to put pressure upon the spending offices to reduce expenditures, and the results already accomplished constitute one of the most encouraging developments of the year.

Another effective force which has made for continued reduction in Government expenditures has been the shrinkage in current revenues, coupled with the necessity of a thoroughgoing revision of the internal-tax laws so as to reduce the burden of taxation on the community. At the outset it appeared from the estimates that additional taxes might be necessary to supply deficiencies in the revenues unless there were striking cuts in expenditure. The determined efforts for economy, however, have resulted in cutting expenditures for the current fiscal year over \$400,000,000 below the amount originally estimated to be necessary by the spending departments, and this in turn has made it possible to proceed with the revision of internal taxes on the basis of a substantial cut in revenues. The result is that the revenue act of 1921, approved November 23, 1921, has made a substantial reduction in the tax burden, running over \$800,000,000 for the fiscal year 1923, as compared with the old law, and at the same time has provided for the repeal or reduction of several of the most vexatious and burdensome taxes and for the simplification of the taxes that remain in force.

During the past year, furthermore, the Treasury has made substantial progress in the refunding of the short-dated debt and has already succeeded in bringing about a better distribution of the early maturities of the debt, which should greatly facilitate the refunding operations incident to the maturity of the Victory Liberty loan. The Treasury announced in April that it would be the policy to vary its issues of Treasury certificates from time to time with issues of short-term notes in moderate amounts, and two issues of Treasury notes have already been successfully floated, on June 15 and September 15, 1921. In consequence of these operations it has been possible to refund about \$700,000,000 of the short-dated debt into later maturities, to reduce the Victory notes outstanding to about \$3,600,000,000, and at the same time to bring the outstanding amount of Treasury certificates down to about \$2,300,-000,000. With this better distribution of the debt and with lower rates for money, the market prices of outstanding Liberty bonds and Victory notes have shown marked improvement during the last six months. Victory notes have touched par and are consistently quoted at about par, while the several issues of Liberty bonds are now selling at prices ranging from about 95 to about 97, or on an average about 10 points higher than a year ago. Treasury certificates of indebtedness which a year ago the Government was selling at interest rates of $5\frac{3}{4}$ and 6 per cent, have recently been sold for $4\frac{1}{4}$ and $4\frac{1}{3}$ per cent, and all issues outstanding are quoted at par or above. These developments in respect to the public debt are most encouraging and indicate that the Treasury should be able to proceed in an orderly way and without undue disturbance to business with the great refunding operations that will be needed in connection with Victory Liberty loan and other short-dated debt outstanding. The maturity within the next 18 months of almost \$6,750,000,000 of short-dated debt still

dominates the situation, however, and makes it imperative that the Government pursue a policy of the utmost economy and avoid new undertakings that would throw additional burdens on the Treasury and embarrass the refunding operations. The 1918 series of warsavings certificates matures on January 1, 1923, and the Victory Liberty loan on May 20, 1923. Treasury certificates of various series, aggregating about \$2,300,000,000, will also mature within the year. The greater part of this debt will have to be refunded, and the orderly conduct of the refunding operations will require the Treasury's best attention for some time to come.

THE REFUNDING OF THE SHORT-DATED DEBT.

At the outset of the present administration of the Treasury steps were taken toward making the short-dated debt more manageable. Earlier plans for the gradual retirement of loan and tax certificates had been disarranged because of continued heavy current expenditures, particularly on account of the Army and Navy and the railroads. The Treasury, therefore, announced the policy of issuing from time to time short-term notes in moderate amounts with maturities of from three to five years, in order to distribute the short-dated debt over a series of years ranging from 1923 to 1928. The new policy was first outlined in the following extract from the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, on April 30, 1921:

The estimates of receipts and expenditures for both 1921 and 1922 show clearly that while this Government has definitely balanced its budget, the surplus of current receipts over current expenditures will not quite provide for what may be termed the fixed public debt redemptions, and that unless expenditures are sharply reduced there will be practically no funds available in these years for the retirement of the floating debt represented by loan and tax certificates outstanding. The estimated current surplus in both 1921 and 1922 will be absorbed (1) by current redemptions of war savings sécurities, redeemable substantially on demand; (2) by purchases for the cumulative sinking fund; (3) by acceptance of Liberty bonds and Victory notes for estate taxes; and (4) by miscellaneous other debt retirements which must be made each year in order to comply with existing law or with the terms of outstanding securities. This means that the Treasury's earlier expectations as to the retirement of the floating debt have been upset by the continuance of unexpectedly heavy current expenditures during the past 12 months, particularly on account of the Army and Navy and the railroads, and that the Government can not now expect to retire any material portion of the two and one-half billions of floating debt now outstanding during the fiscal years 1921 and 1922 out of the current revenues. It means also that the country can not look to any plan for funding the floating debt to reduce the burden of internal taxes during the next two years. Substantial cuts in current expenditures offer the only hope of effective relief from the tax burden.

Within the next two years, or thereabouts, there will mature about seven and one-half billions of short-dated debt (including the outstanding floating debt), and it is to the gradual retirement of this debt that the bulk of the current surplus is necessarily applied, in large part through the miscellaneous debt retirements described in the preceding paragraph. Substantial progress has already been made in the retirement of the short-dated debt. Statement E, for example, shows that the short-dated debt aggregated \$7,578,954,141.89 on March 31, 1921, as against \$9,248,188,921.12 on August 31, 1919, when the war debt was at its peak, a reduction of about one and two-thirds billions in the 19 months' period. This reduction was due in large part to the reduced balance in the general fund and the application of receipts from war salvage, and only in small measure to surplus tax receipts. In view of its early maturity, the Treasury must regard the short-dated debt as a whole, and within the next two years may expect to reduce it by perhaps one billion dollars through the continued operation of the sinking fund and the miscellaneous annual debt retirements. The remainder of this short-dated debt, amounting to over six billions, will have to be refunded. It will therefore be the Treasury's policy to vary its monthly offerings of Treasury certificates of indebtedness from time to time when market conditions are favorable with issues of short-term notes in moderate amounts with maturities of from three to five years, with a view to the gradual distribution of the short-dated debt through successive issues of notes in convenient maturities extending over the period from 1923 to 1928, when the third Liberty loan matures. Treasury certificate offerings will continue to be made from time to time as in the past, in order to meet the Treasury's current requirements. This program will make the short-dated debt more manageable and facilitate the refunding operations which will be necessary in connection with the maturity of the Victory Liberty loan.

The first offering of Treasury notes was made on June 15, 1921, coincident with an offering of Treasury certificates, and met with a hearty response. The notes were three-year 5\frac{3}{4} per cent notes, designated Series A-1924, and \$311,191,600 face amount was allotted. The notes proved immediately attractive to investors, and ever since the closing of the subscription books have sold at a premium. With the program thus successfully launched the Treasury was able on September 15, 1921, to make a second offering of short-term notes at a lower rate in connection with the offering of Treasury certificates on that date. The notes were dated September 15, 1921, designated Series B-1924, with maturity of three years, and bore interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. This offering was promptly oversubscribed and allotments were made in the amount of \$390,706,100. The total Treasury notes outstanding now amount to \$701,897,700, and with the proceeds of sale the Treasury has already been able to effect a material improvement in the distribution of the short-dated debt. The Victory Liberty loan maturity has been substantially reduced and the outstanding loan and tax certificates are at the lowest figure in

The changes in the Government's floating debt (loan and tax certificates unmatured) are shown in the following table, which gives the volume of unmatured loan and tax certificates outstanding at

various dates since August, 1919, when the peak of the public debt was reached:

Date.	Loan and tax certificates outstanding.
Aug. 31, 1919. June 30, 1920. June 30, 1921. Oct. 31, 1921.	2, 450, 601, 000

The growing popularity of Treasury certificates of indebtedness among the investing public has been a matter of gratification to the Treasury. Since March of this year the certificates of all issues outstanding have been quoted at par or a premium. Quotations appear regularly in the leading daily newspapers and financial periodicals. and Treasury certificates enjoy a broad and active investment market. Partial allotments have been necessary in the case of every issue during the past year. At the same time the easing in market rates for money has made it possible for the Treasury to reduce the rate of interest paid on these securities approximately 1½ per cent. During the latter half of 1920 the prevailing rate was $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent for sixmonths certificates and 6 per cent for one-year certificates. The decline in rates has been gradual since December and the latest issues. which were offered on November 1, 1921, bore 41 per cent for fivemonths certificates and 41 per cent for 101-months certificates.

The success with which the Treasury has met in its efforts to secure the distribution of certificates among investors and to avoid. lodging them in the banks is shown in the following table, which gives for various dates the amount of tax and loan certificates held by reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System and by the 12 Federal reserve banks, together with the percentages of these figures to the total amount outstanding. The reporting member banks number something over 800, and are believed to control about 40 per cent of the commercial banking resources of the country and to have subscribed in the first instance to nearly 75 per cent of the outstanding issues of Treasury certificates:

	Loan and tax	Loan and tax certifi- cates held by report- ing member banks.		Loan and tax certifi- cates pledged with Federal reserve banks.	
Date.	outstanding (amount).	Amount.1	Per cent of amount out- standing.	Amount.1	Per cent of amount out- standing.
June 30, 1919. June 30, 1920. June 30, 1921. Oct. 31, 1921.	\$3, 263, 766, 000 2, 485, 550, 500 2, 450, 601, 000 1, 932, 218, 000	\$916, 739, 000 419, 954, 000 221, 025, 000 293, 742, 000	28.1 16.9 8.9 4.8	\$367, 941, 000 38, 502, 000	14.8 1.6 0.9

¹ These figures are available for a given day each week and are taken for the dates nearest those given at the left of the table.

² Oct. 26, 1921.

The percentage of outstanding Treasury certificates held by reporting member banks has declined from 28 on June 30, 1919, to 5 on October 31, 1921, and at the present time less than 1 per cent of the outstanding certificates are pledged with the Federal reserve banks to secure loans as compared with 15 per cent on June 30, 1920.

From October 31, 1920, to October 31, 1921, there were seven issues of loan certificates aggregating \$1,381,850,000, and eight issues of tax certificates aggregating \$1,810,001,500, making a total of fifteen issues aggregating \$3,191,851,500. During the same period total redemptions of tax and loan certificates have aggregated \$3,635,017,500. The course of certificate operations for the period under review is shown best by reference to the circular letters and public statements issued from time to time during the year concerning the Treasury certificate program. These letters and statements appear as exhibits to this report, and a detailed discussion of the operations is given on pages 65 to 69 in the article entitled "Treasury Notes and Certificates of Indebtedness."

REVENUE REVISION.

One of the most important developments of the year, both from the point of view of the business and industry of the country and from the point of view of the administration of the Treasury, has been the revision of the internal tax laws, which has engaged the attention of the Treasury and of Congress almost continuously since the beginning of the present administration. The result has been a revision of taxes which not only grants an important measure of relief to business but also accomplishes a substantial reduction in the total tax burden for all classes of the community. The earlier plans submitted by the Treasury were founded upon estimated expenditures of about \$4,500,000,000 for the fiscal year 1922 and about \$4,000,000,000 for the fiscal year 1923, but as time went on and the results of the executive pressure to reduce expenditures became apparent it proved possible to proceed with the revision on a basis of about \$4,000,000,000 of expenditures for the present fiscal year and about \$3,500,000,000 for the fiscal year 1923. This change in the revenue requirements has made it possible to dismiss from consideration some of the additional taxes suggested by the Treasury at the outset, but has not affected the main outlines of the Treasury's recommendations, particularly as regards the income surtaxes and profits taxes.

On April 30, 1921, in response to the request of the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Treasury submitted to the Congress revised estimates of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years 1921 and 1922, and indicated in connection therewith the revenues necessary for the fiscal years 1922 and 1923 in order to meet the Government's current requirements. A copy of this letter appears in this report as

Exhibit 68, page 349.

The estimates at that time indicated expenditures for the fiscal year 1921 of \$5,602,024,861, including sinking fund and miscellaneous debt charges, and for the fiscal year 1922 expenditures of \$4,565,877,033, against ordinary receipts for the fiscal year 1921 of \$5,487,067,000, and for the fiscal year 1922 of \$4,547,643,000. These estimates showed that current receipts during the two fiscal years 1921 and 1922 would not quite provide on this basis for the total estimated expenditures, including current redemptions of warsaving securities, purchases for the cumulative sinking fund, the acceptance of Liberty bonds and Victory notes for estate taxes, and miscellaneous other debt redemptions required to be made out of receipts specially earmarked for the purpose. The estimates thus submitted, which were based on the latest reports received from the spending departments and establishments of the Government, showed that unless there were striking cuts in current expenditure, there could be no important reduction in internal taxes, and that the most substantial relief from the tax burden would have to come from the readjustment of internal taxes and the revision or repeal of those taxes which had become unproductive and were so artificial and burdensome as to defeat their own purpose. On this basis the Secretary made the following principal suggestions with regard to the revision of the internal tax laws:

1. Repeal the excess-profits tax, and make good the loss of revenue by means of a modified tax on corporate profits or a flat additional income tax upon corporations, and the repeal of the existing \$2,000 exemption applicable to corporations.

2. Readjust the income-tax rates to a maximum combined normal tax and surtax of 40 per cent for the taxable year 1921, and of about 33 per cent thereafter, with a view to producing aggregate revenues substantially equivalent to

the estimated receipts from the income tax under existing law.

3. Retain the miscellaneous specific sales taxes and excise taxes, including the transportation tax, the tobacco taxes, the tax on admissions, and the capital-stock tax, but repeal the minor "nuisance" taxes, such as the taxes on fountain drinks and the miscellaneous taxes levied under section 904 of the revenue act, which are difficult to enforce, relatively unproductive, and unnecessarily vexatious. The repeal of these miscellaneous special taxes would, it was estimated, result in a loss of about \$50,000,000 in revenue.

4. Impose sufficient new or additional taxes of wide application, such as increased stamp taxes or a license tax on the use of automobiles, to bring the total revenues from internal taxes after making the changes above suggested to about \$4,000,000,000 in the fiscal years 1922 and 1923. It was pointed out that the only way to escape these additional internal taxes, to an aggregate amount

of between \$250,000,000 and \$350,000,000, would be to make immediate cuts in that amount in current expenditures. In the event that this should prove impossible, it was stated that it might be feasible to provide perhaps as much as \$100,000,000 or \$150,000,000 of the necessary revenue from new duties on staple articles of import, and the balance by taking more effective steps to realize on back taxes, surplus war supplies, and other salvageable assets of the Government.

5. Adopt necessary administrative amendments to the revenue act in order to simplify its administration and make it possible, among other things, for the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and the consent of the taxpayer, to make final determination and settlement of tax cases. In this connection it was suggested it would be well, in the interest of fairness and in order to simplify the administrative problem, to provide, under proper safeguards, for carrying forward net losses of one year as a deduction from the income of succeeding years.

On August 4, 1921, before the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, the Secretary made a statement which further developed the Treasury's suggestions with respect to the revision of the internal tax laws (a copy of which is included herein as Exhibits 69 and 70, pp. 362 and 363), and at the same time presented revised estimates of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year 1922, estimates of the yield of internal revenue and customs under the existing law and the suggested revised law for the fiscal years 1922 and 1923, and a brief comment on the principal changes suggested for consideration in connection with the revision of the internal tax laws. These revised estimates indicated total current expenditures for the fiscal year 1922 of about \$4,554,000,000, including sinking fund and miscellaneous public debt redemptions required by law. It was estimated that miscellaneous revenues during the year from salvage and sources other than taxation would amount to about \$350,000,000, leaving \$4,200,000,000, on this basis, to be provided from customs and internal revenue.

These figures showed that if additional taxes were to be avoided there must be additional effective cuts in ordinary expenditures and that even with substantial cuts the internal revenue yield for the year 1922 could not well be permitted to fall below \$3,570,000,000, the amount of the estimated yield under existing law. In this connection the attention of Congress was called to the fact that in the fiscal year 1923 the Victory Liberty loan and the 1918 series of war savings certificates would mature, and that with these large maturities to meet, the Treasury would need some margin of current revenues over current expenditures for the year in order that the refunding operations necessary during the year should not be complicated by additional borrowings to meet current expenditures.

This statement of the probable position of the Treasury was followed by a determined effort to accomplish reductions in the estimated expenditures of the Government and by a careful revision of the estimates of the spending departments and establishments, under the leadership of the President. As a result the Secretary of the Treasury was able to submit, on August 10, 1921, in a letter to the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means (a copy of which appears herein as Exhibit 71, p. 369), figures as to the reductions in the estimated expenditures of the Government which the administration had determined to make for the fiscal year 1922. These figures were agreed upon at a conference on August 9, 1921, between the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and members of the Committee on Ways and Means, and provided for a reduction in the ordinary expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year 1922 of \$350,000,000 below the revised estimates presented by the Treasury on August 4, and a reduction of \$170,000,000 in the estimated net public debt expenditures, an aggregate reduction in expenditures of \$520,000,000, leaving an estimated total expenditure of about \$4,034,-000,000 for the fiscal year 1922. This reduction in the estimates of ordinary expenditures was made on the understanding that every branch of the administration, with the assistance of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, would put forth its utmost efforts to assure economy in all Government activities and that every effort would be made to increase realization on salvageable property remaining from the war. In view of the reductions in expenditures thus pledged to be made during the fiscal year 1922, and with the expectation of increased receipts from salvage and other sources than internal revenue during the fiscal year 1922, the Secretary recommended that the internal revenue laws be revised so as to produce a total of \$3,000,000,000 of internal revenue for the calendar year 1922, and suggested that this revision should involve (1) the repeal of the excess-profits tax, effective January 1, 1921, with a 21 per cent flat tax on corporation incomes as a partial substitute; (2) the repeal of the higher surtax brackets to a maximum of 32 per cent, effective January 1, 1921, and a maximum of 25 per cent, effective January 1, 1922; (3) the reduction of transportation tax by one-half, effective January 1, 1922, and its repeal, effective January 1, 1923; (4) the repeal or modification of certain miscellaneous taxes imposed under sections 630 and 904 of the revenue act of 1918; and (5) sufficient readjustments in miscellaneous taxes to assure aggregate internal revenue for the calendar year of \$3,000,000,000. It was estimated that the additional revenue necessary for the fiscal year 1922 would be made up by the overlapping of receipts collected under existing law and to some extent by collections of back taxes.

The suggested revision contemplated further reductions in taxation for the calendar year 1923 through the complete repeal of the transportation tax, effective January 1, 1923, and the reduction of the surtaxes to a maximum of 25 per cent, effective January 1, 1922.

The significance of the revised program for the reduction of Government expenditures and the revision of internal taxes on the new basis was emphasized by a public statement issued from the White House, under date of August 13, 1921, a copy of which appears herein as Exhibit 72, page 372.

Real progress along the lines of this program has been made by the revenue act of 1921, as finally enacted and approved November 23, 1921. The surtaxes have been reduced to a maximum of 50 per cent, effective January 1, 1922, and at the same time have been readjusted in the lower brackets. The excess-profits tax has been repealed, effective at the close of the calendar year 1921, and a flat additional tax of 2½ per cent on the net income of corporations has been substituted, with the repeal of the \$2,000 exemption for corporations with incomes of over \$25,000. The new law also limits the tax upon capital gains and embodies administrative provisions which permit business reorganizations and readjustments to go forward without premature taxation of paper profits or deduction for unreal losses. It allows net losses sustained by trade or business in one year to be deducted from the profits of the two succeeding years, and authorizes final settlement of tax claims and assessments. It contains many other provisions which are designed to simplify the law and improve its administration. Taken all in all, the effect of these changes is to give substantial relief to business and industry and to restore in some measure the freedom of business transactions. It is estimated, moreover, that the result is a net reduction of the tax burden on account of income and profits taxes alone of about \$410,000,000 a year. Reductions in other taxes, amounting to about \$425,000,000, are also made by the revenue act of 1921. The transportation and insurance taxes imposed by Title V of the old law, the nuisance tax on toilet and medicinal articles, and the specific sales taxes on musical instruments, sporting goods, motion-picture films, articles made of fur, toilet soaps, and other articles, are repealed, while the taxes on soft drinks, candy, so-called luxuries and works of art are markedly reduced or restricted. On this basis it is estimated the new law reduces the aggregate tax burden by about \$835,000,000 for the first full fiscal year of its operation, the year 1923.

The reduction in internal-revenue collections is shown by the following comparative statement of actual collections for the fiscal year 1921 under the old law and estimated collections for the fiscal years 1922 and 1923 under the revised law:

		Fiscal year—	
	1921	1922	1923
Income and profits taxes	\$3,205,000,000 1,390,000,000	\$2,110,000,000 1,104,500,000	\$1,715,000,000 896,000,000
Total	4,595,000,000	3, 214, 500, 000	2,611,000,000

TAXATION AND REVENUE.

The sudden and great increase in the governmental expenditures, due to the World War, made it necessary that the revenues raised by taxation should be increased as quickly and to as great an extent as possible, and the methods adopted for this purpose were necessarily of an emergency character. Now that the war has ended and sufficient time has elapsed to enable us to forecast with reasonable accuracy the probable needs of the Government in the way of revenue for some years to come, it is of primary importance that careful consideration be given to the permanent methods of taxation to be adopted, so that our revenue needs may be met with as little interference as possible with the prosperity and the well-being of the people of the whole country.

As already shown much has been accomplished in the passage of the revenue act of 1921, but our system of taxation still requires

careful and thoughtful consideration.

In order that we may realize the great change which has taken place due to the World War, it is well to contrast the revenues and the total ordinary disbursements of the Government before the war with the revenues and disbursements since the war.

Considering first the sources from which in the past the revenues of the Government have come, we find that, prior to the Civil War, the ordinary receipts were derived almost entirely from customs, supplemented by small miscellaneous revenues. The increased expenditures caused by the Civil War led to the imposition of internal revenue taxes, principally upon liquors, tobacco, incomes, and certain manufactures and products, with the result that in the year 1866, which marks the highest point of taxation during the Civil War period, the total ordinary receipts were \$557,000,000, of which \$179,000,000 was customs receipts and \$378,000,000 internal-revenue and miscellaneous receipts.

From 1867 on, for many years, internal-revenue receipts showed a steady decline, and the Government came again to depend for its revenues principally upon customs receipts. Beginning with the

year 1894, the ordinary receipts were divided, speaking in a very general way, pretty nearly equally as between customs and internalrevenue receipts; and this continued up until 1911, when the revenues from the excise tax on corporations, under the act of 1909, definitely put the receipts from internal revenue slightly ahead of the receipts from customs, the figures for that year being \$314,-000,000 customs receipts and \$322,000,000 internal-revenue receipts.

The following table shows in comparative form the sources of revenue and the total ordinary receipts and disbursements for the years 1913, 1914, and 1915, which may fairly be taken as average prewar years, and for the afterwar years, 1920, 1921, 1922, and 1923, the latter two estimated.

Statement showing customs receipts by warrant, internal-revenue collections, and total ordinary receipts and disbursements (on the basis of daily Treasury statements) for the fiscal years 1913 to 1915 and 1920 to 1923, inclusive.

[Fiscal years 1922 and 1923 estimated.]

	Customs.		Internal-revenue collections.					
Fiscal year.	Receipts. ¹	Tobacco.2	Distilled spirits and fermented liquor. ²	Income and profits tax and corporation capital stock. ⁸	Transporta- tion, tele- graph, tele- phone, etc.	Estate tax.	Special sales taxes—manu- factures and products, sales, consum- ers or dealers tax, and beverages, soft drinks, etc.	
1914	\$318, 891, 398 292, 320, 014 209, 786, 672	79, 986, 639	\$230, 146, 332 226, 179, 689 223, 948, 646	\$35,006,299 71,381,274 80,201,758				
1920	323,536,559 308,025,102 275,000,000 330,000,000	255, 219, 385 250, 000, 000	139, 871, 149 82, 623, 428 60, 000, 000 60, 000, 000	4,049,956,424 3,309,663,326 2,185,000,000 1,790,000,000	\$289,348,087 301,512,413 162,000,000 6 27,000,000	\$103,635,563 154,043,260 150,000,000 150,000,000	\$318, 918, 057 282, 222, 065 224, 030, 000 187, 580, 000	
Internal-revenue collections—Continued. Total ordinary.						ordinary.		
Fiscal			Admissions and dues.	Miscella- neous.	otalinternal revenue.	Receipts.	Disburse- ments.	

1913 1914 1915				734, 343, 700	\$725, 440, 950 735, 386, 190 760, 714, 614
1920 1921 1922 1923	75, 664, 840 58, 500, 000	\$81,918,556 95,890,650 95,000,000 80,000,000	40, 435, 811 5, 407, 580, 251 38, 161, 394 4, 595, 000, 765 29, 970, 000 3, 214, 500, 000 19, 920, 000 2, 611, 000, 000	5, 624, 932, 961 3, 968, 453, 663	75, 538, 040, 689 73, 992, 922, 3 66

Duties and tonnage covered into the Treasury by warrants.

Including special taxes relating to manufacture and sale.
 Receipts for fiscal year 1913 and \$10.671,077.22 for 1914 are "excise tax on corporations."
 Including sales by postmasters of documentary stamps as follows: Fiscal year 1920, \$24,437,893.75, and

Based on collections of internal-revenue officers and not on warrants.

⁶ Telegraph and telephone 7 Includes public debt expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts

We must, therefore, face the fact that the ordinary disbursements of the Government, by reason of the war, increased from approximately \$700,000,000 per year for the prewar years to over \$6,000,000,000 for the year 1920, and while we have been able to reduce the expenditures for the fiscal year 1923, as now estimated, to approximately \$3,500,000,000, for many years to come Government expenditures must continue at an extraordinarily high rate. The increase in population, the enlargement of Government functions, the addition of new agencies, the interest on the public debt, and the expenditures indispensable in connection with the disabled veterans of the war make it manifest that the ordinary expenses of the Government for some years to come will probably be several times those for prewar years. It is, then, of vital importance that adjustments be made in our scheme of taxation whereby the burden will not fall unduly, either directly or indirectly, upon any particular class, and at the same time will not seriously interfere with productive industry and the general prosperity of the country.

The people of the country should be aroused to the importance of giving serious consideration to this problem, for it is only as they come to understand the real need of the taxes they are called upon to pay, and the evil effects of unwise taxation—of any attempt to impose an undue burden upon any class—that real progress can be made toward a well balanced and equitable system of taxation.

The matter is of exceptional importance at this time. In the past vear we have suffered an industrial and business depression that has affected every class of our people and reached into every part of the country. How far-reaching the consequences may be, no one can as yet safely predict. Unemployment in all classes has been very great. If these conditions continue, our present burden of taxation must seriously increase the troubles of our people. The hardship and suffering resulting from business depression and unemployment inevitably fall most severely not upon those paying high income taxes, but upon the great body of the people of small incomes. Under our form of government there is, and very rightly so, little danger of any undue burden from the taxes imposed directly upon those of small means, but there is danger of serious hardship and suffering to them because of high prices, unemployment, and high living costs resulting from unjust or unwise tax laws. Our very best thought, therefore, should be directed to seeing that our system of taxation shall interfere to the least possible extent with the return of the country at least to such normal conditions and reasonable business activity as will prevent hardship to those least able to bear it.

There are certain features of our present taxation to which attention should be directed; principally the high surtaxes, the taxation of business profits and the estate taxes.

Surtaxes.

The usual argument in favor of high surtaxes is that taxation should be according to "ability to pay." The theory of taxation according to "ability to pay," like all other general statements, has its limitations and its qualifications. In the first place, the tax must be productive, otherwise the whole purpose of the tax is lost. Again, it must not be unreasonable or oppressive, for in that case it will be avoided or evaded and thereby cease to be productive. Again, the tax must not be one the result of which is to interfere with productive industry; it must not dry up the very source out of which revenue is expected to come. If it does, not only will the tax cease to be productive but it will also result in lessened production, unemployment, arrest of the country's growth and serious injury to the people least able to bear these consequences.

That the higher surtax rates are rapidly ceasing to be productive of revenue is apparent from a study of the statistics published by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. That these taxes are being evaded or avoided, no one of any experience doubts. It is usual to put the blame for this upon the so-called tax-exempt securities. There is no doubt that a large and steadily increasing amount of money formerly invested in productive industry is now going into tax-exempt securities. Investors having incomes falling within many of the higher brackets have found it no longer profitable to continue to place their money in the same class of business and investments as heretofore, and tax-exempt securities afford a ready method of obtaining an assured income without the risk incident to investment in productive industry. There is no use discussing whether the exemption of State and municipal securities from Federal taxation is wise or unwise, for it is inherent in our system of government and the remedy must be found in a constitutional amendment which good faith requires should be applicable only to future issues of such securities.

The amount of such tax-exempt securities now outstanding is estimated by the Treasury at approximately \$10,000,000,000. The exact figures seem difficult to ascertain and much higher estimates are made. The amount of new securities of this character issued during the first eight months of the present year is said to be \$800,000,000. Of the total amount of tax-exempt securities now outstanding, approximately \$2,500,000,000 have been issued by the United States, or under its authority, including such securities as Federal farmloan bonds. (See Exhibit 76, p. 379 of this report.)

While tax-exempt securities afford an easy means to a large class of investors of avoiding payment of the high surtax rates, they constitute only one of many ways that can be and are availed of to avoid such taxation. Experience teaches us that means of avoiding taxes which are regarded as excessive or unreasonable will always be found, and it would be useless to attempt to catalogue them, for new methods will constantly be developed as long as the tax rates continue so high that persons having money for investment find it unprofitable to continue their investments in productive industry.

There are, however, other results flowing directly from these high rates of taxation which are still more serious in their consequences to

the people of the country.

The tremendous development of the resources and of the industries of our country, resulting in our present wealth, has been brought about within a comparatively brief period of time, measured in the life of nations, and has been primarily due to three things: (1) The industry of our people and the opportunity and incentive afforded to everyone, whatever his place, to acquire in a greater or less degree some share or portion for himself of that which we call wealth; (2) the steady accumulation of capital resulting from the industry and the thrift of our people, whereby productive industry in every line on a constantly expanding scale was made possible; (3) the very moderate Federal taxation, whereby the free flow of capital, wherever it was needed, and freedom of legitimate commercial transactions was not interfered with, the natural laws of trade being allowed full play.

The result has been a prosperity general throughout the whole people of the country, and unexampled elsewhere. We have a standard of living higher than that prevailing in any other country, and are proud to speak of ourselves as the wealthiest nation in the

world.

Does anyone believe that if our policy in the past as respects taxation had been for the Government to take away from successful effort one-third, one-half, or three-fourths of the gains resulting therefrom we would have accumulated the wealth which we now possess, or have achieved our present position? Does anyone believe for a moment that without this wealth when drawn into the World War we could have so quickly put forth the marvelous strength which we did and thereby have enabled the bringing of the war to a speedy and successful conclusion? Notwithstanding the tremendous depression now existing in all business and industry, our people look forward with absolute faith to the future, confident that these conditions are but temporary, and it is the strength resulting from our accumulated wealth which gives us this confidence.

In the past we were proud of the opportunities enjoyed by our people because we were free from high taxation, as compared with the peoples of Europe, who, even before the war, were struggling under a burden of taxation which in our wildest fancy it never occurred to us that we would approach.

The destruction of incentive.

Another serious effect of these high tax rates is the destruction of incentive—the drying up of the activities of individuals in trade operations—with consequent lessening of business transactions, the slowing down of production, and ultimately a loss of revenue to the Government.

There is not much incentive to men to take risks in any line of industry when all the risk must be borne by the individual, and, if ultimately success comes, a large part of the gain is taken away by the Government in taxes.

In business life, success and profit are not always the result of individual effort; in many cases the result is loss. All great success—especially in new productive enterprise—when ultimately gained, is most frequently built upon many previous failures and comes only after a considerable period of time during which there was no profit. So that, when success comes, the profit or gain to be real must be such as to compensate for these previous failures and losses, and without this incentive there is no inducement to anyone to incur the risks involved. Then, too, in productive enterprise, the merchant, the manufacturer, the farmer, profits vary from year to year, and periods of lean years follow good years. High taxation which seizes upon gains as quickly as realized, taking a large part thereof, and making no allowance for the previous failures and losses which have had to be endured before success came, or for lean years, is utterly destructive of individual incentive.

In speaking of individual incentive, it should be clearly understood that reference is not made only to individuals of large incomes. On the contrary, reward for successful effort must be held out to those of moderate incomes, because it is upon the younger men of strength and courage and vision that a great deal of the burden must fall in the way of initiating and carrying on the productive industries of the country. Large incomes, and the individuals receiving them, play a very important part, but only a part, in the whole general scheme of maintaining and carrying forward the productive industries upon which the prosperity of the country depends. Successful taxation after all rests upon a prosperous people, not any one class, but the people as a whole.

The need for new capital.

There are three things which may be noticed as bringing immediately to mind how essential new capital is in order that the country may be prosperous.

1. We have a steadily increasing population, and that means an increased need of everything that enters into human consumption.

- 2. Our standard of living steadily rises. This is no new thing; it seems always to have been true of every people of whom we know. The luxury of to-day is soon a necessity. To provide for these added needs requires more capital.
- 3. The waste and loss which goes on all the time must be made good. There is the destruction of property by fire and other casualty. Buildings, machinery, houses, furniture, everything that man makes for his own use, wear out and disappear. Year by year this amounts to a vast sum and must constantly be made good, otherwise the world goes backward.

The accumulation of this necessary additional capital from year to year can come about only through the savings of the people, and the amount which any individual can save and add to the capital of the Nation, of course, increases progressively with the amount of his income. The larger the income the larger the possibility of saving, because of the larger margin over reasonable living expenditures.

When it is sought to justify very high surtaxes on the ground of ability to pay the tax, we should remember that ability to pay the tax also means ability to save and to add to the needed capital of the country, so that the theory of ability to pay, when carried to such limits, destroys the ability to save, and thereby diminishes the capital available for productive industry.

The nation has no wealth other than that owned by its citizens. All productive wealth is owned by individuals and managed by them. So, when we speak of the wealth of the country, we are in fact referring to the aggregate wealth of the people of the country. The amount held by each individual does vary, but the statement is true from the smallest amount in a child's savings bank to the largest fortune.

The idea seems prevalent that in taxing large incomes, only the person receiving the income, and who is to pay the tax, is really concerned. This is a mistake. For whatever the Government takes, in the way of tax, out of any income, which would otherwise be saved and invested, and thereby become a part of the capital and of the wealth of the nation, affects not so much the individual from whom it is taken as it does the whole people of the country, in the

direct loss of productive capital. So that in considering the effect

of high taxes upon incomes, particularly on very large incomes, it is not so much a question of the effect on the individual who is called upon to pay the tax as it is the effect upon the whole community. The man receiving a large income may not himself suffer any hardship because a great part of it is seized and taken for taxes, but the effect upon the community—upon the people of the whole country—is serious indeed. After all, the wealth of the country, upon which all the activities and the prosperity of our people depends, is made up of the private property of the individual citizens—of all the people—and anything that unnecessarily takes away from this accumulated property necessarily injuriously affects the people as a whole.

The diversion of capital.

It must be perfectly clear to anyone who gives serious thought to the subject that the theory that high income taxes put the burden of taxation on the rich and relieve the poor is a fallacy. Take as an illustration the present housing situation. The capital for building operations has come from people having incomes large enough to provide a surplus for investment. Real-estate mortgages were always considered a sound investment for this class, and capital usually was available at a moderate rate of interest. Since the policy of high surtaxes this class of loans has largely disappeared. The investors who formerly put their money in such loans now find it more profitable to go elsewhere. The result is that capital has been diverted from building operations, there has been a great shortage of houses, rents have enormously increased, and people of small or moderate means living in rented houses have been compelled to pay greatly increased rents, so that in the end the burden has fallen upon the very class sought to be relieved. Of course, it is not meant that the whole blame for this situation rests upon the diversion of capital due to high income taxes. Other factors contributed. But after making allowance for these the fact remains that a very substantial part of the difficulty has been brought about by the diversion of capital into other channels, and the situation is mentioned only to bring home in a specific way how directly the diversion of capital affects the people of small incomes.

The consequence of this diversion of capital is at once greatly to increase interest rates upon the capital which productive industry is able to obtain, and this in time means lessened production and increased costs. The less capital there is available the greater the struggle to get it and the higher the price paid therefor, which means, of course, increased cost of production. At the same time the less capital there is available the more production is prevented

or diminished, and lessened production in itself means increased cost.

While everything that increases the cost of production naturally and inevitably increases the cost to the consumer, yet it does not seem reasonable to believe that all taxes are necessarily passed to the consumer in the form of increased prices, for naturally there comes a place where the price is such that the consumer can no longer afford to buy, or must buy less, and in the end both the producer and the consumer share in the disastrous consequences of such taxation.

The point now emphasized is that the evil effects of high surtaxes fall not upon the individual whose income is seized and taken, but ultimately almost entirely upon the mass of the people who are thereby deprived of the benefits which would result from the free flow of commercial transactions and the use of the additional capital which would be available for productive enterprise.

Freedom of business transactions essential.

The revenue to be obtained by the Government from this class of taxes depends upon transactions in trade and commerce which bring about income available for payment of taxes. It is highly desirable, in the interest of the production of revenue, that the volume of business transactions giving rise to gain shall be as great as possible, and to this end it is essential that the natural laws of trade and commerce and the free flow of business shall not be interfered with or prevented.

But the direct effect of these very high taxes is to hinder and prevent business transactions which would otherwise take place. A man may have property which he has held for years and which has greatly increased in value, and he would like to sell it, but if he does a large part of the gain would have to be paid out in taxes. would rather keep the property than sell it, pay the tax, and invest what is left in something else. At the same time the party desiring to buy this property, if he obtained it, would improve it with buildings. What is the result? The transaction does not take place, and the community loses the advantage which would come in the stimulation that would arise from the transactions resulting from the buyer's improvement of the property, and it also loses the advantage of the seller's putting his money into some other form of investment, which in turn would give rise to business transactions. The same ching on a much greater scale is true in manufacturing and mercantile lines. Men have built up enterprises to the point where they are highly successful. They would like to take their profit and turn the business over to younger men to carry on. These transactions are highly desirable not only for the parties but for the community, yet they are absolutely stopped, because if made the seller would have to pay in one year a tax on a gain which has been the result of perhaps the better part of a lifetime of effort. And in all such cases the Government gets no tax, whereas if the rates were reasonable the transactions would take place and the Government's revenues would benefit accordingly.

The free interchange of property in business transactions is essential to the normal prosperity of the country, and each such transaction has a direct tendency to bring about others of like character with the result of increasing the amount of gain or income available for taxation: but when the tax is so high as to act as a deterrent against usual and desirable business transactions, and the volume of such transactions is thereby lessened, the inevitable result is for the tax to become less and less productive.

It is for these reasons that, particularly in the higher brackets, a lower tax rate will produce more revenue in the long run than excessive rates. So long as the high rate stands in the way of accomplishing bargains and sales, the Government receives no tax; but at a lower rate the transactions proceed and the Government shares in the profits.

The injurious effect of high rates on the revenues.

The actual effect of the high surtaxes can readily be seen in the statistics published by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The following table shows in comparative form, for the years 1916 to 1919, inclusive, the total number of returns of all classes and the returns of incomes over \$300,000; the total net income in the same way, and also the investment income.

Table showing decline of taxable incomes over \$300,000.

	Number of returns.		Net in	come.	Income from dividends, interest, and investments.		
	All classes.	Incomes over \$300,000.	All classes.	Incomes over \$300,000.	All classes.	Incomes over \$300,000.	
1916	3,472,890	627	\$6,298,577,620 13,652,383,207 15,924,639,355 19,859,491,448	\$992, 972, 986 731, 372, 153 401, 107, 868 440, 011, 589	\$3,217,348,030 3,785,557,955 3,872,234,935 3,954,553,925	\$706, 945, 738 616, 119, 892 344, 111, 461 314, 984, 884	

The years under consideration, 1916 to 1919, inclusive, were, on the whole, years of unexampled prosperity, and of earnings and profits beyond those ever known before in any like period in the history of the country. Notwithstanding this, and while the total income of all classes increased, at the same time there was a striking decrease in

taxable incomes of \$300,000 and over—the drop being from \$992,-972,986 in 1916 to \$440,011,589 in 1919.

The effect of the high surtaxes in the other brackets is apparent from a brief study of the statistics regarding taxable investment income.

In the bracket "Incomes of \$300,000 and over," the taxable investment income declined from \$746,614,591 in 1916 to \$328,360,613 in 1919; in the bracket "\$100,000 to \$300,000," the decline was from \$602,853.543 in 1916 to \$427,910,905 in 1919; and in the bracket "\$60,000 to \$100,000," the decline was from \$366,614,917 in 1916 to \$323,743,874 in 1919.

If we take the taxable income from interest, exclusive of interest on Government obligations, the decline is still more striking, the figures being as follows:

Incomes, \$300,000 and over:	
1916	\$165, 733, 900
1917	111, 468, 127
1918	74, 610, 507
1919	60, 087, 093
Incomes, \$100.000 to \$300,000:	
1916	158, 870, 428
1917	119, 539, 786
1918	91, 030. 392
1919	91, 467, 182
Incomes, \$60,000 to \$100,000:	
1916	93, 280, 583
1917	75, 375, 484
1918	65, 784, 062
1919.	68, 814, 933

The foregoing brackets represent the incomes subject to surtaxes under the revenue act of 1918, respectively, at 63 to 65 per cent, 52 to 63 per cent; and 29 to 48 per cent. To these figures should be added the normal tax of 8 per cent in order to find the total tax obligation.

In view of these figures, is it not clear that these high surtax rates are rapidly ceasing to be productive of revenue to the Government? And is it not equally clear that their effect has been to divert into unproductive channels not merely the income on the old investments, but to force a large part of the old investment capital into unproductive channels?

Business profits.

The revenue act of 1921 has repealed the excess-profits tax law, effective December 31, 1921. While this law was justified as a war measure, its continuance in time of peace, and particularly under

present conditions, would have been indefensible. During the war period, when every line of industry was running at full capacity and prices and profits were highly inflated, the act served to produce a large revenue for the Government and its inequalities were not so much felt by the taxpayers. Its burden, however, fell very unequally upon the business interests of the country. The higher rates of tax were imposed, generally speaking, upon the small or moderate-sized corporations rather than upon the large ones. Owing to the difficulty of determining the capital actually used to carry on any industry, it was impossible to apply the act without very great hardship in many cases. The administration of the act also was extremely difficult, and the department even yet has not been able to dispose of all the cases arising under the law for the year 1917, the first year of its operation.

The repeal of the excess-profits tax has made necessary a very considerable increase in the flat tax on net corporate income, the rate under the new law being 124 per cent. In addition there is the capital-stock tax, which amounts, roughly speaking, to about 2 per cent of the net income. This makes a total tax equivalent to nearly 15 per cent on corporate net income; and when we remember that the great bulk of the business of the country, both large and small, is carried on under corporate form and that the net income must largely be distributed in dividends, and that these dividends are then in turn subject to surtax in the hands of persons receiving them, it is at once seen that the resulting taxation to persons engaged in productive business is very heavy. For instance, a stockholder subject to surtax at 10 per cent really pays about 25 per cent, 15 per cent through the corporation and 10 per cent as surtax on his dividends; while a stockholder subject to 50 per cent surtax would be taxed about 65 per cent on such profits.

Estate tax.

Much of what has been said respecting the high surtaxes applies equally to the high rates of taxation upon estates. The continuance in time of peace of the very high estate taxes imposed during the emergency of war should receive serious consideration.

There are two chief objections to the present high rates, running as they do up to 25 per cent of the net amount of the estate, which

should be emphasized.

The first is that taxes at such rates, which seize upon and take away so much of the capital of the country, are fundamentally wrong. The Nation, just as the individual, should not use up its capital in payment of its ordinary expenses. The money which is taken by way of such taxes is, to a large extent, the capital which is in use

and necessary in carrying on the business of the country, and just to the extent that the Government seizes upon and takes this capital for its own income its loss must be made good out of the thrift and savings of the people of the country.

The more serious difficulty, however, in this respect is with the high rates. Where the rates are moderate and thereby are widely spread and take but a moderate amount of capital from each estate, their effect is not so great; but when the rate is high and falls heavily in a few places, and the amount of capital seized and taken away from certain lines of industry, or certain particular industries, is large, the evil effects are very harmful.

In the second place, there is the destructive effect upon values. If all the wealth of an estate consisted of money, the evil results of such taxes would be much less. But the wealth of estates does not consist of money, nor, in fact, in most cases, of property readily convertible into money. An estate consisting principally of Government bonds or municipal securities is of less real value to the community than is the estate that is invested in property in any line of productive industry giving useful employment to large numbers of people. And yet, the estate invested in tax-free securities would be much less affected by the tax than the estate invested in real estate, in manufacturing plants, in merchandising, in farming, or in any line of productive industry.

Again, when a man actively engaged in business dies, leaving an estate of considerable size, his family is called upon to provide for the payment not merely of the Federal estate tax, but, in many cases, an inheritance tax to the State in which he lived. There is also frequently a tax to be paid to the State where some part of the property is located, and often a tax must be paid upon the value of shares of stock to the State where the company is incorporated. So that, there may be as many as four different taxes to be paid upon the same property. In addition, there is usually a greater or less amount of indebtedness existing which must be met. These obligations can be met only by payment in money. The estate can not take its property and simply divide it up, giving to the Nation, to the State, and to the creditors a proportionate share of the actual property. Those ultimately entitled to share in the distribution may take their portions in property, but, before that can be done, actual cash must be found for the payment of the taxes and the debts; and the larger these are in proportion to the amount of the estate, the more difficult the task becomes.

In the ordinary course of business, there is just a certain amount of property that changes hands from year to year. There is a market for a certain amount and no more. The extent of this market, that is, the buyers who are willing to buy at fair prices, is dependent largely

upon the amount and character of the property coming upon the market. There may be a ready market at a reasonable price for a limited amount of the shares of an industrial company, or for a mediumsize manufacturing property, or for residence or business property of moderate price. But the larger the amount of property that must be sold, the more difficult it becomes to find buyers for it; and if the sellers are under some absolute need to sell, as is the case where the money must be provided within a limited time to pay taxes and debts, then just that much less ready and willing are bidders to buy, and just so much greater is the sacrifice that the sellers must make in order to obtain cash. The same thing is seen constantly in the commercial world. If a large amount of any of the staple commodities, even such as cotton, wheat, or any article of consumption, is suddenly pressed upon the market, and the holder's needs force him to sell, there is an immediate and great decline in the price which he is able to obtain. What is true of articles of daily consumption is very much more true as respects investments in property, such as largely makes up the estates called upon to pay these taxes.

It has become notorious in recent years, whenever a man of means dies, leaving his estate obligated to pay a large amount by way of taxes or debts, or both, that there is an immediate decline in all classes of securities in which he is known to be interested. And when, under these conditions, the estate is required to make a sale of its property, of whatever class it may be, there is not merely a large loss to the estate—a large shrinkage in the value of the property below its real worth—but there is also a loss inflicted upon everyone else who is interested in these properties, especially if at the same time they desire to, or must, sell.

The extent of the shrinkage of values and the losses caused by the forced liquidation of many estates is not generally realized, for the present high rates have been in existence but a short time and their evil effects, which will naturally increase if these rates continue, are only gradually coming to be recognized.

The effect of this breaking down of values tends directly toward making the tax less productive of revenue, and the longer these rates continue with the successive coming upon the market of estates, the more their effect will be felt in the revenues, for each forced liquidation tends to make a new and lower value upon which all taxes must be based

A large part of the revenue now derived from the estate tax comes from the more moderate rates. Taxation which is destructive of that basis of value on which all taxes rest is neither logical nor wise in principle, and in any revision of our tax laws serious attention should be given to this subject.

The remedy.

It would not seem either wise or necessary suddenly to change from our present system of taxation to new and untried plans; and the evils which have been discussed can be corrected without doing anything of this sort. The necessary adjustments can readily be made by retaining most of the present taxes, but substantially reducing the rates, and supplementing the revenues by some additional taxes.

The income tax is firmly embedded in our system of taxation and the objections made are not to the principle of the tax but only to the excessively high rates. We hear much of the need of simplifying our tax laws and there is room for this. The greatest simplification that can be made is in the reduction of the rates. So long as the rates were low, there was not much difficulty in the administration of the law, even though the system was entirely new and the organization administering it unfamiliar with the operation of such a law. The complexity of the law, so far as concerns the income tax itself, has arisen largely out of the high rates which make every point that arises involve substantial amounts of money, and which means that each possible question is contested by the taxpayer and by the Government, with resulting delay in the collection of the revenue, irritation and annovance and expense on the part of the taxpayer, and costly litigation. With moderate rates, very much of this difficulty would disappear.

The amount of revenue involved in any such reform is not nearly

so great as is generally supposed.

To reduce the surtax rates to a maximum of 25 per cent, and grading the reductions through all the brackets, would mean an apparent loss of about \$130,000,000 in revenue. A 20 per cent maximum rate on the same basis would involve a revenue loss of about \$200,000,000. Other adjustments which should be made would probably involve an amount equal to that made in the surtax rates. This loss of revenue, however, would not be permanent, for the reduced rates would ultimately be productive of more revenue than higher rates, due to the increase in taxable transactions.

If this loss of revenue could not be met by rigid economy in expenditures, the revenue required could be raised either by placing a tax on certain specific articles, or by a low-rate general tax on a broad class of articles or transactions. Such taxes as those now imposed on automobiles and tires have been found simple and inexpensive of administration, and the collection is always substantially current; they have been steadily productive of revenue, and have been without injurious effects upon the country. In view of past experience, a general tax either of this or like character upon a broad class of

articles or transactions could be readily administered; and the rate could be made sufficiently low as not to bear unduly upon any class and at the same time produce a large amount of additional revenue. By retaining the income tax with reasonable surtax rates, which in peace times ultimately should not rise above 10 per cent, taxpayers would still be required to contribute in proportion to their ability to pay; while by placing a certain amount of tax on specific articles, or classes of articles, or transactions, at so low a rate that they could readily be borne without injury, the income tax could be materially simplified, the tax laws could be more readily administered, and at the same time the needed revenues would be raised without the evil effects now resulting from the present excessive rates of taxation.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Progress has been made in the audit and settlement of income and profits tax returns for past years, but there is still a vast amount of accumulated cases to be disposed of before the work can be brought to a current basis.

The magnitude of the task placed upon the bureau by the income, war profits, and excess profits taxes can hardly be exaggerated. Under these laws it became necessary, beginning with the returns for the year 1917, to make a careful examination, and in most cases an audit, of the returns for every financial, trading, and industrial concern in the United States, with the result that, whereas prior to 1917 the bureau had been able to keep reasonably abreast of its work. since that time it has fallen further and further behind. The most difficult problems were those arising in connection with the excess profits tax, and particularly the question of invested capital as applied to the widely varying conditions in which different corporations were placed. The rule prescribed by the act for ascertaining invested capital was necessarily an arbitrary one, involving in many cases great hardship and serious discrimination between corporations in similar lines of business. As a result the work of the bureau has become more and more congested, the expense to the taxpayers of handling the cases has been enormous, while the cost to the Government has steadily increased.

The repeal of the excess profits tax, effective at the end of the present calendar year, will, of course, afford great relief in this respect and makes it easier to formulate practical plans for disposing of the accumulated work.

The condition of the work in the bureau has been the subject of much thought and consideration and a careful study has been in progress for several months, and is still going on, for the purpose of determining the amount of the accumulated work, the progress being made, and what steps it is practicable to take for the purpose of cleaning up this accumulation and bringing the work of the bureau to a current basis.

As a result of this study it was found that for the years 1917 to 1920, inclusive, there remained undisposed of at August 31, 1921, the audit of 1,488,950 personal returns and of 689,425 corporation returns.

The following table indicates approximately the condition of the work in the bureau on August 31, 1921:

Statement of condition of work, income-tax unit, Aug. 31, 1921.

	Total returns filed or to be han- dled.	Total returns audited. Number. Per cent.		Balance audite Number.				
Personal: 1917 1918 1919 1920	830,000 660,000 850,000 890,000	827,702 627,227 285,953 168	99.7 95 34	2, 298 32, 773 564, 047 889, 832	0.3 5 66 100			
Total	3,230,000	1,741,050	54	1,488,950	46			
Corporation: 1917 1918 1919 1920 Total	323, 138 368, 290 368, 322 349, 500 1, 409, 250	305, 417 278, 323 133, 351 2, 734 719, 825	94. 5 75. 6 36. 2 . 8 51. 1	17,721 89,967 234,971 346,766 689,425	5. 5 24. 4 63. 8 99. 2 48. 9			

Note.—The personal returns do not include the smaller returns which are handled largely in the collectors' offices. Many of the returns shown as "to be audited" were in various stages of progress.

Generally speaking, of course, the tax shown by the face of these accumulated returns has been collected currently when due, and there remains only such additional tax as may be developed by the audit and investigation. The cases remaining are largely the ones less productive of revenue and more difficult to handle, due to the fact that heretofore, in order to get as much revenue as possible, the cases most easily handled and yielding the largest revenue were, to a great extent, given earliest attention.

It was found that the work of the bureau had been much interfered with by war conditions, by lack of adequate office space, by the fact that such space as could be had was widely scattered, and by the difficulty of obtaining and keeping an efficient personnel; that there were now engaged in the work making audits, examinations, assessments, and settlements a total force of approximately 8,000 persons; that the work on the cases in hand was in all stages of progress, and that assessments for additional taxes were being made at an average

rate of over \$30,000,000 per month. It was apparent that no sudden or radical changes in plans or methods of handling work were either practicable or advisable, since it was important to maintain a steady progress of work. As a result, the study and plan being pursued are on the lines of the gradual introduction of such changes in methods as can be introduced without interfering with or breaking down the existing organization and at the same time bring about greater efficiency in the work and increased expedition in the disposition of cases. This is being done with the cooperation of those engaged in the work, and has already resulted in very considerable improvement and increased production.

The situation as regards claims made by taxpayers by way of abatement, or for credit, or for refund in respect of taxes claimed to have been erroneously or illegally assessed may be taken as typical, although this presented one of the greatest points of congestion and accumulation of work. A thorough and careful investigation of the pending claims showed that on October 21, 1921, there were pending claims filed by taxpayers as follows:

	Number of claims.	Amount.
Abatement of taxes assessed but not paid Credit claimed on account of alleged previous overpayments Refund of taxes paid	57, 519 26, 146 79, 612	\$615, 181, 744 138, 097, 506 253, 689, 606
Total	163, 277	1,006,968,856

Many of these claims have been pending for a considerable period of time and it is manifestly unfair to the taxpayers and to the Government that this condition should continue.

As a result of the study that has been made, plans have been formulated and put into effect for the handling and disposition of these claims which it is expected will enable the pending claims substantially to be disposed of by the end of the present fiscal year. The prompt disposition of the abatement claims will result in the collection of a large amount of taxes now being held up by the pendency of these claims.

As rapidly as it can be done, consistently with the proper consideration of the cases, both from the standpoint of the taxpayer and of the Government, it is proposed to expedite the disposition of the work which has accumulated from past years, but the progress which can be made in this respect can only be determined by actual experience in the future.

The work involved is of a complicated and difficult character, particularly in the cases involving large amounts of money, and requires special training and skill, so that additional personnel is not readily or quickly available. In addition to this the bureau must

keep within the limit of its appropriation for this work, and it does not seem advisable greatly to expand the permanent organization to any greater extent than is absolutely required, especially as the excess profits tax ends with the present year. However, the problem will continue to receive the very best thought of the department to the end that taxpayers may know as promptly as possible their tax liability, and that the work shall be handled with expedition and promptness and be as nearly current as this class of work can be made.

Internal revenue collections ¹ for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, aggregated \$4,595,000,765.74, as compared with \$5,407,580,-251.81 for the preceding fiscal year—a decrease of \$812,579,486.07. This decrease in collections is due principally to a decrease of \$728,-798,329.85 in the collections of income and profits taxes, which aggregated, for the fiscal year 1921, \$3,228,137,673.75 as compared with \$3,956,936,003.60 for the fiscal year 1920.

The decrease in the collections of income and profits taxes is due in part to the fact that the profits tax rates imposed upon corporations for the year 1919 were less than those imposed upon corporations for the year 1918, the effect of the reduced rates upon the revenues of the Government not being fully felt in the fiscal year 1920.

During the fiscal year 1,570,937 income and excess profits returns were audited, compared with 697,853 for the preceding fiscal year. As a result of these audits, additional taxes amounting to \$357,078,422.86 were assessed. Of this amount \$113,664,275.99 was assessed as the result of office audits and \$243,414,146.87 as the result of field examinations by revenue agents.

The number of claims adjusted and scheduled during the year was 83,668, compared with 57,211 the preceding year. The number of claims received was 128,523, compared with 100,443 the preceding year. There was a marked increase in the number of claims disposed of during the last quarter of the fiscal year as compared with the preceding quarters.

The committee on appeals and review, which hears appeals of taxpayers from the decisions of the income tax unit, has had a busy year. It received 97 appeals from taxpayers and 95 requests for

¹ The figures concerning internal-revenue receipts as here given differ from figures carried in other Treasury statements showing the financial condition of the Government, because the former represent collections by internal-revenue officers throughout the country, including deposits by postmasters of amounts received from sale of internal-revenue documentary stamps, while the latter represent the deposits of these collections in the Treasury or depositaries during the fiscal year concerned, the differences being due to the fact that some of the collections in the latter part of the fiscal year can not be deposited, or are not reported to the Treasury as deposited, until after June 30, thus carrying them into the following fiscal year as recorded in the statements showing the condition of the Treasury. (Department Circular No. 176, par. 19.)

advice from the income tax unit. Four hundred committee recommendations and 65 formal memoranda were written by the committee and approved by the commissioner.

Estate tax collections for the fiscal year aggregated \$154,043,260.39 compared with \$103,635,563.24 for the preceding fiscal year. The total number of estate tax returns filed during the year was 11,833. As a result of field examinations and division audit additional tax in the sum of \$13,290,685.33 was disclosed.

A classified table showing the general sources of internal revenue from 1863 to 1921 is included in this report as Exhibit 78, page 383.

PROHIBITION AND NARCOTIC ENFORCEMENT.

The national prohibition act of October 28, 1919, imposed duties upon the Bureau of Internal Revenue which were new to it, and from the effective date of the act a considerable portion of its energies have had to be devoted to the enforcement of a regulatory act instead of to a tax-collecting act. In this work the bureau has no doubt made mistakes. The act has in some instances been misinterpreted and the means taken to enforce it have not always proven effective. The past year, however, has seen considerable progress. Many of the earlier mistakes of the bureau have been corrected. The regulations have been amended, the act has received judicial interpretation in the courts, and many points have been cleared up by opinions of the Attorney General.

The proper enforcement of this law is a matter of great difficulty, and the effort of the department is now being directed to the building up of an efficient organization of trained men, by which means it is expected that better results may be obtained. Attention is also being given to the matter of placing as few restrictions upon those engaged in legitimate business as can be done consistently with the proper enforcement of the law.

Gratifying results have been obtained by the small force of narcotic inspectors and agents assigned to the enforcement of the Harrison Narcotic Act. Through the medium of monthly returns of importers, manufacturers, producers, and wholesale dealers, all transactions by registered persons are under proper surveillance and the dealings in narcotics have been effectively controlled. Illicit traffic by nonregistered dealers, due in a large measure to smuggling drugs, continues as a great menace. The courts have shown in their decisions increased impatience with these violators, each decision seemingly going a step further in the proper enforcement of the law. In several instances physicians convicted of commercializing in narcotic drugs have had their licenses to practice medicine revoked and are serving heavy prison sentences.

ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES: BUDGET SYSTEM,

In connection with the revision of the internal-tax laws and on other occasions the Treasury has frequently emphasized the vital importance of reductions in Government expenditures. In the letter of April 30, 1921, to the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the Secretary said, after referring to the expenditures for 1921:

The Nation can not continue to spend at this shocking rate. As the President said in his message, the burden is unbearable, and there are two avenues of relief. "One is rigid resistance in appropriation and the other is the utmost economy in administration." This is no time for extravagance or for entering upon new fields of expenditure. The Nation's finances are sound and its credit is the best in the world, but it can not afford reckless or wasteful expenditure. New or enlarged expenditures can not be financed without increased taxes or new loans. Expenditures should not even be permitted to continue at the present rate. The country is staggering under the existing burden of taxation and debt and clamoring for gradual relief from the war taxation. It may be counted upon not only to exert effective pressure against increased expenditures but also to give its whole-hearted support to all sincere efforts to reduce expenditures.

The last Congress made a creditable record in reducing appropriations, and it effected substantial economies. Notwithstanding the reduced appropriations, however, expenditures have continued unexpectedly high, and the reduction in expenditures has barely kept pace with the shrinkage in receipts. Reduction of appropriations, moreover, will not of itself be effective to reduce expenditures unless at the same time the Congress avoids or controls measures which result in expenditure without an apparent appropriation. Reappropriations of unexpended balances, revolving fund appropriations and appropriations of receipts, and other indefinite authorizations of expenditure have in the past been responsible for hundreds of millions of dollars of actual cash outgo.

In the letter of March 9, 1921, to the banking institutions of the country, the Secretary had previously said:

These figures as to the public debt and the current operations of the Treasury show that the country's finances are sound, but that the situation calls for the utmost economy. The Nation can not afford extravagance, and so far as possible it must avoid entering upon new fields of expenditure. The heavy requirements of the Government on account of necessary expenditures, including interest and sinking fund on the public debt and the maturity of seven and one-half billions of short-dated debt within the next two years or thereabouts, make it imperative that the greatest care and economy be exercised in matters affecting Government expenditure. The people generally must become more interested in saving the Government's money than in spending it. A thoroughgoing national budget system must be established and the Government's expenses brought into relation to its income.

The year under review has shown extraordinary progress toward the reduction of Government expenditure, and striking cuts in expenditure have been made for the current fiscal year. The estimates for the fiscal year 1923, as presented in the budget and indicated elsewhere in this report, show a tentative excess of expenditures over receipts in the amount of about \$167,000,000, due in large part to the reduction in estimated revenues. It is confidently expected, however, that with continued economy and effective pressure for reduced expenditures in all quarters it will be possible to overcome this threatened excess of expenditure and go through the year with a balanced budget.

Under the act approved June 10, 1921 (budget and accounting act, 1921), provision was made for a national budget system and an independent audit of Government accounts, thus bringing to fruition the desires and efforts of many years for budgetary reform in the

handling of the Federal finances.

In conformity with the provisions of this act, the Bureau of the Budget was established in the Treasury Department, and a Director of the Budget appointed by the President. The bureau in its functions has been guided by the utterance of the President in his message, that there were two avenues of relief from the financial burdens of the Nation, namely: "One is rigid resistance in appropriation, and the other is the utmost economy in administration." The success of the budget system depends largely upon effective coordination of the activities of the Government and general cooperation in the efficient control of expenditures and the enforcement of economies in the use of the appropriations authorized by Congress.

Through the organization perfected by the Bureau of the Budget, all departments and independent establishments of the Government are responding to the call to uphold and join in the movement now being directed by the Budget Bureau toward economies in the expenditure of public funds, the limitation of activities, the elimination of duplication of work, the more efficient distribution and sale of surplus supplies and equipment, and improved methods of ad-

ministration and operation.

The progress which has been made in the reduction of Government expenditures is shown by the following table:

	Actual, fiscal year 1920.	Actual, fiscal year 1921.	Estimated, fiscal year 1922.	Estimated, fiscal year 1923.
Ordinary expenditures Public debt expenditures charge- able against ordinary receipts	\$6, 403, 343, 841. 21 78, 733, 400. 00	\$5,115,927,689.30 422,113,000.00	\$3,604,980,166 387,942,200	\$3,143,415,927
Total ordinary expenditures (including public debt expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts)	6, 482, 077, 211. 21	5, 538, 040, 689. 30	3,992,922,366	3, 512, 754, 727

LOANS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

On November 15, 1921, there were held by the United States Government obligations of foreign Governments under different categories, as set out in the following statements, which show in detail the obligations of each class, the principal amount due from each country, and, in the case of loans under the Liberty bond acts, the obligations acquired under the first Liberty bond act, and the obligations acquired under the second Liberty bond act, as amended and supplemented. From these statements it will be seen that the obligations purchased under the Liberty bond acts are all demand obligations, and that the other classes of obligations mature at various fixed dates, beginning June 30, 1920, and extending to July 5, 1930. It is expected that the obligations held by the United States Grain Corporation (received under the act of March 30, 1920, on account of the sale of flour for relief purposes), will, in due course, be turned over to the Treasury Department, but pending the liquidation of the affairs of the corporation it still holds these obligations.

Obligations of foreign Governments held by the Treasury for advances made under the Liberty bond acts.

Country.	First Liberty bond act.	Second Liberty bond act as amended and supplemented.	Total under Liberty bond acts.	Present interest rate.	Maturity.
Belgium. Cuba. Czechoslovakia France. Great Britain Greece. Italy. Liberia. Roumania Russia. Serbia.	650, 000, 000. 00 1, 155, 000, 000. 00 175, 000, 000. 00	\$312, 691, 566, 23 8, 575, 000, 00 61, 256, 205, 74 2, 300, 762, 938, 19 3, 011, 318, 358, 44 1, 15, 000, 000, 00 1, 473, 34, 050, 90 26, 000, 00 23, 205, 819, 52 90, 229, 750, 00 24, 675, 139, 22 7, 320, 774, 829, 24	61, 256, 206, 74 2, 950, 762, 938, 19 4, 166, 318, 358, 44 15, 000, 000, 00 1, 648, 034, 050, 90 26, 000, 00 23, 205, 819, 52	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Demand. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do

Advances up to Sept. 24, 1917.

Obligations received from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy on account of sales of surplus war materials (act of July 9, 1918).

. Country.	Principal amount payable.	Total.	Date of obligation.	Date of maturity.	Interest rate.
Belgium	\$19,000,000.00 8,392,097.57 196,483.57 693,346.76 412,093.04 399,340.64		Apr. 10, 1919 Aug. 5, 1919 Aug. 21, 1919 July 1, 1920 Aug. 1, 1920 Nov. 1, 1920	Apr. 10,1922 Aug. 5,1922 Aug. 21,1922 Apr. 9,1930 dodo	Per cent. 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Czechoslovakia	779, 370, 96 5, 000, 000, 00 5, 000, 000, 00 4, 902, 994, 94 2, 464, 950, 38 1, 291, 903, 85	\$29 , 872, 732. 54	May 29, 1919 June 15, 1919 Aug. 10, 1919 Oct. 14, 1919 Feb. 10, 1920	June 30,1922 June 30,1923 June 30,1924 Oct. 14,1922 Jan. 28,1923	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Esthonia	1, 962, 145, 37 5, 000, 000, 00 5, 000, 000, 00 2, 213, 377, 88	20, 621, 994. 54	May 1,1920 June 6,1919 June 11,1919 June 29,1919	June 30,1925 June 30,1922 June 30,1923 June 30,1924	5 5 5 5

Obligations received from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy on account of sales of surplus war materials (act of July 9, 1918)—Contd.

Obligations received from the American Relief Administration (act of Feb. 25, 1919).

Country.	Principal amount payable.	Total.	Date of obligation.	Date of maturity.	Interest rate.
Armenia	\$8, 028, 412. 15 6, 428, 089. 19 1, 785, 767. 72 3, 289, 276. 98 4, 992, 649. 19 2, 610, 417. 82 822, 136. 07	\$8,028,412.15 6,428,089.19 1,785,767.72 8,281,926.17 2,610,417.82 822,136.07	June 30, 1919do		Percent. 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Poland	10,000,000.00 10,000,000.00 31,671,749.36 4,465,465.07	51,671,749.36 4,465,465.07		June 30, 1922 June 30, 1923 June 30, 1921	5 5 5
Total		84, 093, 963. 55			

Obligations held by the United States Grain Corporation (act of Mar. 30, 1920).

Country.	Principal amount payable.	Total.	Date of obligation.	Date of maturity.	Interest rate.
Armenia	\$793, 733, 40 472, 533, 00 656, 190, 00 748, 725, 00 129, 405, 00 949, 665, 11 181, 253, 83	\$3, 931, 505, 34	Nov. 26, 1919 Nov. 29, 1919 Dec. 10, 1919 Jan. 26, 1920 Jan. 29, 1920 May 20, 1920 June 17, 1920	June 30, 1921 dododododododo	Per cent 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Austria. Czechoslovakia Hungary Poland	24, 055, 708, 92 2, 873, 238, 25 1, 685, 835, 61 682, 147, 50 146, 632, 50 2, 146, 539, 37 961, 975, 89 1, 605, 665, 06 1, 054, 133, 66 804, 591, 99 637, 439, 67 313, 952, 37 1, 147, 319, 34 828, 633, 04 435, 966, 98 759, 134, 29 448, 331, 49 68, 553, 18 47, 377, 06 30, 720, 85 62, 196, 98 12, 111, 203, 15	24, 055, 708, 92 2, 873, 238, 25 1, 685, 835, 61	Sept. 4, 1920 July 30, 1920 May 29, 1920 Dec. 1, 1919 Dec. 19, 1919 Mar. 12, 1920 Mar. 26, 1920 Apr. 2, 1920 Apr. 13, 1920 Apr. 26, 1920 Apr. 26, 1920 May 10, 1920 May 12, 1920 May 13, 1920 May 13, 1920 July 7, 1920 July 7, 1920 July 13, 1920 July 13, 1920	Jan. 1, 1925dodododododod	6 6 6 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Total	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	56, 858, 802. 49			

The interest accrued and remaining unpaid on obligations of foreign Governments purchased by the Treasury under the Liberty bond acts for the half years ending, respectively, October 15 and November 15, 1919; April 15 and May 15, 1920; October 15 and November 15, 1920; April 15 and May 15, 1921; and October 15 and November 15, 1921, is as follows:

Country. Oct. 15 and Nov. 15, 1919.		Oct. 15 and Nov. 15, 1920.	Apr. 15 and May 15, 1921.		Total.
Belgium	1,354,134.64 71,836,441.19 101,870,458.96 40,442,845.74 268.85 625,000.00 4,685,999.25	1, 478, 333, 35 73, 255, 486, 49 101, 870, 458, 96 40, 765, 715, 11 650, 00 597, 302, 95 4, 693, 243, 75	1,531,405.17 73,769,073.45 101,870,458.96 40,820,167.12 650.00 580,145.49	1,531,405.17 73,769,073.45 101,870,458.96 41,200,851.27 650.00 580,145.49 4,693,243.75	7, 059, 700. 47 357, 917, 937. 09 509, 173, 742. 89 202, 279, 732. 07 2, 218. 85 2, 765, 412. 02 23, 479, 096. 80
Total	ning unpaid (in count of inter	n excess of cert est due May 15	ain special fund 5, 1918, and No	ds held in the v. 15, 1918) on	1, 148, 684, 296, 66 6, 817, 885, 25 1, 155, 502, 181, 91

The interest accrued and remaining unpaid, up to and including the last interest-payment date in each case, on '(1) foreign obligations received from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy on account of sales of surplus war supplies (act of July 9, 1918), (2) foreign obligations held by the Treasury received from the American Relief Administration (act of February 25, 1919), and (3) foreign obligations held by the United States Grain Corporation (act of March 30, 1920), was as follows:

Country.	(1) From sales of surplus war supplies.	(2) From American Relief Administration.	(3) From sales of flour by United States Grain Corporation.	Total.
Czechoslovakia. Esthonia. France. Latvia. Lithuania. Poland. Roumania. Russia. Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. Armenia. Finland. Austria. Hungary.	492, 507. 18 125, 920. 74 415, 949. 20 4, 085, 911. 05 1, 292, 267. 56 30, 428. 37 2, 133, 448. 72	802, 841. 22 598, 339, 79	\$172, 394. 30 1,488, 491. 72 276, 419. 73 1,443, 342. 54 101, 150. 14	\$2, 744, 690. 85 1, 389, 668. 37 492, 507. 18 386, 962. 52 498, 162. 80 10, 741, 577. 71 1, 292, 267. 56 476, 364. 84 2, 133, 448. 72 1, 079, 260. 95 598, 339. 79 1, 443, 342. 54 101, 150. 14
Total	11,727,258.25	8, 168, 687. 29	3, 481, 798. 43	23, 377, 743. 97

The following is an itemized statement showing the amount of interest heretofore paid by each of the foreign Governments on obligations acquired by the United States Treasury under the Liberty bond acts:

Country.	To Nov. 15, 1920.	Nov. 16, 1920, to Nov. 15, 1921.	Total.
Belgium. Cuba Czechoslovakia France Great Britain. Greece. Italy Liberia Roumania. Russia.	\$10, 907, 281, 55 1, 136, 865, 47 204, 178, 09 128, 140, 816, 48 233, 357, 185, 50 409, 153, 34 57, 598, 852, 62 161, 10 263, 313, 74 4, 595, 564, 15 636, 059, 14	\$306, 057. 44 1, 429, 559. 65 14, 487, 500. 00 750, 000. 00 700. 00 277, 247. 35	\$10, 907, 281, 55 1, 442, 922, 91 304, 178, 09 129, 570, 376, 13 247, 844, 685, 50 1, 159, 153, 34 57, 598, 852, 62 861, 10 263, 313, 74 4, 872, 811, 50 636, 059, 14
† Total	437, 349, 431, 18	17, 251, 064. 44	454, 600, 495. 62

The greater part of the amount received from Russia represents the payment of certain funds realized by the Russian representatives in this country in connection with the liquidation of their fiscal operations. The amounts paid by the Governments of Cuba and Greece include interest paid up to June 30, 1921, and October 15, 1921, respectively. The amount paid by the Government of Great Britain includes interest paid up to October 15, 1921, on \$54,900,000 and up to November 15, 1921, on \$36,600,000, being the unpaid principal amounts of the obligations of that Government regarded as having been given for Pittman silver advances.

The following is an itemized statement showing the amount of interest heretofore paid by each of the foreign Governments and so-called Governments on the obligations acquired under the act of July 9, 1918, on account of sales of surplus war supplies:

Country.	To Nov. 15, 1920.	Nov. 16, 1920, to Nov. 15, 1921.	Total.
Belgium. France. Latvia. Poland. Russia	\$1, 417, 922. 34 126, 266. 19 1, 176, 454. 11 10, 179. 87	\$1, 379, 429. 06 20, 038, 719. 13 114, 166. 67	\$2, 797, 351, 40 20, 038, 719, 13 126, 266, 19 1, 290, 620, 78 10, 179, 87
Total	2, 730, 822. 51	21, 532, 314. 86	24, 263, 137. 37

Interest on the obligations of the Governments of Belgium and France under this class is being paid currently as it becomes due.

No interest has been paid on the obligations of foreign Governments and so-called Governments, acquired under the acts of Febru-

ary 25, 1919, and March 30, 1920, respectively.

In the annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, on page 54, a statement of the credits established from April 24, 1917, up to November 15, 1920, and cash advanced against such credits, was set out as follows:

Country.	Credits established (net).	Cash advanced.	Other charges against credits.	Balances under established credits.
Belgium Cuba Czechoslovakia France Great Britain Greece Italy Liberia Roumania Russia Serbia. Total	3, 047, 974, 777, 24 4, 277, 000, 000, 00 48, 236, 629, 05 1, 666, 260, 179, 72 5, 000, 000, 00 25, 000, 000, 00	61, 256, 206, 74 2, 997, 477, 800, 00 4, 277, 000, 000, 00 15, 000, 000, 00 1, 631, 338, 986, 99 26, 000, 00 25, 000, 090, 00 187, 729, 730, 00	\$33, 236, 629. 05 33, 236, 629. 05	34, 921, 192, 73 4, 974, 000, 00

The balance of the credit, as above stated, in favor of France, was

withdrawn on August 3, 1921.

The balance of the credit of \$34,921,192.73 in favor of Italy was extended for the purpose of enabling the Italian Government to make such reimbursements in dollars to the British Government as should be found due. Disposition of this credit was as follows:

In the purchase of certain classes of commodities in this country for war purposes, and in certain other transactions connected with the war, the British Government acted for France and Italy, who periodically reimbursed the British Government out of the proceeds of advances from the United States Treasury. In settling these ac-

counts, which had extended over many months, it was found that the amount of reimbursements still to be made by the Italian Government to the British was \$16,695,063.91, and that the French Government had overpaid the British Government in excess of this amount. On March 30, 1921, an advance of \$16,695,063.91 was made to Italy for the purpose of making said reimbursement to the British Government. The indebtedness of Italy to the United States Government was increased by this amount. In accordance with an agreement, the British Government, at the time of the advance of said sum of \$16,-695,063.91 to the Italian Government, simultaneously paid a like sum to the Secretary of the Treasury to be applied upon obligations of the French Government held by the United States. As a result of this application, the indebtedness of France to the United States Government was reduced in a like amount, by applying \$15,265,504.26 as a payment on account of the principal of the obligations of the French Government held by the United States, and \$1,429,559.65 as a payment of the accrued interest to date of payment on said sum of \$15 .-265,504.26. It will be noted that in carrying out this transaction no funds passed out of the United States Treasury, but that its effect was to adjust accounts as between the United States, the Italian, the French, and the British Governments.

The remaining \$18,226,128.82 of the balance of credit in favor of the Italian Government, above mentioned, was withdrawn on March 30, 1921.

The balance of the credit in favor of the Government of the Czecho-Slovak Republic is part of a credit which was granted for the purpose of assisting that Government to repatriate its troops from Siberia. The movement of these troops was carried on by the War Department and the United States Shipping Board and has now been completed, but the exact amounts owing these Government agencies by the Czecho-Slovak Government have not as yet been determined. When the advances are made to the Czecho-Slovak Government for the purpose for which the credit was established the funds will be paid over by the Czecho-Slovak Government to the War Department and the United States Shipping Board in payment for the services rendered in connection with the movement of these troops. It will be noted that if any money is advanced by the Treasury to the Czecho-Slovak Republic it will be returned to other agencies of this Government. It is not expected that the liabilities incurred by the movement of these troops will require advances from the United States to the extent of the entire balance of the credit.

The credits in favor of Greece were established pursuant to a special agreement made early in 1918 under which the United States, Great Britain, and France undertook to lend to the Greek Government for specified purposes, in equal shares in their respective cur-

rencies, up to the equivalent of 250,000,000 francs each. It is not contemplated that any advances will be made on this account by the United States.

The credit in favor of Liberia was established only for specific purposes. The balance of this credit was withdrawn on November 4,

1921.

The following statement shows the credits established under the Liberty bond acts (after deducting credits withdrawn) and the cash advanced thereunder, as at the close of business on November 15, 1921:

Country.	Credits established (net).	Cash advanced.	Other charges against credits.	Balance under es- tablished credits.
Belgium Cuba Czechoslovakia France Great Britain Greece Italy Liberia Roumania Russia Serbia Total	\$349,214,467.89 10,000,000.00 67,329,041.10 2,997.477,800.00 4,277,000,000.00 48,236,629.05 1,648,034,050.90 25,000,000.00 187,729,750.00 26,780,465.56	\$349,214,467.89 10,000,000.00 61,256,206.74 2,997,477,800.00 4,277,000,000.00 15,000,000.00 25,000,000.00 187,729,750.00 26,780,465.56	\$33, 236, 629. 05 33, 236, 629. 05	\$6,072,834.3 6

Of the foregoing advances there have been repaid up to November 15, 1921, by—

British Government	\$110, 681, 641. 56
French Government	10 = 1 004 04
Roumanian Government	1, 794, 180, 48
Belgian Government	1, 522, 901. 66
Cuban Government	4 40 000 00
Serbian Government	605, 326, 34
m	100 719 011 95
Total repayments of principal	102, 145, 511. 65

Of these repayments of principal the following were made during the period beginning November 16, 1920, and ending November 15, 1921:

P1 519	001 66
Belgium \$1, 512	, 901. 00
Cuba925	6, 000. 00
France 15, 265	, 504. 26
Great Britain 30, 500	
Total 49 203	405 92

The repayments made by the British Government during the past year are on account of the obligations of that Government which are regarded as having been given for purchases of silver under the Pittman Act, all in accordance with the special agreement which was made regarding such obligations. On June 28, 1921, a general settlement between the State, War, and Navy Departments and the French Government of mutual claims growing out of the war was completed.

Funding legislation.

After careful consideration of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury to deal with the foreign obligations held by the United States, it seemed clear that additional legislation was needed in order that this important problem might be dealt with on a satisfactory and business-like basis. On June 21, 1921, the following letter was accordingly written by the Secretary to the President of the United States:

June 21, 1921.

My Dear Mr. President: I desire to call to your attention the situation respecting the matter of the refunding of the debt of foreign Governments to the United States arising out of the European War.

This debt as now held, summarized, is as follows:

Obligations for advances made under the various Liberty	
bond acts	\$9, 435, 225, 329. 24
Obligations received from the American relief administra-	
tion	84, 093, 963. 55
Obligations received from the Secretary of War and from	
the Secretary of the Navy on account of the sale of surplus	
war materials	565, 048, 413. 80
Obligations held by the United States Grain Corporation	56, 899, 879. 09
-	

Total _____ 10, 141, 267, 585. 68

Annexed hereto are statements showing in detail the obligations above referred to, giving, as to each class, the amount owing by each country and, in the case of loans from the proceeds of Liberty loan bonds, the amount thereof loaned from the proceeds of the first Liberty loan bonds and the amount from subsequent Liberty loan bonds.

From this statement it will be seen that the obligations in respect of loans from the proceeds of Liberty bonds are all demand or overdue obligations, while the other classes referred to mature at various dates, beginning June 30, 1921, and extending to August 1, 1929. The obligations mentioned as being held by the United States Grain Corporation were received by that corporation from foreign Governments on account of the sale of flour under the act of March 30, 1920. As they may at any time be turned into the United States Treasury, and some of them mature on June 30 next, they are included here so that they may be dealt with along with other like obligations.

From the statement, it will also be seen that the obligations of the various classes named are largely owing by the same debtors; that is to say, this Government in the refunding of the various classes of these obligations will to a considerable extent have to deal with the same Governments.

I am advised that, except as to the advances made out of the proceeds of Liberty loan bonds, this department is without authority to consent to any extension of the time for payment of the principal or of the interest of these obligations or to proceed with the refunding thereof. As to the advances made out of

the proceeds of Liberty loan bonds, the existing authority contains such diverse provisions as to interest rates, the maturity and other terms of the refunding bonds that may be accepted by the department as makes it difficult to formulate a plan whereby the interests of this Government may be as well protected and the bonds to be received be in as desirable form as would be the case if the entire debt of each country could be dealt with as a whole and free from such restrictions.

In some cases the debtor nations owe large amounts to other countries as well as to the United States, and it may be advisable, and in some cases indeed necessary, to consider comprehensively the entire debt of such countries, its financial condition and resources, so as to work out a refunding plan reasonably within the ability of such country to carry out.

In the case of some of the debtor countries it is impossible for them to make payment of their obligations as they now mature. It is impossible for some of them to make payment of the maturing interest. To insist on payment might be disastrous to the peoples of such countries; and besides there may have to be given consideration to the bearing of the adverse foreign exchange rates existing at the time against these debtor countries and which may make it desirable to defer payment of interest.

Under the circumstances I have briefly referred to, it is, I think, clear that by reason of the lack of any authority as to a part of these foreign obligations and the restrictions upon the existing authority as to the others, it is impossible in any refunding, under the varying conditions that exist, to deal fairly with the debtor countries and at the same time protect the interests of this country. To do this it is essential that the department have full authority as to all such foreign indebtedness to determine the form and terms of the settlements and of the refunding obligations, the rate or rates of interest, the maturity dates, and the right to extend the time for the payment of interest on the indebtedness to be refunded. It is also of importance that the department should have adequate authority to adjust and settle claims against foreign Governments, which are not in the form of bonds or obligations, as for example the claim for costs of our military forces of occupation.

I have had prepared a draft of an act of Congress to accomplish the purpose stated and should you transmit this communication to Congress shall be glad to appear before the appropriate committees relative to the situation and the necessity for the authority requested.

Faithfully yours,

A. W. Mellon, Secretary.

The President,

The White House.

AN ACT To enable the refunding of obligations of foreign Governments owing to the United States of America, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, is hereby authorized from time to time to refund or convert, and to extend the time of payment of the principal or the interest, or both, of any obligation of any foreign Government now owing to the United States of America, or any obligation of any foreign Government hereafter received by the United States of America (including obligations held by the United States Grain Corporation), arising out of the European War, into bonds or other obligations of such, or of any other, foreign Government, and from time to time to receive bonds and obligations of any foreign Government in substitu-

tion for those now or hereafter held by the United States of America, in such form and of such terms, conditions, date or dates of maturity, and rate or rates of interest, and with such security, if any, as shall be deemed for the best interests of the United States of America, and to adjust and settle any and all claims, not now represented by bonds or obligations, which the United States of America now has or hereafter may have against any foreign Government and to accept securities therefor.

On June 22, 1921, the President addressed the following letter to the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate and the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives:

June 22, 1921.

I am inclosing to you herewith a copy of a letter which I have received from the Secretary of the Treasury relating to the obligations of foreign Governments to the United States which arose out of the World War and our participation therein. The statement is a comprehensive one, showing the detailed obligations which are owing to the United States, and the Secretary points out the urgent necessity of broad powers granted by the Congress for the arrangement for the refunding or conversion or extension of the time of payment of principal and interest on these obligations, and the adjustment of other claims of the United States against foreign Governments. All the circumstances suggest the grant of broad powers to the Secretary of the Treasury to handle this problem in such a manner as best to protect the interests of our Government.

I hope your committee and the Congress will find it consistent promptly to sanction such an act as that which is suggested by the inclosed draft. If the Congress will promptly sanction such a grant of authority the Secretary of the Treasury may proceed to the prompt exercise of the powers granted to him, and we reasonably may expect a satisfactory handling of the obligations due and the claims of our Government which are awaiting settlement.

Sincerely, yours,

WARREN G. HARDING.

Legislation to authorize the funding of the foreign obligations was accordingly introduced in Congress, and a funding bill has now passed the House of Representatives and is pending in the Senate.

The international financial situation.

The values of foreign currencies as measured in dollars have shown great fluctuations during the year, and this instability, taken in connection with the recession in general business, has been unfavorable to the development of the foreign and domestic trade of this country. It is not necessary to discuss the many factors which have contributed to this situation. The interdependence of the industry of all nations has been brought out very clearly by the developments since the war. It is fully understood to-day that the business of the United States depends in part upon the business activity of other nations.

The foreign obligations held by the United States, nearly all payable on demand, add to the uncertainty in international trade, particularly between the United States and its debtor nations, and

increase the difficulty of a resumption of credit operations by these nations in the investment markets of the world. Many of them need capital for reconstruction, the purchase of raw material, and the rehabilitation of their railways and factories. Until their financial position is made clear, their ability to place loans will be affected, their industrial recovery will be retarded, and our own prosperity will suffer. The funding of these demand obligations and placing them in a businesslike form is one of the outstanding needs of the present economic situation. It is essential that some definite arrangement should be made as to the terms of payment both of the principal and interest. This is a problem which the country must face and must deal with in a broad, far-sighted way.

DOMESTIC CREDIT SITUATION.

The outstanding feature of the credit situation during the past 12 months has been the gradual liquidation of bank loans and the consequent easing of money rates. Loans and investments of both Federal reserve banks and the reporting member banks reached the high point on October 15, 1920, at the peak of the usual autumn demands, and have shown an almost continuous decline since that date, as prices declined and business activity slackened. The liquidation of loans, together with heavy imports of gold, has resulted in a rapid advance in the reserve ratio of the Federal reserve banks and a strengthening of the credit situation generally. The following table shows the changes during the period under review in the loans and investments of reporting member banks and in the condition of the Federal reserve banks:

[Amounts in millions of dollars.]

	Oct. 15, Jan. 14, 1920. 1921.			Apr. 15, 1921.	July 13, 1921.	Nov. 2, 1921.		from Oct. 0, to Nov.
						Amount.	Per cent.	
Loans and investments of re- porting member banks, in- cluding rediscounts with the								
Federal reserve banks	17, 284	16, 440	15, 756	15,051	14,850	-2,434	-14.1	
Total earning assets of Federal reserve banks.	3, 422	2,969	2, 504	2,000	1,549	-1,873	-54.7	
Federal reserve notes in actual circulation	3, 353	3, 159	2,869	2,604	2,408	- 945	-28.2	
Total reserves of Federal reserve banks.	2, 155	2,289	2,485	2,648	2,946	+ 791	+36.7	
Combined reserve ratio of Federal reserve banks	42.7	48.1	53. 7	61.6	71.0	+ 28.3	+66.3	

The increase in the total reserves of the Federal reserve banks is due almost entirely to the importations of gold. Between October 20, 1920, and November 1, 1921, the imports of gold in excess of exports

were \$702,429,000, and an even larger gain during that period is shown for the gold reserves of the Federal reserve banks.

The liquidation of loans has not been uniform in the various districts, but has been especially heavy in the industrial districts of the East as contrasted with the agricultural districts. The following table shows the changes in the total earning assets of each Federal reserve bank between October 15, 1920, and November 2, 1921:

Reserve bank.		arning assets 1 ands of dollars).			serve ratio.1
	Oct. 15, 1920.	Nov. 2, 1921.	decrease.	Oct. 15, 1920.	Nov. 2, 1921.
Boston New York Philadelphia Cleveland Richmond Atlanta Chicago St. Louis Minneapolis Kansas City Dallas San Francisco	189,312 585,254 175,425 117,195 173,962	\$72,111 311,001 119,783 141,130 112,909 134,052 230,826 74,032 76,404 91,496 67,676 118,039	59. 8 72. 7 40. 5 7. 7 25. 5 29. 2 60. 6 57. 8 34. 8 47. 4 44. 3 50. 0	67. 0 36. 9 59. 6 78. 5 33. 9 17. 8 36. 7 21. 1 21. 4 19. 3 13. 8 45. 1	84. 7 83. 5 70. 8 70. 1 40. 2 32. 8 71. 6 66. 5 40. 1 48. 6 31. 6 72. 2
All banks	3,421,976	1,549,459	54. 7	42.7	71.0

¹ Before interbank borrowing.

The low reserve percentage of four of the Federal reserve banks. Richmond, Atlanta, Minneapolis, and Dallas, reflects the continued heavy credit demands in those districts. These Federal reserve banks have found it necessary to secure assistance from the Federal reserve banks in industrial districts by rediscounting, in order to meet the unusual demands for credit and at the same time prevent their reserves from falling below the legal minimum. The amount of such rediscounts on November 2, 1921, was \$27,669,000.

The improvement in the credit situation earlier in the year and the attitude of the Federal Reserve Board toward agricultural credits were discussed in a public statement issued by the board on June 6, 1921, which read in part as follows:

It is the opinion of the Federal Reserve Board that the country is approaching a new crop season with underlying conditions far sounder than they were a year ago. While there are still large amounts of staple products being carried over, financed partly on bank credit, the reserves of the 12 Federal reserve banks combined are nearly 40 per cent higher than they were at this time last year, standing at about 57.5 per cent as against 42 per cent. There is no ground for apprehension regarding the ability of the banks to meet the requirements of both agriculture and industry.

The Federal reserve system now holds the largest amount of gold in its entire history, more than \$2,400,000,000, and the inflow from other countries still continues. While the loans and invested assets of the Federal reserve banks have been reduced since the peak on November 5 last by more than \$1,000,000,000, most of this liquidation has come about in an orderly and natural

way. Liquidation has been most pronounced in financial and industrial centers rather than in agricultural sections, as is evidenced by the fact that while the rediscounts held by the Federal reserve banks are materially less than at this time a year ago, these banks are now carrying more than twice as much agricultural and live stock paper (maturities from 90 days to 6 months) as they had on hand a year ago.

It should be understood that until there is a broadening of the market for agricultural products many farmers will have to be granted extensions on loans already made them and will, in many cases, require additional credits pending the making and marketing of the new crops. The Federal Reserve Board is gratified to know that the Federal reserve banks are prepared to extend liberal credits to member banks, and through them to nonmember banks, for these and other productive requirements of their customers, and the board urges all banks to aid in easing along the situation in the agricultural districts until normal and regular processes of production and distribution can be further developed. The board feels that the financial emergency which menaced the country during the year 1920 has definitely passed.

There is, however, in some sections a situation which affects seriously producers of some highly essential products. In the stock-raising industry, particularly, additional credit facilities are urgently needed. Live stock paper running not longer than six months is eligible for rediscount at Federal reserve banks, and loans for the purpose of feeding and fattening cattle are, therefore, more easily obtained than the longer time loans for breeding cattle and young calves. The banks of the country are urged to bear in mind the needs of the live stock industry and to extend as liberal accommodations to those engaged in the industry as circumstances will permit.

With reference to the credit situation in the cotton districts, a special meeting of the board and the governors of the Federal reserve banks of those districts was held, and the following statement issued by the board on July 20, 1921:

In view of the vital importance of the problems incident to the harvesting and marketing of the coming cotton crop, the Federal Reserve Board to-day held a conference with the governors of the Federal reserve banks of Richmond, Atlanta, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Dallas, the banks located in or brought in closest touch with the member banks in the cotton States, for the purpose of reviewing the credit situation in these States and determining what further credit will be needed to facilitate the harvesting and orderly marketing of this crop.

At the present time the five reserve banks in question are lending to their members \$457,000,000, or more than 26 per cent of the loans of the entire system, the Richmond bank borrowing from other reserve banks \$20,000,000 and the Dallas bank borrowing \$16,000,000 for that purpose. The total loans of these five reserve banks to their member banks exceed their reserve deposits by \$192,000,000, whereas the reserve deposits of the other seven reserve banks exceed their loans to their members by \$118,000,000.

The amount now loaned by these reserve banks to their members is four and one-half times the amount borrowed at any one time by all the national banks of the country prior to 1914, or before the establishment of the Federal reserve system.

The Federal Reserve Board and the governors of the Federal reserve banks announce that the Federal reserve banks, in addition to credits already extended, are able and stand ready to extend further credit for the purpose of harvesting and marketing the coming crop, in whatever amount may legitimately be required, either directly to their member banks or, under a ruling now issued by the Federal Reserve Board, indirectly to nonmember banks acting through the agency and with the indorsement of a member bank. These loans will be made by the Federal reserve banks upon notes, drafts, and bills of exchange issued or drawn in accordance with the terms of the Federal reserve act and the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board, for the harvesting or orderly marketing of the coming cotton crop.

In order, however, that these rediscount facilities of the Federal reserve banks may be made fully effective it will be necessary that member banks in the cotton States place their loaning facilities freely at the disposal of cotton producers and dealers in their respective localities with the knowledge and assurance that the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal reserve banks recognize the urgency of rendering all proper assistance to these important interests during such abnormal times.

Mr. Meyer, managing director of the War Finance Corporation, who attended the conference, reviewed the activities of the War Finance Corporation in making loans for financing cotton for immediate and future export. Gov. Strong, of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and representatives of certain New York member banks were also invited to the conference to discuss the necessity or advisability of having various commercial banks through the country establish a fund for the purpose of making loans upon cotton. In view of the conclusions reached by the conference as to the ability of the Federal reserve banks effectively to take care of all of the legitimate requirements of the cotton interests, it was felt that the establishment of such a fund at this time is neither necessary nor advisable. Gov. Strong stated, however, that he had received assurances from a number of important banking institutions in New York City that if the facilities now offered by the Federal reserve banks and the War Finance Corporation should prove to be inadequate, they will cooperate in the establishment of a cotton loan fund in whatever amount the situation might demand.

Many cattle growers were finding it difficult to meet their obligations on account of the heavy decline in the price of live stock, and it was seen early in the summer that the future cattle supply was in danger of being depleted through the marketing of breeding cattle and young calves. On the initiative of the Secretary of the Treasury conferences were therefore held between representatives of the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal reserve banks, commercial bankers from the financial centers and the agricultural and live-stock districts, and representatives of the agricultural Senators to discuss methods of relief in the way of further extensions of credit. As a result the Stock Growers' Finance Corporation was organized, with headquarters in Chicago, for the purpose of supplying \$50,000,000 of live-stock loans through banking channels. It is understood that this corporation has been engaged in making actual loans since the week beginning July 11. The following public statement was made by the Stock

Growers' Finance Corporation on July 12, 1921, with reference to the type of loans which would be made:

JULY 12, 1921.

Gentlemen: We are pleased to announce that this organization is ready to receive applications for rediscount from banks and cattle loan companies who file with the corporation a satisfactory financial statement.

Loans offered must be secured by mortgage on live stock, showing a substantial equity in value over the amount advanced, and all loans must be accompanied by the following: Report of an inspector showing number and quality and his estimate of the value of the security; original chattel mortgage or certified copy showing recorder's certificate; office copy of the chattel mortgage (need not be certified); financial statement of the maker of the paper and abstract of the records. All loans must be eligible for rediscount with the Federal reserve banks, and the papers should be prepared accordingly.

On all notes, the last as well as all previous indorsements must waive demand notice and protest.

Loans will be accepted with date of maturity running six months or less, and if found satisfactory will be extended or renewed for periods of six months or less, not exceeding a total length of time of 30 months from date of loan, at which time payment will be required.

Please submit applications for loans a few days in advance of the need for the money, giving sufficient time for our organization to act on applications intelligently. Not having the organization to properly inspect and investigate loans, and recognizing that the situation requires that the funds be made available promptly, the policy of making no direct loans has been adopted. The rate of discount to be charged for the present is fixed by the executive committee at 7 per cent.

Many banks who have never handled live stock loans are participating in this movement to assist the live stock interests and not just to relieve the banks and loan companies; therefore, it is expected that the banks and loan companies will use the privileges of the organization freely, and having been provided a method to carry this class of loans, they will continue their efforts to support the industry by making new loans. We feel if this policy is faithfully carried out, satisfactory results will immediately follow, and to that end we ask the cooperation of the friends of the live stock industry.

All correspondence should be addressed to the Stock Growers' Finance Corporation, room 1054, Continental & Commercial Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.

Yours truly,

STOCK GROWERS' FINANCE CORPORATION.
M. L. MCCLURE, President.

In view of the general agricultural situation Congress passed an act, approved August 24, 1921, broadening the powers of the War Finance Corporation so as to enable it to extend further relief to agricultural and live-stock producers. A discussion of the operations under this act will be found elsewhere in this report, in the article entitled "The War Finance Corporation and its activities," beginning at page 49.

As a result of easing credit conditions there has been a gradual but substantial decline in money rates since the beginning of this year. The ruling rate in the New York market for four to six months commercial paper at the present time (Nov. 1, 1921) is $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent as compared with 8 per cent at the beginning of the year. During the same period the rate for 60 to 90 day bankers' acceptances has declined from $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent to $4\frac{3}{8}$ per cent, and call money is now ruling around $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent as against 7 to 8 per cent a year ago. The following table gives the range of rates each month since October, 1920, for call loans, commercial paper, and bankers' acceptances on the New York market:

Date.	Call l			nths' compaper.	60 to 90 days' bankers' acceptances.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
1920. October. November December. 1921. January. February March April May June July August September October	10 10 7 7 9 7 7 7 2 8 6 6 6	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ \frac{15}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}$	8 8 8 8 8 7 7 17 17 9 6 6 6 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	8 1-17 7-15 6 6 5 5 15 15	4-1-1-20 G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G	-44-facts
Period	10	3½	8	$5\frac{1}{2}$	61/4	41/2

Lower commercial money rates have been reflected in a lowering of the discount rates of the Federal reserve banks. The changes which have occurred in the rates on commercial paper are as follows:

. Bank and date of changes.	Rate Nov. 7, 1921.	High.	Bank and date of changes.	Rate Nov. 7, 1921.	High.
Boston: Apr. 15 July 21. Sept. 23. Nov. 4. New York:	$\left. \right\}$ 4½	7	Chicago: May 7. July 30. Nov. 3. St. Louis: Nov. 3. Minneapolis:	5 5	7
May 5. June 16. July 21 Sept. 22 Nov. 3.	$\left.\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{1}{2} \end{array}\right $	7	May 10 Oct. 5. Nov. 7. Kansas City: Nov. 2. Dallas:	$\begin{cases} 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 5 \end{cases}$	7 6
Philadelphia: July 21 Nov. 3.	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	May 16	5½	7
Cleveland:		6 6	San Francisco: July 25. Nov. 2.	} 5	6

THE WAR FINANCE CORPORATION AND ITS ACTIVITIES;

The War Finance Corporation, which in March, 1919, was authorized to make advances to American exporters and American banking institutions to assist in financing exports of domestic products, resumed operations in January, 1921. Its activities had been suspended in May, 1920, at the request of the then Secretary of the Treasury, but the Congress, on January 4, 1921, adopted a joint resolution, over the President's veto, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to revive the activities of the corporation with the view of assisting in the financing of the exportation of agricultural and other products to foreign countries. The text of the resolution was as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury and the members of the War Finance Corporation are hereby directed to revive the activities of the War Finance Corporation, and that said corporation be at once rehabilitated with the view of assisting in the financing of the exportation of agricultural and other products to foreign countries.

In view of the wording of the resolution and in order to relieve the situation which confronted the agricultural industry, the directors of the corporation concentrated their energies largely on agricultural products. As the authority of the corporation was then confined to export financing, and as the great American agricultural product exported is raw cotton, they turned their attention first to this important factor in the American economic structure. Meetings with representative bankers and exporters were held in Washington, Atlanta, New Orleans, and New York to consider the best methods of financing exports of cotton on credit. But it soon became clear that a change had come over the European buyer. He was no longer anxious to buy on credit, as he had been after the armistice and up to the latter part of 1920. He had suffered heavy losses in connection with purchases on credit as a result of the depreciation and the fluctuations in exchange, and he no longer desired to buy on that basis.

Recognizing the changed situation, the corporation offered, as a first step, to make advances to exporters for the purpose of carrying stocks of American cotton in foreign warehouses, and some advances were made for this purpose. While this action proved to be helpful, it was soon found that it did not meet the situation in an adequate way. It was then decided to make advances on cotton stored in America which was under contract for sale to foreigners, but applications for such advances were not filed on a sufficiently large scale to become an important factor.

Finally, at the beginning of July, the corporation approved an application of a cooperative association in Mississippi to finance the

carrying of 100,000 bales of long-staple cotton for export. By the terms of the advance the association agreed that, out of the 100,000 bales pledged as security for the loan, it would export within one year a sufficient quantity to repay the full amount of the advance out of the proceeds of export sales—the cotton to be held in American warehouses until the time was opportune for export. The announcement of this transaction created considerable interest, and was followed by applications from other cooperative organizations in Texas, Oklahoma, and Arizona, as well as from banking institutions in the South, for assistance in financing large quantities of cotton for export in a similar manner. In all these transactions the greatest care has been taken to insure the use of the funds advanced by the corporation solely for the purpose of orderly marketing, without encouraging holding for speculative purposes.

The assistance rendered by the corporation undoubtedly has been an important factor in the recent improvement in the market for cotton. In all, the corporation has agreed to finance approximately 1,000,000 bales, largely of the new crop, involving approximately \$60,000,000. While this sum is relatively small in comparison with the total value of the crop, nevertheless the assurance of financial assistance gave confidence to the manufacturer and the dealer, and also to the banks which make loans upon cotton as collateral security. As soon as there was confidence that the industry would be adequately financed, the buyers came into the market, both at home and abroad, with marked effect on the price of cotton and of cotton goods. It is, of course, not within the province of the War Finance Corporation to conduct its business with the view of affecting prices. But it is its duty to offer adequate financing on a sound basis; and, if prices are depressed because of inadequate financing rather than because of inadequate demand, it would be natural for prices to be affected favorably by providing financing where it has been lacking. It must always be remembered, however, that financing will not stimulate prices where the demand does not exist.

Perhaps it should be pointed out here that the service rendered by the War Finance Corporation can not be measured by any mere statement of its advances. Entirely aside from the direct aid given by the corporation through the exercise of its powers and the application of its funds, it is rendering a service and exerting an influence which is exceedingly helpful from a psychological point of view. Its very existence, with the large funds at its command, has tended to inspire confidence and to facilitate the financing of transactions through ordinary banking channels. In many cases advances authorized by the corporation have not been consummated because the applicants, strengthened by the assurance of aid from the corporation, have been able to handle their business in other ways. In fact,

its experience has been that wherever it loaned, or agreed to loan, a dollar, it produced confidence to such an extent that others were

willing to advance many dollars.

The activities of the War Finance Corporation under its export powers have not been confined to cotton. It agreed to make large advances to cooperative associations in the Northwest on wheat intended for export, on dried fruits and on canned fruits and vegetables to cooperative associations in California, on tobacco to exporters and banking institutions, and on condensed milk and meat products to banking institutions. It has also approved a limited number of applications involving the exportation of railroad equipment, copper, and sugar-mill machinery.

The loan to the cooperative association in Mississippi on cotton marked the adoption of a new policy which proved to be exceedingly helpful. But it became increasingly clear that further action was needed to meet the new situation that had arisen in our foreign and domestic trade. The necessity of selling our staple agricultural products more gradually than we did in former years, and the corresponding necessity of carrying our commodities here in America in larger quantities for a longer period of marketing, became more and more apparent. This is strikingly illustrated by our cotton exports. In the cotton year 1910-11, 81 per cent of the exports for the entire year was concentrated in the six months from September to February, inclusive. In 1919-20, only 51 per cent of the exports for the entire cotton year was forwarded during the same months. This means that we must carry forward into the second six months of the crop year 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 bales which formerly were exported during the first six months. And the same conditions were found to exist with reference to our other products, both agricultural and manufactured. In other words, it was the practice of European countries before the war to purchase and finance the greater part of their requirements for the year within a few months immediately following the harvest. Now this situation is changed, and foreign merchants and manufacturers do not wish to buy on a large scale on a credit basis because of the risk involved in exchange fluctuations. These fluctuations, actual and potential, have made them reluctant to contract ahead for goods which are to be paid for in dollars, but which they will have to sell in manufactured, or even in 'raw form, in terms of foreign currency. This statement is confirmed not only by information received from American bankers and business men returning from Europe but also by reports from representatives of the Department of Agriculture who were sent abroad to investigate the markets in Europe for American agricultural products.

Inquiries have also developed the fact that our own merchants and manufacturers were operating on the basis of the lowest possible stocks and were buying only to supply current demands. This naturally resulted in forcing large quantities of raw materials, which normally are carried by mills, wholesalers, jobbers, and retailers, back upon the original producers and the country banks which do their financing. The producers were unable to market their products as rapidly as formerly, and there was thus brought about a condition of acute distress in the agricultural sections of the country. It became essential, therefore, that additional provision be made for the financing of agricultural commodities until they could be marketed in

After long and careful study of the whole problem, the War Finance Corporation proposed certain amendments to the original act which were designed to accomplish this purpose. These amendments were embodied in what is known as the agricultural credits act, approved August 24, 1921. The act broadened the powers of the corporation, and gave it authority to make advances not only to exporters and banking institutions but also to dealers in, and handlers of, agricultural products, including cooperative associations, for the purpose of financing the carrying of such products until they can be exported or sold for export in an orderly manner. Such advances may be made until July 1, 1922, for periods not exceeding one year, but the time for payment may, in the discretion of the corporation, be extended for periods not exceeding three years from the dates upon which the advances were originally made. The corporation also is authorized to make advances to persons, firms, or corporations outside of the United States who purchase our agricultural products, on condition that all notes or other instruments evidencing such advances "shall be in terms payable in the United States, in currency of the United States, and shall be secured by adequate guaranties or indorsements in the United States, or by warehouse receipts, acceptable collateral, or other instruments in writing conveying or securing marketable title to agricultural products in the United States."

The act also empowers the corporation, whenever in the opinion of the board of directors the public interest may require it, to make advances to any bank, banker, or trust company in the United States, or to any cooperative association of producers, which may have made advances for agricultural purposes, including the breeding, raising, and fattening of live stock, or may have discounted or rediscounted notes, drafts, bills of exchange, or other negotiable instruments issued for such purposes. Such advances may be made for periods not exceeding one year, with discretion in the War Finance Corporation to renew them for a total period of not to exceed three

years from the dates of the original advances. In exceptional cases the corporation is authorized to purchase from banks, bankers, or trust companies paper secured by agricultural products, including live stock; and it is further authorized to purchase, sell, or otherwise deal in acceptances, adequately secured, issued by Edge law banking corporations, to assist them in promoting the exportation of agricultural and manufactured products.

The aggregate amount of advances made and paper purchased and outstanding at any one time is limited to \$1,000,000,000, and the corporation is authorized to issue its bonds to the extent of three times its capital stock, or \$1,500,000,000. The phrase "bank, banker, or trust company," as used in the act, includes "any reputable and responsible financing institution incorporated under the laws of any State or of the United States with resources adequate to the undertaking contemplated."

After the passage of the act, steps were taken by the corporation to establish the necessary machinery for its prompt and effective administration. Circulars giving full information regarding the procedure to be followed in making advances, and the requirements of the corporation in connection therewith, were published and given wide distribution. They provide that applications arising under sections 21 and 22 of the act, which relate to export transactions, as well as applications from cooperative associations, shall be submitted direct to the corporation at Washington for consideration. To facilitate the handling of advances to banks, bankers, and trust companies for agricultural purposes, under section 24 of the act, and to afford the necessary assistance as quickly as possible, the corporation decided to appoint committees in the principal agricultural and live-stock sections of the country, whose chief duties would be to consider applications in the first instance, pass upon the collateral offered, and submit their recommendations to the corporation at Washington for review and final action. The committees, which are composed of bankers and business men who serve without compensation, were organized as promptly as the members could be selected and appointed, and in a short time they were ready to function. Each committee was authorized to employ a secretary who would devote his entire time to the work, and to establish headquarters, designated as the agricultural loan agency of the War Finance Corporation, in the city which ordinarily serves as the financial center of the surrounding territory. Forms of application and other necessary documents were prepared by the corporation and were furnished not only to the committees but also to the Federal reserve banks and their branches.

In order to obtain first-hand information regarding agricultural conditions in the West and to expedite the administration of the new act, the managing director of the corporation, during September, visited Chicago, Minneapolis, Helena, Spokane, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Cheyenne, Denver, Hutchinson, Kans., Kansas City, Omaha, and Des Moines. At each of these places he conferred with the committees and met representative groups of business men, bankers, stockmen, farmers, and others. He explained fully to them the new powers granted to the corporation by the Congress and its plans for their administration.

At practically every point the managing director's attention was directed particularly to the seriousness of the live-stock situation, and it was urged that immediate action be taken to stop the shipment of immature stock to the market and to save the breeding herds. On account of the situation confronting many of the small banks in the West, and the limitations or restrictions imposed upon them by State laws, it was clearly apparent that additional financing machinery should be provided to meet, in a satisfactory way, the needs of the live-stock industry. The matter was thoroughly canvassed with the committees and others in the various places, and Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, and New Mexico, following the visit of the managing director, decided to form companies with capital aggregating \$1,900,000 to make live-stock loans in their respective territories in cooperation with the War Finance Corporation. At a meeting in Fort Worth, Tex., on October 12, citizens of the State decided to organize a company, with large capital, to make live-stock loans in Texas and adjoining States. Subscriptions amounting to \$950,000 were promptly pledged, and it is hoped to bring the total up to \$1,500,000. Similar companies, with substantial capital, are in the process of formation or under consideration in other States, including Oklahoma, South Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Arizona. Through the organization of these companies, supplementing the facilities afforded by existing loan companies and banking institutions, the corporation undoubtedly will be able to make its funds available throughout the live-stock sections of the country promptly on a large scale.

At the time of this report the machinery for the administration of the agricultural credits act is in full operation. The agricultural loan committees in the various sections of the country are functioning actively and large numbers of applications are being received. Many loans already have been announced and there is every indication that, with the whole-hearted cooperation of public-spirited citizens and business men which the corporation is receiving everywhere, it will accomplish a great deal toward bringing about more stabilized conditions in the agricultural industry.

The following table shows the advances approved by the corporation from January 4, 1921, to November 15, 1921:

1.	Export	advances	approved	by	War	Finance	Corporation:
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Cotton	\$47, 527, 598.00
Tobacco	2, 399, 369. 00
Wheat	11, 500, 000. 00
Condensed milk	1,000,000.00
Canned fruit and vegetables	400, 000. 00
Dried fruit	1, 250, 000. 00
Meat products	1,000,000.00
Railroad equipment	2, 925, 000. 00
Copper	145, 600. 00
Sugar-mill machinery	317, 140. 00
Agricultural machinery	500, 000. 00
Total	68, 964, 707, 00

2. Advances for agricultural purposes approved by War Finance Corporation:

Wheat	15, 000, 000. 00
Cotton	13, 025, 214. 50
Live stock	5, 920, 016, 89
General agricultural purposes	16, 172, 844. 82

Total	50, 118, 076. 21
:	

Grand total______ 119, 082, 783, 21

Of the total amount, \$6,052,882.53 represents advances to exporters, \$63,700,000 to cooperative associations, and \$49,329,900.68 to banking institutions. These figures, of course, represent only advances approved by the corporation and do not include many transactions now in the process of negotiation. Furthermore, it must be remembered that the agricultural credits act did not become law until August 24. As the act is nation-wide in its application, some time necessarily was required to set up the machinery for its administration. With the completion of the task of organization, it is to be expected that there will be a large and steady increase in the usefulness of the corporation, especially in connection with advances for agricultural purposes under section 24.

SOLDIERS' BONUS.

The Treasury's position with regard to the soldiers' bonus or socalled adjusted compensation for veterans of the war, has been set forth in the Secretary's letter of July 2, 1921, to Senator Frelinghuysen in response to Senator Frelinghuysen's letter of June 24, 1921, which requested the views of the Treasury as to S. 506, "to provide adjusted compensation for veterans of the World War," with particular reference to the financial obligations it would have ertailed. These letters are included herein as Exhibit 33, page 228. The position of the President in regard to the soldiers' bonus was subsequently stated in a special message to the Senate, dated July 12, 1921, which is set forth herein as Exhibit 34, page 232.

Conditions have not changed since the Secretary's letter and the President's message, and the Treasury's attitude remains the same. Even without any soldiers' bonus or adjusted compensation, the estimates show that the Federal Government will spend in the fiscal year 1922, and again in the fiscal year 1923, about \$450,000,000 a year for the relief of veterans of the late war.

SECURITIES OWNED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

The aggregate amount of securities owned by the United States Government on June 30, 1921, as reported to the Treasury and shown in detail on page 210, Exhibit 26, was \$11,326,731,680.72, as against a total of \$11,101,589,306.30 at the close of the previous fiscal year, a net increase of \$225,142,374.42, which is due principally to the increase of \$210,510,003.67 in the obligations of carriers acquired through loans to railroads from the \$300,000,000 revolving fund provided in section 210 of the transportation act, approved February 28, 1920, as amended, and the increases in Federal land bank bonds and miscellaneous securities. The securities owned on June 30, 1921, for descriptive purposes, may be divided into five general classes, namely, (1) foreign obligations, \$10,083,917,206.59; principal amount; (2) capital stock of war emergency corporations, \$268,550,376.57, par amount; (3) railroad securities, \$680,438,653.67, principal amount; (4) Federal land bank securities, \$189,735,675; and (5) miscellaneous securities, \$104,089,768.89.

The foreign obligations, amounting in the aggregate to \$10,083,917,206.59, include (a) loans to foreign Governments under the authority of the acts approved April 24, 1917, and September 24, 1917, as amended (on the basis of cash advances less repayments of principal), \$9,434,774,829.24; (b) foreign obligations received from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy on account of sale of surplus war supplies, \$565,048,413.80; and (c) foreign obligations received from the American relief administration on account of relief, pursuant to the act approved February 25, 1919, \$84,093,963.55. The total of these obligations on June 30, 1921, was \$8,136,916.14 less than on June 30, 1920, due, principally, to the net excess of repayments of foreign Governments on the principal of their obligations, pursuant to special agreements, or on adjustment of accounts.

The war emergency corporation stock owned by the United States, amounting in the aggregate to \$268,550,376.57, includes the capital

stock of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the Housing Corporation, the Sugar Equalization Board, the United States Grain Corporation, and the War Finance Corporation. The total decrease in this class of securities during the fiscal year 1921 was \$122,032,000, due to a reduction of \$100,000,000 in the capital stock of the United States Grain Corporation effected August 20, 1920, and an increase of \$22,032,000 in the balance to the credit of the War Finance Corporation with the Treasurer of the United States, which is used in the statement as an offset against the amount of the outstanding capital stock of this corporation.

The railroad securities, amounting in the aggregate to \$680,-438,653.67, consist of (a) the obligations of carriers acquired under section 7 of the Federal control act approved March 21, 1918, as amended (exclusive of obligations of carriers acquired by the Director General of Railroads from the operating revenues of carriers under the provisions of section 12 of the above-mentioned act), \$64,097,250; (b) equipment trust gold notes acquired by the Director General of Railroads pursuant to the Federal control act of March 21, 1918, as amended, and the act approved November 19, 1919, to provide for the reimbursement of the United States for motive power, cars, and other equipment ordered for carriers under Federal control, \$311,260,300; (c) obligations of carriers acquired pursuant to section 207 of the transportation act approved February 28, 1920, as amended, on account of Federal control, \$89,506,500; and (d) the obligations of carriers acquired pursuant to section 210 of the transportation act approved February 28, 1920, as amended (loans to railroads provided from the \$300,000,000 revolving fund under section 210), \$215,574,603,67.

The holdings of railroad securities increased \$235,591,548.67 during the fiscal year, of which amount \$210,510,003.67, as above stated, represents the increased amount of outstanding loans to carriers from the \$300,000,000 revolving fund provided in section 210 of the transportation act, 1920, as amended. Since the close of the fiscal year 1921, sales of the 6 per cent equipment trust gold notes of carrier corporations described in (b) above have been made by the Director General of Railroads up to November 15, 1921, in the principal amount of \$109,338.800, all at par and accrued interest. The proceeds of these sales, pursuant to section 202 of the transportation act, have been covered into the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation "Federal control of transportation systems," and are available for use by the Director General of Railroads in connection with the settlement of matters growing out of Federal control.

The Federal land bank securities, in the aggregate amount of \$189,735,675, consist of (a) capital stock of the 12 Federal land banks still owned by the United States, \$6,700,675; and (b) Federal farm

loan bonds acquired pursuant to the act approved January 18, 1918, as extended by the joint resolution approved May 26, 1920, \$183,035,000. During the fiscal year 1921 repayments were made by the Federal land banks on their capital stock owned by the United States, amounting in the aggregate to \$954,835. The holdings of farm loan bonds increased through purchases \$16,650,000 during the fiscal year, and on June 30, 1921, consisted of \$136,885,000 of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds and \$46,150,000 of 5 per cent bonds.

The miscellaneous securities reported, amounting in the aggregate to \$104,089,768.89, consist of (a) securities received by the Secretary of War on account of sales of surplus war supplies, \$23,407,563.16; (b) securities received by the Secretary of the Navy on account of sales of surplus property, \$12,906,303.26; and (c) securities received by the United States Shipping Board on account of sales of ships, etc., \$67,775,902.47, while at the end of the fiscal year 1920 the total miscellaneous securities were shown as \$65,192. This large increase during the fiscal year 1921 represents chiefly more complete reports from the offices concerned rather than additional securities acquired. The statements of securities owned are necessarily made up from the latest reports received by the Treasury, and when the statement for June 30, 1920, was prepared the Treasury had not then been able to obtain adequate reports from all the departments and agencies of the Government which held the securities.

The securities reported by the Treasury as owned by the United States are held in safe-keeping by the Treasurer of the United States and the Federal reserve banks to the extent that they have been turned over to the Treasury. Some of the securities, however, though reported to the Treasury, are still held by other departments and agencies of the Government, but the amounts so held are relatively small as compared with the total.

TRANSACTIONS IN THE INTEREST-BEARING PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

During the fiscal year 1921 the interest-bearing debt of the United States was reduced from an aggregate total of \$24,061,095,361.36 on June 30, 1920, to an aggregate total of \$23,737,352,080.37 on June 30, 1921, a net reduction of \$323,743,280.99, of which \$9,098,500 became noninterest bearing. Interest-bearing public debt issues for all accounts during the year aggregated \$19,412,443,780.10, of which \$8,826,500,060.10 were new issues against payments into the Treasury, the remainder being issues against securities surrendered for reissue. Retirements for all accounts aggregated \$19,727,088,561.09, of which \$9,141,192,741.09 were retirements against payments by the Treasury, the balance being retirements on account of reissues.

During the fiscal year 17 series of Treasury certificates of indebtedness were offered to the public for subscription. Subscriptions amounting to \$4,765,586,500 were received for these issues, and an aggregate amount of \$3,439,610,500 was allotted thereon, and certificates issued. Of these issues, \$1,406,816,500 were loan certificates and \$2,032,794,000 were tax certificates. The amount of the loan and tax certificates outstanding, as shown by the Public Debt Statements, was reduced during the fiscal year 1921 from \$2,485,550,500 to \$2,450,601,000 or \$34,949,500. During the year \$43,500,000 special certificates of indebtedness deposited as security for the issues of Federal reserve bank notes under the Pittman Act were redeemed and retired, and the total amount of Pittman Act certificates reduced from \$259,375,000 to \$215,875,000.

One new feature entered into the public debt transactions of the year in the form of an issue of \$311,191,600 of Treasury notes on June 15, 1921. These notes, bearing interest at $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent and of three years' maturity, were issued pursuant to the Treasury's announced program for dealing with the short-dated debt, with a view to its gradual distribution over the period from 1923 to 1928 in order to facilitate the refunding operations incident to the maturity of the Victory Liberty loan. This subject is more fully discussed at page 3 of this report.

During the year \$432,260,550 aggregate par amount of Liberty bonds and Victory notes were retired for various accounts, as follows:

5 per cent bond purchase fund	\$70, 375, 300
Cumulative sinking fund	261, 250, 250
Purchases from repayments of loans to foreign Governments	73, 939, 300
Received for Federal estate and inheritance taxes	
Forfeitures	
Miscellaneous receipts	129, 100
Gifts	500

Total ______ 432, 260, 550

During the year the sum of \$60,724,742.27 was received into the Treasury as the net earnings derived by the United States from the Federal reserve banks, as franchise tax, and \$60,724,500 of this amount was applied to the redemption of maturing certificates of indebtedness.

Pursuant to the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 138, dated April 21, 1919, offering the Victory Liberty loan for subscription, the Secretary of the Treasury has declared forfeited all delinquent Victory Liberty loan subscriptions filed with an official agency, together with all payments made thereon and all right and interest in the notes allotted. This forfeiture was declared by Treasury Department Circular No. 239, dated May 11, 1921, attached as Exhibit 54, page 296, under which all forfeited installment payments

were covered into the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts. Delinquent subscriptions of the first, second, third, and fourth Liberty loans had previously been declared forfeited as reported in 1919 and 1920.

The conversion privilege accorded holders of Liberty 4's through the extension of the original privilege under authority of section 5 of the Victory Liberty loan act has been exercised during the year through the conversion of \$47.819,700 first 4's and \$162,137,200 second 4's into 4½ per cent bonds. On June 30, 1921, only \$17,982,800 first 4's of an original issue of \$568,318,450, and only \$77,870,150 second 4's of an original issue of \$3,807,865,000 were still outstanding.

Reissue transactions in the public debt were extraordinarily heavy during the year, an aggregate par amount of \$10,585,944,570 being presented on this account. Reissue transactions include denominational exchanges, interchanges of coupon and registered issues, conversions, and exchanges of temporary for permanent bonds. The greatest number of transactions has been due to exchanges of temporary for permanent Liberty bonds, 26,086,382 pieces of an aggregate face amount of \$7,229,952,700 having been exchanged during the year. On June 30, 1921, 3,666,785 pieces of coupon Liberty bonds in temporary form, in the aggregate face amount of \$358,758,100, were still outstanding.

For details of transactions in the public debt, attention is invited to Exhibits 38 to 52, appearing on pages 243 to 272 of this report.

Bonds purchased from repayments of foreign loans.

In accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the first Liberty bond act and section 3 of the second Liberty bond act, repayments by foreign Governments on account of the principal of their obligations purchased by the United States under authority of these acts have been applied to the purchase and retirement of Liberty bonds. During the fiscal year 1921, the sum of \$70,706,935.99 was available for expenditure on this account, and a total of \$73,939,300 par amount of Liberty bonds was purchased at a cost of \$70,669,004.88. These purchases were summarized in the following announcement made public by the Secretary of the Treasury on July 25, 1921:

The Secretary of the Treasury announces that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, \$73,939,300 face amount of Liberty bonds were purchased and retired by the Treasury out of repayments of principal by foreign Governments. These purchases were made pursuant to section 3 of the second Liberty bond act, as amended, which provides that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to apply any payments received from foreign Governments on account of the principal of their obligations to the redemption or purchase at not more than par and accrued interest of any outstanding Liberty bonds. The foreign

repayments from which the purchases in question were made comprise \$30,517,-633.57 of repayments by the British Government on obligations deemed to have been given on account of Pittman silver, and \$16,000,000 on other obligations; \$19,302,357.55 by the French Government; \$1,512,901.66 by the Belgian Government; \$605,326.34 by the Serbian Government; \$1,794,180.48 by the Roumanian Government; and \$974,500 by the Cuban Government; a total of \$70,706,899.60 of repayments. For the most part, these payments were on special account, or by way of adjustment of accounts, and should not be taken to indicate that any general program of repayment of the foreign obligations has begun.

The Liberty bonds retired on this account include \$2,145,950 of second 4\(\frac{1}{4}\)'s, \$44,365,550 of third 4\(\frac{1}{4}\)'s and \$27,427,800 of fourth 4\(\frac{1}{4}\)'s. The total principal cost was \$70,669,004.88. Of the bonds retired, \$95,100 of second 4\(\frac{1}{4}\)'s, \$10,-371,900 of third 4\(\frac{1}{4}\)'s and \$27,427,800 of fourth 4\(\frac{1}{4}\)'s were acquired from the War Finance Corporation, out of bonds purchased at par by the corporation from the United States Railroad Administration pursuant to the requirements of the act of Congress approved May 8, 1920.

The following cumulative table sets forth in summary form the purchases on this account to June 30, 1921:

Title.	Par amount.	Amount paid.
Second 4½'s: Fiscal year 1921 Third 4½'s: Fiscal year 1919. Fiscal year 1920. Fiscal year 1921 Fourth 4½'s: Fiscal year 1920 Fiscal year 1920.	\$2, 145, 950, 00 7, 921, 700, 00 70, 154, 950, 00 44, 365, 550, 00 2, 514, 950, 00 27, 427, 800, 00	\$1, 891, 891, 61 7, 569, 976, 52 66, 520, 512, 76 41, 349, 313, 27 2, 230, 482, 32 27, 427, 800, 00
Total: Fiscal year (919. Fiscal year 1920. Fiscal year 1921. Grand total.	7, 921, 700, 00 72, 669, 900, 00 73, 939, 300, 00 154, 530, 900, 00	7, 569, 976, 52 68, 750, 995, 08 70, 669, 004, 88 146, 989, 976, 48

All the bonds purchased have been canceled and retired and the public debt reduced in corresponding amounts.

Cumulative sinking fund.

The first year's operations under the cumulative sinking fund established by section 6 of the Victory Liberty loan act, approved March 3, 1919, were completed on June 30, 1921. The sinking fund appropriation for the year amounted to \$256,230,010.66, of which an initial appropriation of \$253,404,864.87 became available on July 1, 1920. The additions to the initial appropriation during the year on account of the interest that would have been payable during the year on the securities purchased and retired through the sinking fund amounted to \$2,825,145.79.

Purchases for sinking fund account were confined to Victory notes. During the year \$212,100,250 face amount of Victory 4\frac{3}{4}'s was purchased at a principal cost of \$206,968,711.38, and \$49,150,000 face

amount of Victory 33's was purchased at a principal cost of \$47,875,-865.12. Total purchases aggregated \$261,250,250 face amount, and the total principal cost aggregated \$254,844,576.50. The unexpended balance of the sinking fund appropriation of \$1,385,434.16 on June 30, 1921, was carried over into the fiscal year 1922 and continues available.

All the sinking fund purchases were made in the open market, at the prevailing market prices, through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco as fiscal agents of the United States. Substantially all of the purchases were made in the New York market, which is the central market for the country, and the purchases in San Francisco were relatively small. All the notes purchased have been canceled and retired, and the public debt reduced in corresponding amount.

Further details of the purchases are set forth in the separate report submitted to the Congress on the subject of the cumulative sinking fund as required by law. The purchases were summarized after the close of the fiscal year in the following public announcement on July 11, 1921, by the Secretary of the Treasury:

The Secretary of the Treasury announces that the first fiscal year's operations under the cumulative sinking fund established by the act approved March 3, 1919, were completed June 30, 1921, and that \$261,250,250 face amount of Victory notes were purchased and retired for account of the sinking fund during the fiscal year. The total principal cost of the notes purchased was \$254,844,576.50.

The following statement shows the detailed figures which enter into the expenditures for the cumulative sinking fund for the fiscal years 1921, 1922, and 1923:

Expenditures for the sinking fund.

FISCAL YEAR 1921.

[To nearest one hundred dollars.]

Initial credit, July 1, 1920	\$253, 404, 900
Secondary credit (unaccrued interest on Victory notes purchased	
up to June 15, 1921)	2, 825, 100
Total amount available for expenditures	256, 230, 000
Total expenditures on account of principal	254, 844, 600
Unexpended balance carried over to fiscal year 1922	1, 385, 400
FISCAL YEAR 1922 (ESTIMATED).	
Balance forward July 1, 1921 \$1, 385, 400	
Initial credit July 1, 1921 253, 404, 900	
Total	254, 790, 300

Secondary credits Dec 15 1921

Se	condary credits Dec. 15, 1921:		
	Accrued interest on notes purchased prior to June		
	15, 1921	\$5, 864. 100	
	Accrued interest on notes purchased between		
	June 15 and Dec. 15, 1921	1, 450, 600	
	-		
	Total		\$7, 314, 700
Se	condary credits June 15, 1922:		
	Accrued interest on notes purchased prior to Dec.		
	15, 1921	8, 765, 300	
	Accrued interest on notes purchased between	0, 100, 000	
	Dec. 15, 1921, and June 15, 1922	1 571 000	
	Dec. 15, 1921, and June 15, 1922	1, 371, 900	
	Total		10, 337, 200
		_	
	Grand total		272, 442, 200
	FISCAL YEAR 1923 (ESTIMATED)	١.	
	•		
	itial credit July 1, 1922		253, 404, 900
	condary credits Dec. 15, 1922:		253, 404, 900
			253, 404, 900
	condary credits Dec. 15, 1922:		253, 404, 900
	Accrued interest on notes purchased prior to June 15, 1922		253, 404, 900
	Accrued interest on notes purchased prior to June 15, 1922	11, 909, 100	253, 404, 900
	Accrued interest on notes purchased prior to June 15, 1922	11, 909, 100	253, 404, 900
	Accrued interest on notes purchased prior to June 15, 1922	11, 909, 100 1, 644, 450	
Sec	Accrued interest on notes purchased prior to June 15, 1922	11, 909, 100 1, 644, 450	
Sec	Accrued interest on notes purchased prior to June 15, 1922	11, 909, 100 1, 644, 450	
Sec	Accrued interest on notes purchased prior to June 15, 1922	11, 909, 100 1, 644, 450	
Sec	Accrued interest on notes purchased prior to June 15, 1922	11, 909, 100 1, 644, 450	
Sec	Accrued interest on notes purchased prior to June 15, 1922	11, 909, 100 1, 644, 450 	
Sec	Accrued interest on notes purchased prior to June 15, 1922	11, 909, 100 1, 644, 450 	
Sec	Accrued interest on notes purchased prior to June 15, 1922	11, 909, 100 1, 644, 450 15, 198, 000 1, 682, 350	13, 553, 550
Sec	Accrued interest on notes purchased prior to June 15, 1922	11, 909, 100 1, 644, 450 15, 198, 000 1, 682, 350	13, 553, 550 16, 880, 350

Five per cent bond purchase fund.

In furtherance of the Treasury's plan for dealing with the short-dated debt, as announced in the Secretary's letter of April 30, 1921, to the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and further developed in the letter of June 8, 1921, to the banking institutions of the country, substantial purchases of Victory notes have been made in the market during the year. For the most part these purchases have been made, as already indicated, on account of the cumulative sinking fund, but to some extent purchases have been made, in connection with offerings of Treasury notes, under authority of section 15 of the second Liberty bond act, as amended, on account of the so-called bond purchase fund. Purchases on this account were resumed June 7, 1921, and between that date and the close of the fiscal year \$64,523,300 face amount of Victory $4\frac{3}{4}$'s and \$5,852,000 face amount of Victory $3\frac{3}{4}$'s were purchased, at a cost of \$63,617,366.52

and \$5,760,891.33, respectively. The total face amount purchased was \$70,375,300, at a total principal cost of \$69,378,257.85.

Bonds and notes retired on miscellaneous accounts.

The following tables show the retirements of Liberty bonds and Victory notes on account of presentation for estate and inheritance taxes, forfeitures to the United States, and gifts, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921:

Retirements through presentation of Liberty bonds and Victory notes in payment of estate or inheritance tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

		Face amount.		
Loan.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.	
First 4½'s. Second 4½'s. Third 4½'s. Fourth 4½'s. Victory 4½'s.	\$181, 700 5, 219, 250 5, 944, 200 10, 958, 100 928, 300	\$19,100 1,404,750 848,500 981,150 42,150	\$200, 800 6, 624, 000 6, 792, 700 11, 939, 250 970, 450	
Total.	23, 231, 550	3, 295, 650	26, 527, 200	

Bonds and notes retired on account of forfeitures and miscellaneous receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

	Face amount.			
Loan.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.	
First 3½'s. First 4's. Second 4's. Second 4's. Third 4½'s Third 4½'s. Fourth 4½'s. Victory 4½'s. Total.	\$150 550 1,006 15,500 1,750 146,600 1,450	\$500 590	\$150 1,000 16,000 2,250 146,600 1,450	

¹ Includes \$129,100 on account of miscellaneous receipts.

Bonds retired on account of gifts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

	Face amount.				
Loan.		Registered.			
Third 4½'s. Fourth 4½'s.	\$50 450				
Total	500		500		

Revised regulations governing the acceptance of Liberty bonds and Victory notes for Federal estate taxes were prescribed in Treasury Department Circular No. 225, dated January 31, 1921, which appears as Exhibit 53 to this report, page 276.

TREASURY NOTES AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

The previous annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury covered the Treasury certificate operations through the offering of November 15, 1920. The next issue was the usual quarterly operation in connection with the December 15, 1920, payment of income and profits taxes and the heavy Treasury certificate maturities from December 15, 1920, to January 15, 1921. Furthermore, the semiannual interest on the first Liberty loan and the Victory Liberty loan was due on December 15, 1920. Two issues of tax certificates were offered, both dated December 15, 1920, one bearing $5\frac{3}{3}$ per cent interest and maturing in six months, on June 15, 1921, the other bearing 6 per cent interest and maturing in one year, on December 15, 1921. The offering was for \$500,000,000, or thereabouts. The situation existing at the time of these offerings and the terms of the issues were described in detail in a letter to the banks and trust companies of the country, dated December 8, 1920, which is attached as Exhibit 22, page 195. These two issues were well received by the investing public and subscriptions closed on the date of issue. Seven of the Federal reserve districts oversubscribed their quotas and about 30 per cent of the oversubscriptions were allotted, making the total allotment \$589,680,500 for the two issues, of which \$188,123,000 was for the June 15, 1921, maturity, and \$401,557,500 for the December 15, 1921, maturity.

In order to provide for maturing Treasury certificates and continued heavy expenditures, particularly on account of the railroads, two issues of loan certificates were offered on January 15, 1921, one bearing 5½ per cent interest and maturing in three months, on April 15, 1921, the other bearing 5¾ per cent interest and maturing in nine months, on October 15, 1921. Subscriptions, which closed on the day of issue, aggregated \$588,596,500, as against an offering of \$250,000,000, or thereabouts, and the total amount allotted was \$310,686,500, of which \$118,660,000 was for the April 15, 1921, maturity, and \$192,026,500 for the October 15, 1921, maturity. Nine Federal reserve districts oversubscribed their quotas and only a small percentage of the oversubscriptions was allotted.

Another issue of loan certificates, to the amount of \$100,000,000, or thereabouts, was offered on February 15, 1921, bearing $5\frac{1}{2}$ percent interest and maturing in five months, on July 15, 1921. This issue was oversubscribed by more than 100 per cent and in a public statement on February 16, 1921, the day following the offering, the Secretary made the following comments with reference to its reception by the public:

The prompt oversubscription of this offering shows that Treasury certificates have become firmly established on an investment basis, and enjoy a broad

market among investors throughout the country. It is particularly interesting in view of the fact that most of the Federal reserve banks, namely the Federal reserve banks at New York, Cleveland, Richmond, Chicago, Atlanta, St. Louis, Dallas, and San Francisco have already established a 6 per cent rate on all paper secured by Treasury certificates of indebtedness. According to the latest reports of the Federal Reserve Board, only 120 millions of Treasury certificates, or about 5 per cent of the total amount of loan and tax certificates outstanding, were pledged with the Federal reserve banks on February 11, 1921, to secure loans.

The next offering was made in connection with the heavy maturity of certificates on March 15, 1921, which was also the first quarterly tax payment date for the calendar year 1921. The semiannual interest on the third Liberty loan was due on the same date. Two series were offered, both tax certificates dated March 15, 1921, one bearing 51 per cent interest, maturing in six months, on September 15, 1921, and the other bearing $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent interest, maturing in one year, on March 15, 1922. These rates represented a decline of one-fourth of one per cent on each series from the prevailing rates of the latter half of 1920. The offering, which was for \$400,000,000, or thereabouts, met with a prompt response from investors, and subscriptions, which closed on the day of issue, aggregated \$503,436,500. The amount allotted was \$193,302,000 for the September 15, 1921, maturity, and \$288,501,000 for the March 15, 1922, maturity. The general situation at the time of these issues was described at length in a circular letter to the banks and trust companies of the country, dated March 9, 1921, which is attached as Exhibit 23, page 197.

An issue of loan certificates was announced for April 15, 1921, in the amount of \$150,000,000, or thereabouts, for the purpose of meeting maturing loan certificates of that date and the heavy current expenditures of the Treasury. The series bore 5½ per cent interest and had a maturity of six months. The books closed on the date of issue and subscriptions were more than double the offering. Total subscriptions were \$320,036,000, of which \$190,511,500 was allotted. This was followed by another offering of loan certificates to the amount of \$200,000,000, or thereabouts, dated May 16, 1921, bearing 5½ per cent interest and maturing in nine months, on February 16, 1922. This issue met the same quick response, and subscriptions amounted to \$532,100,000, of which \$256,170,000 was allotted. This was the largest oversubscription that had been received on any issue of certificates up to that time.

In accordance with the new policy of the Treasury, the offering on June 15, 1921, as a part of the usual quarterly operations in connection with payments of income and profits taxes and heavy maturities of certificates, consisted of three-year $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent Treasury notes and one-year $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent tax certificates. The rate for the certificates was one-half of one per cent lower than the rate six months

earlier on certificates of the same maturity. In spite of the size of the combined offering, \$500,000,000, or thereabouts, it was heavily oversubscribed. Total subscriptions aggregated \$788,007,000, and the amount allotted was \$311,191,600 Treasury notes and \$314,184,000 certificates. The terms of the offering and the general position of the Treasury were set forth in a letter of the Secretary under date of June 8, 1921, which is attached as Exhibit 24, page 200.

The success of the combined offering on June 15, 1921, permitted the next offering to be postponed till the latter part of July, although certificates amounting to \$132,000,000 matured on July 15, 1921. Two issues were then offered, both dated August 1, 1921; one of tax certificates bearing 54 per cent interest and maturing in seven and one-half months, on March 15, 1922; the other of loan certificates bearing 51 per cent interest and maturing in one year, on August 1, 1922. Prior to this offering a number of the Federal reserve banks, including Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, had reduced the discount rate on certificates of indebtedness from 6 per cent to 54 per cent. Although the amount offered in those two issues was \$300,000,000, or thereabouts, the subscriptions aggregated \$1,030,-006,500, or more than 300 per cent of the offering. All of the Federal reserve districts oversubscribed their quotas. The total amount of subscriptions allotted was \$376,362,500, of which \$116,891,000 was for the March 15, 1922, maturity, and \$259,471,500 for the August 1, 1922, maturity.

On September 15, 1921, a combined offering was made of three-year 5½ per cent Treasury notes, due September 15, 1924, one-year 5½ per cent tax certificates, due September 15, 1922, and six months 5 per cent tax certificates, due March 15, 1922. This represented a reduction of one-fourth of one per cent from the rate paid on the former issue of Treasury notes and a further reduction of one-fourth of one per cent on the rate for certificates of both maturities. The combined offering was \$600,000,000, or thereabouts, but total subscriptions aggregated \$1,587,838,900. The amount of subscriptions allotted was \$698,149,100, of which \$390,706,100 was for Treasury notes, \$182,871,000 for the one-year certificates, and \$124,572,000 for the six months' certificates. The conditions prevailing at the time of this offering and the terms of the issues were set forth in a letter to the banks and trust companies of the country dated September 9 1921, which is attached as Exhibit 25, page 203.

The next offering of certificates was made on November 1, 1921, and consisted of an issue of $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent five months loan certificates due April 1, 1922, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent tax certificates, maturing in $10\frac{1}{2}$ months, on September 15, 1922. The reduction in rates from the September 15, 1921, issues was about three-fourths of one per cent on each maturity and reflected the improved conditions in the money and

investment market. The offering was for \$200,000,000, or thereabouts, but subscriptions aggregated \$811,064,000. The amount allotted was \$231,487,500, of which \$51,796,000 was for the April 1, 1922, maturity, and \$179,691,500 for the September 15, 1922, maturity.

Substantial progress has been made during the past seven months in the retirement of the special certificates of indebtedness issued to secure Federal reserve bank notes and commonly known as Pittman Act certificates. The policy of the Treasury has been to retire each month \$5,000,000 of these certificates not required to secure issues of Federal reserve bank notes and in addition an amount equivalent to the amount of silver certificates made available each month as a result of the coinage of silver dollars. With reference to the retirement of Pittman Act certificates, the Secretary made the following public statement on April 1, 1921.

The Treasury has begun the retirement of the special Treasury certificates of indebtedness issued to secure Federal reserve bank notes under the Pittman Act, approved April 23, 1918. Pittman Act certificates to the amount of \$5,000,000 were retired on February 28, 1921, out of the general fund and \$5,000,000 additional were similarly retired on March 29. The Treasury expects to continue to retire Pittman Act certificates not required to secure issues of Federal reserve bank notes at the rate of about \$5,000,000 per month. Pursuant to the terms of the Pittman Act, the Treasury is also coining into standard silver dollars the silver bullion purchased under the act. Silver certificates will be issued in regular course against the standard silver dollars so coined and Federal reserve bank notes and Pittman Act certificates pledged to secure them will be retired in corresponding amounts. Pittman Act certificates to the amount of \$2,000,000 have been retired up to March 31, 1921, as the result of the coinage of standard silver dollars. This means that the total amount of Pitaman Act certificates outstanding has been reduced from \$259,-375,000 on December 31, 1920, to \$247,375,000 on March 31, 1921.

The total amount of these certificates retired between December 31, 1920, and October 31, 1921, was \$113,000,000 and the amount outstanding had been reduced to \$146,375,000 on the latter date.

A table showing in detail all the issues of certificates of indebtedness, from July 1, 1920, to October 31, 1921, and a summary thereof from the beginning of the war, is attached as Exhibit 1, page 169. The official circulars for the various offerings of loan and tax certificates and Treasury notes, together with offers to redeem before maturity at the option of the holders, issued since the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1920, are attached as Exhibits 3 to 21, pages 177 to 195.

The aggregate amount of certificates issued from the beginning of the war to October 31, 1921, was \$51,277,777,808.53. Of this total, \$21,221,129,500 represent loan certificates; \$10,958,236,500 were sold in anticipation of income and profits taxes; and \$19,098,411.808.53 comprised special issues. The amount of unmatured certificates of all classes outstanding on October 31, 1921, aggregated \$2,078,593,000,

consisting, as shown by the following table, of \$1,416,576,500 tax certificates, \$515,641,500 loan certificates, and \$146,375,000 Pittman Act certificates. The following table gives in detail the Treasury certificates of indebtedness outstanding on October 31, 1921:

Unmatured Treasury certificates of indebtedness outstanding October 31, 1921.

TAX CERTIFICATES.

Series.	Interest (per cent).	Date.	Due.	Amount.		
TD, 1921 TM, 1922 TJ, 1922 TM 2, 1922 TS, 1922 TM 3, 1922 TM 3, 1922	5000000000000000000000000000000000000	Dec. 15, 1920 Mar. 15, 1921 June 15, 1921 Aug. 1, 1921 Sept. 15, 1921	Dec. 15, 1921 Mar. 15, 1922 June 15, 1922 Mar. 15, 1922 Sept. 15, 1922 Mar. 15, 1922	\$389, 557, 500 288, 501, 000 314, 184, 000 116, 891, 000 182, 871, 000 124, 572, 000		
LOAN	ERTIFIC:	TES.				
A, 1922.	$\frac{51}{2}$	May 16, 1921	Feb. 16, 1922	\$256, 170, 000		
B, 1922. Total loan certificates.						
Total tax and loan certificates						
Pittman Act certificates.				\$146, 375, 000		
Total outstanding certificates Oct. 31, 1921.				2, 078, 593, 000		

MARKET PRICES OF LIBERTY BONDS AND VICTORY NOTES.

Market prices of Liberty bonds and Victory notes have shown striking improvement during the past year, and in many cases have appreciated over 10 points from the low price reached during the 1920 decline. Victory notes have recently touched par and are quoted constantly within a small fraction of a point of par, while many of the Liberty bonds are now selling at 95 or better.

The following table gives the low points reached by Liberty bonds and Victory notes and the closing quotations on the 15th of each month, beginning with November, 1920:

	Date.	First 3½'s.	First 4's.	First 41's.	Second 4's.	Second 4½'s.	Third 4½'s.	Fourth 4½'s.	Vic- tory 4 ³ / ₄ 's.	Victory 37's.
Low	point	1\$86.30	2\$83.00	3 \$84.00	4\$81.70	4 \$82.00	5 \$86.00	4\$82.54	1\$94.82	*894.72
	-Nov. 15. Dec. 15Jan. 15. Keb. 15. Mar. 15. Apr. 15. May-16. June 15. July 15. Aug. 15. Sept. 15. Oct. 15. Nov. 15.	92. 30 91. 04 90. 60 90. 04 88. 28	88, 80 86, 92 86, 99 87, 30 86, 92 87, 40 87, 72 87, 44 87, 12 87, 70 88, 28 92, 66 94, 30	88, 20 86, 12 87, 60 87, 20 87, 16 87, 74 87, 62 87, 34 87, 34 87, 90 88, 42 93, 14 94, 20	85, 70 85, 10 86, 90 87, 00 86, 78 87, 74 87, 30 86, 60 86, 92 87, 56 88, 28 92, 40 94, 20	85, 66 85, 36 87, 12 86, 86 86, 88 87, 64 87, 36 86, 74 87, 02 87, 68 88, 44 92, 72 94, 22	88. 06 87. 90 90. 30 90. 14 90. 76 90. 72 91. 50 91. 16 91. 90 92. 42 94. 82 96. 20	86. 28 85. 90 87. 22 87. 02 87. 00 87. 76 87. 40 87. 16 87. 88 88. 62 93. 02 94. 34	95. 78 95. 00 97. 24 97. 22 97. 24 97. 60 97. 90 98. 38 98. 32 98. 76 99. 04 99. 68	
-										

¹ July 9, 1921.

² May 19, 1920.

³ May 18, 1920.

⁴ May 20, 1920.

⁵ Dec. 21, 1920.

The rise in the prices of Liberty bonds and Victory notes is in large measure a reflection of easier credit conditions and lower interest rates, though better buying on the part of investors and improved distribution of the public debt doubtless account for much of the improvement. It is a well-known economic law that high money rates and high commodity prices mean low prices for bond and other fixed income securities, while lower money rates with reduced commodity prices normally bring higher market prices for bonds. This has been illustrated by the concurrent decline during the past few months in interest rates and in the yield of Liberty bonds. The following table shows the average monthly yield of Liberty bonds and Victory notes during the past 12 months:

Date.	First 3½'s.	First 4's.	First 4½'s.	{First- second 44's.	Second 4's.	Second 41's.	Third 41's.	Fourth 44's.	Victory 43's.	Victory 33's.
1920 November December	3. 895 4. 117	4. 784 4. 974	5. 049 5. 248	4. 545 4. 591	4, 99S 5, 164		5. 982 6. 296	5, 380 5, 556	6. 469 6. 919	5. 448 5. 896
January. February March. April. May June July August. September October	3. 976 4. 032 4. 094 4. 145 4. 236 4. 274 4. 359 4. 254 4. 287 4. 084	4, 862 4, 879 4, 880 4, 851 4, 849 4, 847 4, 863 4, 828 4, 750 4, 485	5 118 5, 147 5, 143 5, 118 5, 117 5, 115 5, 129 5, 098 5, 016 4, 747	4. 421 4. 359 4. 465 4. 379 4. 444 4. 456 4. 429 4. 463 4. 519 4. 505	4, 978 5, 029 5, 003 4, 966 4, 975 5, 020 4, 989 4, 944 4, 846 4, 587	5. 245 5. 301 5. 272 5. 234 5. 245 5. 289 5. 258 5. 211 5. 107 4. 838	5. \$39 5. \$23 5. \$81 5. \$41 5. \$35 5. 756 5. 771 5. 658 5. 506 5. 189	5.349 5.418 5.399 5.360 5.376 5.425 5.390 5.338 5.222 4.902	6, 125 6, 045 6, 036 5, 998 5, 902 5, 684 5, 513 5, 290 5, 119	5. 109 5. 031 5. 022 4. 980 4. 888 4. 674 4. 670 4. 507 4. 285 4. 118

The increased market prices of Liberty bonds and Victory notes and their striking return toward par have supplied the answer to the agitation that the Treasury should adopt some artificial means to bring about appreciation, as, for example, refunding at a higher rate of interest, exchange for legal-tender currency, and the like. It has become evident that the decline in Liberty bonds was not due to any defect in the bonds themselves nor to any lack of confidence in the Government's credit, but rather to the excess of supply over demand and the high rates for money which prevailed as a result of the waste and destruction of the war and the consequent scarcity of capital and credit. The market value of securities with fixed rates of interest naturally declined to a point where the yield became commensurate with market rates of interest, and now that money rates have begun to decline the reverse process has ensued and Liberty bond prices have advanced. As the savings of the public accumulate and interest rates decline, the prices of Liberty bonds must inevitably advance and gradually approach par.

A necessary part of the movement back to normal conditions has been the gradual elimination of Government securities from the portfolios of Federal reserve banks and commercial banks and their assimilation by the investing public. The following table shows the progress which has been made in the liquidation of loans secured by Liberty bonds and Victory notes and reflects the gradual absorption of those securities by the investing public:

Amounts in thousands of dollars.

Liberty bonds an Victory		and he	bonds and ld by week to secure lo	Liberty bonds and Victory notes held by Federal reserve banks to secure loans.			
Date.	notes outstand- ing. Amount.	Owned.1	Amount. Held as collateral.		Per cent of amount outstand- ing.	Amount.1	Per cent of amount outstand- ing.
Dec. 31, 1919. June 30, 1920. Oct. 31, 1920. June 30, 1921. Oct. 31, 1921.	20, 239, 626 19, 581, 201 19, 528, 298 19, 148, 948 18, 872, 437	875, 839 807, 719 800, 772 2767, 755 2794, 728	989, 563 992, 744 884, 202 652, 127 540, 000	1,865,402 1,800,463 1,684,974 1,419,882 1,334,728	9, 22 9, 19 8, 63 7, 41 7, 07	1,070,064 910,039 606,412 425,226	5. 29 4. 65 3. 17 2. 25

¹ These figures are available for a given day each week and are taken for the dates nearest those given at the left of the table.

² Estimated.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS SECURITIES.

The sale of Government savings securities, including the 25-cent thrift stamp and the \$5 war savings stamp, first offered by the Treasury in 1917, Treasury savings certificates of the \$100 and \$1,000 denominations, first issued in 1919, with the addition of the \$1 Treasury savings stamp and the Treasury savings certificate of the \$25 denomination, was continued throughout the past year. The Savings Division has been charged with the promotion of the sale of these securities, maintaining a small sales organization in the fiscal agency departments of the 12 Federal reserve banks. For reasons both of policy and of the curtailment of expenditures, much of the work which had hitherto been handled by the sales organizations in the districts was absorbed, beginning July 1, 1921, by the Federal reserve banks in their capacity as fiscal agents of the Government. As a consequence it has been possible to reduce considerably the size of the savings organizations in the districts. A corresponding reduction has been made in the organization of the Savings Division in the Treasury, with the result that the organization both in Washington and in the field is now on a skeleton basis. These changes have been in accordance with the general policy of the reduction of expenditures by the Federal Government.

Between October 15, 1920, and November 2, 1921, loans and discounts of the Federal reserve banks secured by the Government war obligations declined from \$1,192,810,000 to \$453,501,000, or 62 per cent. During the same period loans and discounts based on commercial paper declined from \$1,581,060,000 to \$806,929,000, or only 49 per cent.

The work of the Savings Division during the fiscal year 1921, as in 1920, has been three-fold: (1) To develop and protect the secondary market for all war issues of Government securities, (2) to sell Government savings securities, (3) to make permanent the habits of regular saving and investment in United States Government savings securities. In carrying out these objects the postal system has been the chief agency for the sale of Government savings securities. In its effort to create a market for these securities the Savings Division has conducted a general savings campaign, working through such organizations as labor groups, industries, schools, women's clubs, fraternal societies, and the press. The details of the activities of the organizations with which the Treasury has worked in promoting its savings operations follow:

1. Labor groups and industries. The importance of saving and investment in Government securities has been kept before the great bodies of employees throughout the country through savings associations and other savings plans in industries, in the development of which the Savings Division has actively participated. Leaders of many industrial organizations have indicated by their cooperation a keen interest in the Government savings program.

2. Schools. In its activities with the schools the division has encouraged the establishment of thrift instruction as a part of the national educational system, the practical application of thrift principles by students in their school work and the operation of a schools savings system as a method of saving money for investment in Government savings securities. As indicated in the last annual report, the National Education Association in convention at Salt Lake City in July, 1920, appointed a committee of State superintendents to confer with officials of the Savings Division to consider and report on the place of thrift instruction in the American schools. The committee after exhaustive investigation came to the conclusions embodied in the report set forth below:

REPORT ON THRIFT EDUCATION.

Modern education must include thrift instruction if it is to be fully educative.

American education is rapidly forsaking a theoretical attitude and is becoming a practical instrument for efficient living. Ability to succeed financially is essential to a well-rounded life. A good citizen is first of all self-sustaining. The first civic duty of the individual is self-support and the capacity to save something for his own financial comforts, through which less fortunate individuals may be helped and the community enriched. Instruction in simple economic principles and project practice in thrift are vitally needed in the schools because the prevalent extravagance and waste in American life threaten to undermine the economic independence and civic virtue of American citizenship. Habits of popular saving will create universal capital, develop financial independence, and tend to a more even distribution of wealth.

The school is the most fundamental and logical place through which to disseminate such practical and fundamental knowledge as is necessary to the welfare of all the people. Therefore—

We recommend that thrift education be made a part of the course of study in all school systems, and a part of the regular instruction in all schools, either as a separate course, or correlated with kindred subjects. The method of providing this instruction should be left to the State and local school administration.

We recommend that the field of instruction in thrift be limited to thrift in time, money, and material, in order to avoid a duplication of the work now being done through other subjects in the curriculum, or by agencies outside of the school.

We recommend careful instruction in simple economic principles as they pertain to—

- 1. Work.
- 2. Production.
- 3. Systematic saving, wise spending, and careful investment of money.
- 4. Judicious use of time and materials.
- 5. A broader understanding of financial institutions and financial practices.

We recommend project practice in thrift as a method of practicalizing the principles which are taught. Project work has demonstrated its efficiency in many lines of education, and is absolutely essential in connection with the teaching of thrift.

We recommend that definite courses in the elementary principles of practical economics be provided in the upper grammar grades, and that a more extended study of practical finance as applied to Government fiscal operations, banking, life insurance, and the like, should be given in connection with a regular course in economics in the high school.

As a method of furthering the practice of saving money and of applying the principles of safe investment, school savings systems, utilizing Government savings securities and savings bank facilities, should be worked out. It is not enough that students should merely be encouraged to save money. They should be given a practical opportunity in the schools to invest their savings.

We recommend cordial cooperation with the Savings Division of the United States Treasury, the American Bankers' Association, the Parent-Teachers Association, and other organizations qualified to help in this work.

We suggest that the various school publishing companies look into this new subject of education with a view of recasting certain textbooks on civics, economics, history, arithmetic, and other subjects with which thrift education may be correlated to the end that there be included in these texts practical material on thrift and the basic principles of economics, and furthermore that these publishing companies consider the question of preparing suitable textbooks on these subjects for use of the public schools, if the investigation and assessment of the publishing houses themselves reveal a distinct need for such texts. In the meantime material and suggestions for study already prepared by the Savings Division of the Treasury Department, the American Bankers' Association, and similar organizations are readily available and can be made most useful. Some recent textbooks on civics and economics also contain helpful chapters on thrift.

It is the opinion of the committee that thrift education has come into the American school system to stay; that henceforth it is not to be sought as a mere by-product of educational processes, but will take its place with the other standard subjects in the school as a great objective of education.

We therefore commend the new thrift education to State superintendents of public instruction and urge its prompt adoption by all the State and local educational systems of the United States.

We appeal for this enrichment of the course of study through thrift instruction on the ground that it is an imperative educational need and a sound educational policy. If the American school is to prepare its students for the practical responsibilities of life it must assume the task of teaching the problems of life and of giving the instruction and the experience necessary to fit young people for the business of living.

- 3. Fraternal societies have assisted in the furtherance of the savings program through the distribution of literature provided by the Savings Division and in other helpful ways. Many fraternal organizations have also invested their surplus lodge funds in Government savings securities.
- 4. Women's clubs. The prominent women's organizations of the country have continued their support of the Treasury savings program and have endeavored to interest their membership in the purchase of Government securities. Many women's clubs are making practical questions of thrift a feature of their regular club meetings and there is an increasing tendency among women to study practical economic subjects, with a view of becoming more familiar with financial questions, particularly questions of investment.
- 5. Publicity. The press has been most liberal in the contribution of space for carrying information relative to Government securities. Daily and weekly newspapers, labor papers, trade and technical journals, house organs, fraternal publications, farm journals and educational magazines have utilized from time to time articles supplied by the division. In reaching the foreign-speaking population of the United States, the foreign-language newspapers have proved a convenient and useful medium.

The Clip Sheet, the only regular monthly publication of the division, was continued during 1921 along the same general lines as in 1920, carrying news items and editorials from other publications and original articles on Liberty bonds, Government savings securities and on the general question of saving, and discouraging the investment in securities of a speculative character. This clip sheet is sent to a selected list of publications and the material contained therein has been utilized most generously. The division also issues from time to time, as conditions warrant, appropriate posters descriptive of Government savings securities.

Savings securities for 1921.

In addition to the securities issued in 1920 and comprising the following—thrift stamps, 25 cents, noninterest bearing; war-savings stamps, \$5 maturity value, and war-savings certificates, with spaces for 20 war-savings stamps; Treasury savings certificates, with ma-

turity value of \$100 and \$1,000—there were issued during the past year the following new securities: Treasury savings stamps, \$1 non-interest bearing, with Treasury savings cards for affixing Treasury savings stamps; and Treasury savings certificates with maturity value of \$25. Announcement of these issues was made in the following statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated December 29, 1920:

The Treasury is distributing circulars announcing the issue of the 1921 Treasury savings securities, which will be on sale by the first of the year at post offices and other agencies throughout the country, including banks and trust companies. It is anticipated that during the coming year the 1921 securities will be purchased in large volume and that the Government's movement for thrift, savings, and investment in Government securities will continue to show good results.

The 1921 securities consist of the 25-cent thrift stamp which bears no interest and is used to evidence payments on account of war savings stamps and certificates, the \$1 Treasury savings stamp which bears no interest and is used to evidence payments on account of war savings stamps and Treasury savings certificates, the \$5 war savings stamp, and the registered Treasury savings certificates in denominations of \$25, \$100, and \$1,000 (maturity value). As in previous years, the issue price of the war savings stamp is \$4.12 in January, and increases 1 cent a month to \$4.23 in December. The issue price of the \$25 certificate is \$20.60 in January, and increases at the rate of 5 cents a month to \$21.15 in December, and the issue price of the \$100 certificate is \$82.40 in January and increases at the rate of 20 cents a month to \$84.60 in December. The \$1,000 certificate will be sold for \$824 in January and the price increases at the rate of \$2 a month to \$846 in December.

The 1921 securities will be substantially the same in terms and conditions as those of the 1920 issue, with the addition of the \$1 Treasury savings stamp, and the \$25 Treasury savings certificate. The \$1 Treasury savings stamp will be bright red in color, imprinted on a green tint, and will bear the portrait of Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury. It is intended primarily for accumulation on Treasury savings cards in lots of 20 stamps, on account of the purchase price of a \$25 Treasury savings certificate.

As in 1920, war savings certificates of the 1921 series bearing the necessary complement of war savings stamps may be exchanged for registered Treasury saving certificates, series of 1921, in the \$25, \$100, and \$1,000 denominations. Provision is also made for the exchange during 1921 of war savings certificates of the 1918, 1919, and 1920 series for Treasury savings certificates of the same series at Federal reserve banks and the Treasury Department, exchanges of registered certificates to be made through the post office of registration. Owners of war savings certificates who desire the protection of registration are urged to exchange their war savings certificates for a Treasury savings certificate, rather than to seek registration of the war savings certificate at a post office. In addition to its other advantages, the Treasury savings certificate gives the benefit of central registration at the Treasury and provision for direct payment by the Treasury. The latter provision will be of advantage and facilitate payment in case of change of residence, since a registered war savings certificate can be redeemed only at the post office at which it was registered.

The new Treasury savings securities offered for 1921 supply a \$1 unit for saving and a registered Government security in the \$25 denomination, which

can be conveniently purchased through the accumulation of the \$1 Treasury savings stamps. More important still, the new securities complete a most attractive line of Government savings securities, the \$1 stamp and the \$25, \$100, and \$1.000 registered Treasury savings certificates, and thus place the Treasury savings movement on a solid peace time basis.

The thrift stamp used in 1921 was the same as that used in prior years. The 1921 war savings stamps and certificates were identical in terms with those of 1920, except that they mature on January 1, 1926, instead of January 1, 1925. The 1921 stamps were larger in size than the issue of the previous year, orange in color, imprinted on a green tint, and bear the portrait head of Lincoln. The new Treasury savings stamp of the \$1 denomination is bright red in color, imprinted on a green tint, and bears the portrait head of Alexander Hamilton. The new \$25 Treasury savings certificate is of the same general design as those of the \$100 and \$1,000 denomination but of a different color. All of these Treasury savings certificates mature on January 1, 1926. The terms of the 1921 issue appear in Department Circular No. 215, dated December 15, 1920, attached hereto as Exhibit 55, page 297. Further regulations governing the issue and sale of war savings stamps and certificates and Treasury savings stamps and certificates during 1921 are contained in Department Circular No. 217, dated December 15, 1920, as to exchanges; and No. 216, dated December 15, 1920, as to agencies, which are attached as Exhibits 57 and 56, pages 316 and 308. The regulations governing the surrender of 1920 Government savings securities were set forth in Department Circular No. 220, dated December 20, 1920, and attached as Exhibit 58, page 323.

The cash receipts from the sale of stamps and Treasury savings certificates, using the figures in the daily Treasury statement for the last day of each month from the first month of their issue to October 31, 1921, with redemptions by years, have been as follows:

Receipts.

1917—December	\$10, 236, 451. 32	1919—January	\$70, 996, 041. 14
1918—January	24, 559, 722, 15	February	15, 816, 539, 27
February	41, 148, 244. 22	March	10, 143, 081, 68
March	53, 967, 864. 49	April	9, 572, 728. 48
April	60, 972, 984. 12	May	6, 558, 198. 33
May	57, 956, 640. 12	June	5, 269, 535, 51
June	58, 250, 485. 00		
July	211, 417, 942. 61	July	5, 176, 865. 12
August	129, 044, 200, 62	August	6, 201, 164, 07
September	97, 614, 581. 48	September	6, 111, 944. 78
October	89, 084, 097. 31	October	7, 316, 467. 60
November	73, 689, 846. 00	November	8, 020, 436, 67
December	63, 970, 813, 47	December	9, 124, 292. 13

1920—January	\$8, 987, 462, 59	1921—January	\$2, 646, 396, 88
February	5, 221, 213, 48	February	3, 324, 164, 22
March	6, 063, 359. 22	March	2, 838, 416. 58
April	4, 815, 437, 69	April	2, 471, 904. 05
May	3, 552, 962. 19	May	1, 682, 606, 72
June	3, 107, 909. 72	June	1, 481, 271. 98
July	2, 359, 274, 53	July	1. 403, 106. 07
August	2, 231, 509. 77	August	1, 321, 198. 52
September	1, 814, 705. 89	September	1, 083, 602. 12
October	1, 889, 750, 48	October	1, 209, 074, 50
November	1, 912, 967. 05	_	
December	1, 934, 452. 46	Total	1, 195, 573, 914. 40

Redemptions.

Total from beginning of campaign to Sept. 30, 1921	\$523, 031, S56. S2
Series as follows:	
1918	462, 752, 905, 02
1919	42, 604, 882, 62
1920	14, 868, 727. 23
1921	2, 802, 819, 45
Thrift stamps, unclassified	2, 522, 50

During the first six months of the fiscal year there was a general decline in the sale of Government savings securities, but considerably increased sales during the early part of the calendar year 1921 evidenced a revival of public interest in the subject of savings and investment in these securities. Conditions throughout the country for the past few months have adversely affected sales, but the Treasury feels that the tendency toward lower interest rates on commercial obligations, the appreciation of Liberty bonds and Victory notes, and the general sentiment for thrift throughout the country should tend to restore interest and to increase the sale of Government savings securities in the near future.

Savings securities for 1922.

During the calendar year 1922 the Treasury Department will continue to issue Treasury savings certificates in the denominations of \$25, \$100, and \$1.000, maturity value, but on a new basis, with a fixed issue price at the rate of \$80 for a \$100 certificate, or at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent compounded semiannually. The \$1 Treasury savings stamp, first issued in 1921, will be continued.

For some time past the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General have been developing means of coordinating the savings operations of the Treasury and of the Post Office Departments. Through these conferences a unified Government savings program has been effected, with the result that during 1922 postal savings will be advanced for the deposit of savings and Treasury savings securities for investment. This program will be promoted jointly

by the savings organizations of both departments. Pursuant to this plan, the Treasury Department will discontinue, at the close of the calendar year 1921, the issuance of the 25-cent thrift stamp and the \$5 war savings stamp, on the ground that the 10-cent postal savings stamp, the \$1 Treasury savings stamp, and postal savings deposits will provide adequate means of saving money in small installments, while the Treasury savings certificates above referred to will provide means of investment.

The new \$25 Treasury savings certificate will bear the portrait head of Roosevelt; the \$100 certificate that of Washington; and the \$1,000 certificate that of Lincoln. These certificates will be issued at a flat price, instead of at prices varying monthly as in previous years. They will mature five years from date of issue. The terms of the issues for 1922 will appear in detail in formal Treasury Department announcements to be issued at a later date.

RAILROADS.

Federal control of the railroads terminated at 12 01 a.m. March 1, 1920. From that date to November 15, 1921, inclusive, the Treasury has made payments under the Transportation act, 1920, approved February 28, 1920, as amended, on account of reimbursement of deficits to short-line railroads, the six months' guaranty, and new loans to railroads, aggregating \$693,126,350.49. These payments have been made in pursuance of certificates received from the Interstate Commerce Commission, under the following sections:

Section 204, for the reimbursement of deficits during Federal control, including partial payments under the act approved Feb. 26, 1921
Section 209, in respect to the guaranty therein provided, including partial payments under the act approved Feb. 26,
1921 430, 468 763. 76 Section 210, for loans from the revolving fund of \$300,000,000 therein provided 259, 467, 217, 00
Total693, 126, 350, 49

Copies of the above sections, as amended, are attached as Exhibit 29, page 215.

Section 204.

In response to the Treasury's inquiry as to the estimated amounts payable under section 204 of the Transportation act, the Interstate Commerce Commission has stated as follows:

Es	stimate of whole amount payable under the provisions of	
	section 204	\$11, 079, 799, 84
Ar	nount certified for payment to and including Oct. 31, 1921	3, 190, 369. 73
Es	timate of balance payable to carriers	7, 889, 430. 11
	which an estimate is made of traffic balances and other	
	indebtedness due the Director General of Railroads in the	
	amount of	3, 203, 062. 19
	Leaving a net balance estimated as payable to carriers	
	under this section of	4, 686, 367, 92

The Secretary of the Treasury in making payments under this section is required, upon the request of the President, to deduct from the amount certified to be due the carrier the amount certified to be due from the carrier to the President (as operator of the transportation systems under Federal control). A statement showing the amounts of partial and final payments, respectively, to November 15, 1921, inclusive, made to carriers under this section after making such deductions, and the amounts of the deductions, is attached as Exhibit 30, page 222.

Section 209.

In response to the Treasury's inquiry as to the estimated amount necessary to make good the guaranty provided by section 209 of the Transportation act, the Interstate Commerce Commission has stated as follows:

Estimate of the whole amount payable under the provisions

	of	section 209 of the transportation act, 1920	\$535, 936, 898. 90
0:	e i	this amount there has been certified for payment under	
	se	ection 209(h) and (i) and section 209(g) to and including	
	0	ct. 31, 1921, an amount of	430, 520, 307. 37
		-	
		Leaving a balance estimated as payable to carriers under	
		this section of	105, 416, 591, 53

Paragraphs (h) and (i) of section 209 authorize the commission to certify advances to be made to carriers during the guaranty period (the six months beginning Mar. 1, 1920), on account of the sum estimated to be necessary to make good the guaranty. In a decision, dated October 7, 1920, set forth in the last annual report at pages 162 to 165, the Comptroller of the Treasury ruled that the Secretary of the Treasury was not authorized under the statute to make payment on such a certificate unless it was based on an application filed with the commission prior to September 1, 1920. In the same decision the comptroller ruled that the Secretary of the Treasury was not authorized under the act to make partial payments on the guaranty (as distinguished from such advances). On November 29, 1920, the Grand Trunk Western Railway Company filed a petition in

the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for a writ of mandamus directing the Secretary of the Treasury to draw a warrant in its favor for the amount of a certificate for such a partial payment. In a decision, dated December 31, 1920, the court declined to grant the writ, holding that partial payments on the guaranty were not contemplated or authorized by the statute. Congress, on February 26, 1921, with a view to remedying this situation, enacted an amendment to the Transportation act, 1920, as amended, by adding after section 211 a new section designated as section 212, which provides that in making certifications under section 204 or section 209, the commission, if not at the time able finally to determine the whole amount due under such section to a carrier or the American Railway Express Company, may make its certificate for any amount definitely ascertained by it to be due, and may thereafter in the same manner make further certificates, until the whole amount due has been certified. Since the enactment of this amendment, known as the Winslow Act, and up to November 15, 1921, inclusive, the Treasury has made partial payments under section 204 in the amount of \$1,815,841.15, and under section 209 in the amount of \$165,827,775.05.

A statement showing the amounts of advances, partial payments, and final payments, respectively, to November 15, 1921, inclusive, made to carriers under section 209 is attached as Exhibit 31, page 223.

Section 210.

Paragraph (e) of this section appropriates the sum of \$300,000,000 to be used as a revolving fund for the purpose of making the loans provided for therein and for paying certain final judgments, decrees, and awards rendered against the Director General of Railroads. To November 15, 1921, inclusive, there has been paid out of this fund \$259,467,217 for such loans, and \$6,000,000 has been advanced to the Director General of Railroads for payment of such final judgments, etc., a total of \$265,467,217. Receipts on account of the fund aggregated on November 15, 1921, \$30,053,901.40, representing \$21,259,633.33 for repayments of principal on said loans and \$8,794,868.07 for interest collected thereon. As a result of the above payments and receipts the balance of the fund at the close of business on November 15, 1921, amounted to \$64,586,684.40.

A statement showing the amounts of loans to November 15, 1921, inclusive, made to carriers under section 210, and the amounts of repayments, is attached as Exhibit 32, page 227.

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE SUBTREASURIES.

Between October 25, 1920, and February 10, 1921, the nine United States subtreasuries were discontinued in accordance with the legis-

lative, executive, and judicial appropriation act approved May 29, 1920. Many important functions of the subtreasuries had already been intrusted to the Federal reserve banks, as depositaries and fiscal agents of the United States, and as the subtreasuries were discontinued their remaining functions were transferred to the Treasurer of the United States, the mints and assay offices, and the Federal reserve banks and branches. The Treasury Department issued the following public statement on February 14, 1921, to announce the final discontinuance of the subtreasuries:

In accordance with the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act, approved May 29, 1920, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the subtreasuries of the United States on July 1, 1921, or at such earlier dates as he might deem advisable, the Secretary of the Treasury announces that the subtreasuries have all been discontinued in the following order:

Boston	Oct. 25, 1920
Chicago	Nov. 3, 1920
New York	
San Francisco	
New Orleans	
St. Louis	
Baltimore	Jan. 14, 1921
Philadelphia	
Cincinnati	

As provided in the statute, the duties and functions performed by the subtreasuries have been transferred to the Treasurer of the United States, the mints and assay offices, and to Federal reserve banks and branches.

The closing of the subtreasuries and the transfer of their duties and functions have been effected without interruption to business and without interference with the financial operations of the Government, and it is believed that the change will result in substantial benefit to the banks and the general public and in better distribution of coin and currency throughout the country. Moreover, a material economy has been effected, not only by the reduction in operating expenses effected by abolishing the subtreasury establishments but also by the elimination of the necessity of keeping with the assistant treasurers the working supplies of coin and currency required to enable them to perform their functions, amounting in the aggregate to about \$25,000,000.

The official circulars by which the several subtreasuries were formally discontinued appear as Exhibits 60 to 66 to this report on pages 333 to 339.

The passing of these institutions marked the final disappearance of the so-called Independent Treasury system, which had been established 75 years ago for the purpose of carrying on the banking and fiscal activities of the Government. It dated back to 1846, a time when the irresponsible character of banking institutions made it necessary for the Government to devise some means for safe-keeping and handling its own funds. Prior to that time the Government's policy in this regard had not been uniform. Until the establishment of the First United States Bank public money was left in the hands

of the collectors until it was needed. During the period of the First United States Bank, 1791-1811, and the greater part of the period of the Second United States Bank, 1817-1833, these banks with their branches were the principal depositaries. Between 1811-1817, and again between 1833-1846, State banks were used as Government depositaries. Financial disturbances, as well as banking and currency difficulties, during the latter period led to executive recommendations in favor of an independent treasury as early as 1837. The first subtreasury law was passed in 1840, but it was repealed the following year. The independent treasury system was finally established in 1846, after another period of unsatisfactory experience with State banks. The act establishing the subtreasuries contemplated and temporarily accomplished the complete separation of the Government from the banks. The Government for a time became its own banker; it made collections of revenue, handled its disbursements and transfers, and provided for the safe-keeping of its funds without making use of banking institutions. During the early history of the independent treasury it performed a most important service along these lines. Safety of Government funds was the primary purpose back of its establishment, and it not only met this requirement but also had a stabilizing influence on the currency system.

The Treasury continued to operate on substantially this independent basis until 1861, when, at the outbreak of the Civil War, the Secretary of the Treasury called upon the banks to assist in placing a Government loan. Two years afterwards, in 1863, the nationalbanking system was established, and national banks began to be used as depositaries and financial agents of the Government to supplement the subtreasuries as keepers of public funds. As the national-banking system developed the independent treasury tended more and more to disappear and the Government's relations with the banks were multiplied. Then, in 1913, came the Federal Reserve Act, under which the Federal reserve banks were established, and authorized, when directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to act as depositaries and fiscal agents of the United States. Since that time the Federal Reserve System has become so thoroughly established that not only were the subtreasuries no longer needed by the Treasury in connection with its fiscal operations but the Federal reserve banks were already performing many of the functions and duties previously performed only by the subtreasuries. It was natural that the next step should be the final discontinuance of the subtreasury system.

Upon the discontinuance of each subtreasury the assets held therein were checked and examined by a Treasury committee and transferred to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, to the mints and assay offices, and to the Federal reserve bank or branch Federal reserve bank located in the respective subtreasury city. It was found

in each case to be feasible to transfer moneys and bullion constituting part of the trust funds of the Treasury from the subtreasuries to other Treasury offices, and no such transfers had to be made to the Federal reserve banks.

Prior to the discontinuance of the subtreasuries the Secretary had issued under date of August 30, 1920, instructions with respect to the exchange, replacement, and redemption of United States paper currency through the Federal reserve banks, and, under date of October 19, 1920, instructions with respect to exchange and redemption of United States coin, and the performance by Federal reserve banks of other duties and functions theretofore performed by the subtreasuries. The dates upon which the Federal reserve banks and their branches have assumed functions under these instructions are as follows:

_	Bank.	Currency.	Coin.
2. 3. 4.	Boston	Nov. 22, 1920 Nov. 18, 1920 Mar. 2, 1921 Feb. 10, 1921	Oct. 25, 1920 Dec. 7, 1920 Nov. 18, 1921 Feb. 3, 1921 May 19, 1921 Feb. 10, 1921
6.	Richmond. Baltimore branch. Atlanta. New Orleans branch. Jacksonville branch Birmingham branch. Nashville branch	do	Jan. 14, 1921 June 10, 1921 Jan. 5, 1921 June 10, 1921 Do. Do.
	Chicago. Detroit branch. St. Louis Louisville branch. Memphis branch Little Rock branch	Nov. 13, 1920 Nov. 1, 1920 Dec. 23, 1920	Nov. 3, 1920 Nov. 18, 1921 Jan. 8, 1921 Jan. 26, 1921 Do.
9.	Minneapolis. Helena branch	Dec. 1, 1920 Mar. 1, 1921	Feb. 1, 1921 Mar. 1, 1921
	Kansas City. Omaha branch Denver branch Oklahoma City branch	Nov. 1, 1920 Oct. 29, 1921 do	Dec. 20, 1920 Oct. 29, 1921 Do. Do.
11.	Dallas. El Paso branch.		Mar. 22, 1921
12.	Houston branch San Francisco. Los Angeles branch Portland branch. Salt Lake City branch Seattle branch Spokane branch	Dec. 21, 1920 Apr. 1, 1921 dododo	Dec. 21, 1920

Owing to the complete preparations made by the Treasury Department, the closing of the subtreasuries and the transfer of their duties and functions were effected without interruption to business and without interference with the financial operations of the Government. The result has been, on the contrary, the extension of improved currency and coin facilities to the country, including particularly many sections which were inadequately served by the subtreasuries. The location and banking connections of the Federal reserve banks and their branches afford a more convenient and natural method for the equitable distribution of paper currency fit for

circulation than it was possible to secure through the subtreasuries, and there has already been a decided improvement throughout the United States not only with respect to the condition of the paper currency but with respect to the supply of notes of small denominations.

A material economy has resulted, not only by the reduction in operating expenses effected by abolishing the subtreasury establishments, but also by the elimination of the necessity of keeping with the Assistant Treasurers working supplies of currency and coin required to enable them to perform their functions, amounting in the aggregate to approximately \$25,000,000. Nor has it been necessary to increase the balances of Government funds held by the Federal reserve banks by reason of their assumption of subtreasury functions.

Those employees of the subtreasuries who were not eligible for retirement or were not transferred to other Government offices were taken over by the Federal reserve banks, at least under temporary employment.

DEPOSITS OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

In addition to the Treasurer of the United States, the depositary system of the Government during the fiscal year 1921 comprised the Federal reserve banks and branches (which also act as fiscal agents of the United States), Federal land banks, national-bank depositaries, both general and limited, special depositaries, foreign depositaries, and insular depositaries, including the treasurer of the Philippine Islands. The number of such depositaries by classes at the end of the fiscal year 1921 is indicated in the abstract of report of the Division of Deposits on page 476.

The fiscal year 1921 was largely one of adjustment so far as concerns deposits of Government funds. During the preceding fiscal year the Treasury had initiated new and definite policies with regard to balances with general national bank depositaries of public moneys, and these policies have been further developed and applied during the year under review. With the close of the war there were no surplus Government funds to deposit with the banks and the Government was itself a heavy borrower in order to meet its current requirements. In these circumstances the depositary policy of the Government necessarily aimed to obtain the greatest possible use of all public funds, in order that the Treasury's borrowings might be kept at the lowest possible point. The Treasury, therefore, adopted the policy of designating and maintaining balances with general national-bank depositaries only at points where actually necessary for the performance of some essential Government business, and of limiting such balances to the minimum ones required to provide for the amount and character of the Government business transacted. The establishment of this definite policy necessitated

a complete examination and revision of all Treasury balances carried with depositary banks. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, substantial reductions were accordingly made in the number of general national-bank depositaries of public moneys, as well as in the amount of the balances maintained therewith, which resulted in substantial savings to the Treasury. During the fiscal year 1921 two complete analyses of the accounts of approximately 550 depositary banks have been made. As a result of these analyses the Treasury was able during the fiscal year 1921 to discontinue 86 general national-bank depositaries, and to reduce the fixed balances of 178 such depositaries. During the same period fixed balances were increased in 49 general national-bank depositaries and 32 additional general depositaries were designated. The total amount held by general national-bank depositaries to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States was reduced during the year from \$12,644,214.62, as shown by the daily Treasury statement of June 30, 1920, to \$9,497,962, as shown by the daily Treasury statement of June 30, 1921.

Examination of the accounts of general national-bank depositaries during the year indicated that many such depositaries were maintained solely for the purpose of receiving deposits of surplus moneyorder funds from postmasters. The balances maintained with these depositaries were, in the aggregate, substantial in amount. It was found possible to make arrangements for the deposit of surplus money-order funds in these cases with other general national-bank depositaries and with Federal reserve banks, and thus to discontinue on July 15, 1921, approximately 230 general national-bank depositaries which had previously been maintained solely for the purpose of receiving deposits of surplus money-order funds. This effected a reduction of approximately \$1,000,000 in the total amount of the fixed balances with general national-bank depositaries and reduced the number of general national-bank depositaries to 337.

Limited national-bank depositaries are maintained solely for the purpose of receiving deposits made by the United States courts and their officers and by postmasters for credit to their official checking accounts. Such depositaries are not authorized to receive deposits for credit to the Treasurer of the United States. On June 30, 1921, there were 187 limited national-bank depositaries, and the amount held by them and general national-bank depositaries to the credit of Government officers other than the Treasurer of the United States as shown by the daily Treasury statement of June 30, 1921, was \$11,711,617.73.

Since June 1, 1913, Government depositaries have been required to pay interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balances. The amounts received from this source, exclusive of special deposi-

taries under the Liberty loan acts, for the past nine fiscal years are as follows:

Interest on Government deposits.	
1913	\$122, 218, 89
1914	1, 409, 426, 07
1915	1, 222, 706, 93
1916	791, 671, 45
1917	703, 771. 76
1918	1, 134, 569. 09
1919	5, 507, 742, 43
1920	¹ 1, 865, 975, 76
1921	² 2, 577, 815, 07

The Treasury's special depositary system was maintained throughout the fiscal year in order to permit banking institutions purchasing Government securities, as offered from time to time, to make payment for them by credit, thereby retaining the proceeds of such sales in the form of deposits until withdrawn from time to time as needed to meet current disbursements of the Government. Any incorporated bank or trust company is eligible for designation as such special depositary, in accordance with the provisions of department Circular No. 92, as amended and supplemented, dated April 17, 1919. At the close of the fiscal year 1921 there were 9,412 special depositaries, of which 4,487 were national banks and 4,925 were State banks and trust companies, holding Government deposits, as shown by the daily Treasury statement of June 30, 1921, amounting to \$393,289,000.

In accordance with the department's regulations, the special depositaries also pay interest on Government deposits at the rate of 2 per cent per annum. The interest received on these deposits during the fiscal year was \$3,512,308.02. The total amount received from April 24, 1917, to June 30, 1921, was \$46,892,373.38, as indicated, by semiannual periods and Federal reserve districts, in the following statement:

Interest collected to June 30, 1921, by Federal reserve districts, on deposits in special depositaries on account of sales of Liberty bonds, Victory notes, Treasury notes, and certificates of indebtedness and income and profits tax payments, under acts of Apr. 24, 1917, Sept. 24, 1917, Apr. 4, 1918, Sept. 24, 1918, July 9, 1918, and Mar. 3, 1919.

Federal reserve district.	Apr. 24 to June 30, 1917	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1917.	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1918.	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1918.	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1919.
Boston . New York . Philadelphia . Cleveland . Richmond . Atlanta . Chicago . St. Louis . Minnea vo.i . Kansas City . Dallas . San Francisco . New Orleans branch .	338, 480, 60 1, 044, 64 252, 06 9, 023, 53 1, 353, 62 2, 726, 51	\$495, 044, 28 2, 418, 335, 72 200, 276, 04 290, 482, 56 81, 252, 94 28, 189, 21 300, 428, 59 56, 412, 34 32, 520, 68 39, 634, 27 33, 888, 58 137, 996, 92	557, 068, 79 803, 219, 84 128, 860, 72 96, 086, 74 658, 048, 19 268, 726, 24 168, 309, 21 150, 897, 61 81, 191, 52 208, 486, 34	268, 329, 88 377, 421, 12	\$733, 867. 26 2.968, 858. 77 596, 436. 23 696, 750. 48 242, 755. 18 243, 557. 98 1,107, 399. 81 1360, 783. 56 301, 793. 53 309, 106. 79 132, 651. 09 580, 811. 02
Total	358, 221. 43	26, 332. 71 4, 142, 794. 84	6, 423, 863. 19	79,005.33 12,644,323.82	88, 140, 55 8, 351, 885, 19

¹ Amended figures.

² Incomplete and subject to revision.

Interest collected to June 30, 1921, by Federal reserve districts, etc.—Continued,

Federal reserve district.	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1920.		Jan. 1 to June 30, 1921.	Total.
Boston New York Philadelphia. Cleveland. Richmond. Atlanta. Chicago. St. Louis. Minneapolis. Kansas City Dallas. San Francisco. New Orleans branch.	530, 146, 39 555, 390, 68 153, 908, 04 817, 172, 84 264, 058, 53 171, 863, 85 159, 047, 57	\$254, 689, 51 1, 887, 688, 21 171, 599, 48 352, 082, 30 140, 635, 35 82, 811, 99 355, 685, 31 100, 947, 90 104, 223, 41 95, 480, 75 118, 543, 58 1 182, 533, 46 6 1, 682, 62	\$131, 904. 55 837, 038. 64 123, 242. 32 98, 748. 63 29, 202. 82 17, 182. 07 159, 607. 51 45, 418. 04 19, 254. 89 49, 622. 84 15, 256. 69 97, 164. 11 23, 774. 93	\$197, 098, 16 905, 079, 42 203, 114, 68 170, 999, 61 61, 321, 73 16, 393, 10 87, 765, 18 55, 839, 57 39, 930, 85 40, 237, 12 17, 151, 75 64, 542, 38 5, 417, 03	\$4, 277, 730, 50 21, 898, 303, 86 3, 441, 463, 14 3, 814, 821, 91 1, 348, 903, 06 742, 540, 18 4, 469, 465, 59 1, 564, 674, 94 1, 012, 686, 71 1, 176, 181, 44 851, 793, 61 1, 908, 467, 99 385, 340, 45
Total	7, 549, 854. 02	3, 909, 122. 87	1, 647, 417. 44	1,864,890.58	46, 892, 373. 38

¹ Revised figures.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, the Treasury maintained depositaries in France, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Canada, and Haiti for the use of disbursing officers of the Government, especially of the Army and Navy, and to facilitate payments in foreign countries. These depositaries were designated under the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury by the act of September 24, 1917, as amended and supplemented.

GOLD.

The heavy imports of gold into the United States during the past 12 months have been a major factor in the improvement of the reserve position and the liquidation of loans of the Federal reserve banks. The excess of imports of gold over exports between November 1, 1920, and November 1, 1921, was \$664,000,000, and the gold holdings of the Federal reserve banks increased during that period by about \$800,000,000. With the exception of approximately \$32,500,000 exported to Japan in November and December, 1920, no considerable exports of gold have occurred since November 1, 1920, while large amounts have been imported from the following countries: United Kingdom (England), approximately \$239,000,000; France, \$201,000,000; Sweden, \$61,000,000; British India, \$31,000,000; Canada, \$33,000,000. The imports and exports during the calendar year 1921, up to October 31, distributed by countries, are given in the following statement, issued by the Federal Reserve Board:

Gold imports into and exports from the United States distributed by countries.

hada ay a sa s	Immonto	Francuta
	Imports	Exports Jan. 1 to
	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1921.	Oct. 31, 1921.
	000.01, 1021.	Oct. 51, 1521.
	\$9,000	
Austria. Belgium.	3 760 711	
Denmark.	3, 411, 203	
France	172, 586, 867	
Piance	3, 411, 203 172, 586, 867 16, 962, 608	
France Germany Greece. Italy.	715, 745	
Italy	207 953	
	614, 751 18, 749, 085 1, 534, 985	
Notherlands	18, 749, 085	
Norway	1, 534, 985	
Norway. Poland and Danzig. Portugal.	23, 040 85, 000 3, 292, 453 59, 130, 340	
Portugal	85,000	
Russia in Europe.	3 292 453	\$200
Spain Sweden Sweden	59, 130, 340	2,643,013
	572, 957 484, 633 169, 954, 721	
Turkey in Europe. United Kingdom—England.	484,633	
United Kingdom—England	169, 954, 721	
Ontoo Tringwom Differential		
Total Europe.	452, 096, 452	2,643,213
	100.000	
Bermuda	103, 290	9 450 040
Canada	32, 166, 404	2, 450, 842
Costo Pico	768, 459	
Guatemala	511, 909 200, 760 692, 113	
Honduras	692 113	
Nicaragua. Panama	2, 384, 714	
Salvador	788 437	
Mexico	4, 674, 786 362, 637 561, 413	5,350,104 250,844
Cuba	362,637	250, 844
British West Indies. Virgin Islands of United States.	561, 413	
Virgin Islands of United States	150,000	
Dominican Republic.	25,000	
Dutch West Indies	5, 392, 107	
	40 700 000	8, 051, 790
Total North America	48, 782, 029	8,001,790
· ·	1,059,237	
Argentina	5, 031	
Bolivia	93, 122	24,300
Chile	289, 400	
Colombia.	10, 212, 329 643, 960	
Ecuador	643, 960	
British Guiana	155, 505	
Dutch Guiana	60, 132	
Peru	1, 181, 337	
Uruguay	1, 181, 337 6, 127, 810 1, 135, 980	
Venezuela	1, 130, 980	
Markal Careth Amonica	20,943,901	24, 300-
Total South America	20, 030, 301	-1,000
China	17,611,467	
Chosen	4 860	
British India	30 878 168	1, 179, 000
Dutch East Indies	1,025,798	60,000
Franch Fact Indias	1,025,798 6,005,892 1,195,204	
Greece in Asia. Hongkong.	1, 195, 204	9, 163, 755
Hongkong.	5, 660, 825	9, 163, 755
Japan	2, 208, 234	
Palestine and Syria	881, 384 1, 448, 793	
Turkey in Asia	3, 223, 133	
Total Asia	66, 920, 625	10, 402, 755
Total Asia		,
Australia	11,703,027	
Nour Zooland		300
Tahiti		300
Philippine Islands	1, 082, 596 21, 965	
Abyssinia British West Africa	21,965	
British West Africa	10, 200	
British South Africa	51, 823	
Egypt	4, 410, 980 562, 073	
Portuguese Africa	302,073	
Total all countries	609, 138, 026	21, 122, 358
Total, all countries.	500, 200, 520	,, 000.

The following table gives in millions of dollars the monetary stock of gold in the country on the first day of each month and the gold holdings of the Federal reserve banks about the first of each month since November, 1920:

Date.	Stock of monetary gold in the country, in millions of dollars.	Total gold reserves of the Federal reserve banks.1
November. 1920. December.	2, 739 2, 761	2, 002 2, 023
January. 1921. January. February March. April. May June. July August. September October. November.	3, 577	2, 080 2, 112 2, 163 2, 246 2, 343 2, 409 2, 478 2, 553 2, 656 2, 733 2, 800
Per cent increase from November, 1920, to November, 1921.	28.0	79.9

This increase in the stock of gold in the country is much greater than for any previous period of equal length. Since 1914 there have been two important periods of heavy gold imports, the years 1915, 1916, and early part of 1917, when the allied nations were paying for war supplies from America, and the past 12 or 15 months. Between these periods there was about a year, from April, 1919, through March, 1920, when the United States was liquidating debts in South America and the Far East, and during that time there was a large excess of exports. Therefore the present stock is only about \$383,000,000 above the amount in May, 1917, although it is \$766,000,000 higher than in November, 1920. The changes in the monetary stock of gold since 1913 are shown in the following table:

	Stock of monetary gold in the United States, in millions of dollars.	Per cent of 1913.
1913	2,312 2,865 3,040 3,081	100 94 120 149 158 160 145 148

The figures show that at the present time 80 per cent of the monetary stock of gold in the United States is in possession of the Federal reserve banks. The gold in the country has gravitated toward the Federal reserve banks since our entrance into the war in 1917, when the policy of gold conservation was adopted. During the war period gold conservation was of vital importance as a protection to the growing credit structure, and even in peace times gold is most efficient when concentrated in the form of bank reserves and for use in international transactions. With the increased importations of gold, the liquidation of bank loans, and the general improvement in credit conditions during the past year, the pressure for the concentration of gold no longer exists, but the demand for gold for internal circulation is relatively slight and the increased stock of gold in the country has naturally been reflected in the reserves of the Federal reserve banks. Neither the Treasury nor the Federal reserve banks maintain any restrictions on gold payments, and gold may be had freely on demand in exchange for gold obligations.

Gold production.

Due to the unfavorable influence of high prices and consequent high costs of production on the mining and reduction of gold, there have been further discussions of proposals for subsidizing the goldmining industry. A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives (H. R. 5025) "To provide for the protection of the monetary gold reserve by the maintenance of the normal gold production of the United States, by imposing an excise, for revenue and other purposes, upon all gold used for other than monetary purposes, and by the payment of a premium to the producers of newly-mined gold, and providing penalties for the violation thereof." The Treasury does not approve this bill or other measures for subsidizing the goldmining industry, believing that the problem will ultimately adjust itself and gold mining become more remunerative as the purchasing power of the dollar increases. The position of the Treasury with reference to this question was stated in some detail in a letter dated September 30, 1921, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 75, page 376, in reply to a resolution signed by 22 Senators from the Western States and submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting an opinion as to H. R. 5025. To this letter is attached a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, dated May 9, 1921, with respect to the same bill.

The production of gold in the United States, as well as in other countries of the world, is still below prewar figures. This is true even of the South African gold fields, notwithstanding the arrange-

ments for sale to the highest bidder of the product, after shipment to London, by which arrangements producers of that region reap the benefits incident to exchange conditions. These benefits have averaged since January, 1920, according to the June, 1921, report of the Rhodesian Chamber of Mines, more than £1 5s. per ounce above normal, about 30 per cent. The United States production in 1920 is estimated at \$51,186,900, a reduction from the prior year's output of over \$9,000,000. The industries of the United States are estimated to have consumed in 1920 new gold to the value of about \$54,000,000, approximately \$3,000,000 more than the domestic production.

Russian gold.

The Treasury, acting in accordance with the advice of the Department of State, does not accept at United States mints and assay offices gold known or suspected to be of Soviet origin, but does regard as free from any suspicion or possibility of Soviet origin gold which bears the official coinage or mint stamp of recognized governments, including for this purpose Germany and Mexico. Privately stamped gold bars are accepted only if accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of ownership and non-Soviet origin executed by a responsible bank or banker, or by other satisfactory proof of new mine production or other facts negativing Soviet origin.

SILVER.

Silver purchases under the terms of the Pittman Act, approved April 23, 1918, have reached a total of approximately 80,000,000 ounces up to November 1, 1921, leaving about 128,000,000 ounces yet to be acquired to replace the silver dollars melted under the terms of that act. The coinage of this bullion is proceeding rapidly, \$72,178,000 having been executed to November 1, 1921, at which date the uncoined stock of Pittman Act silver on hand was about 25,000,000 ounces.

The total number of silver dollars melted under the terms of the act of April 23, 1918, was 270,232,722, there having been used for subsidiary coinage during the past year 111,168 beyond what has previously been reported.

As the new silver dollars become available silver certificates are issued against them. The issue of these silver certificates permits the retirement of the Federal reserve bank notes issued at the time silver certificates were retired in order to make silver dollars available for melting, and also permits the retirement of the certificates of indebtedness held as security for the Federal reserve bank notes, thus reducing the public debt and the interest charges thereon.

Silver purchases under the act of April 23, 1918, by months, follow:

Ounces.	Ounces.
1920—May 332, 088	1921—March 5, 912, 065
June 6, 168, 505	April 4, 334, 741
July 3, 288, 856	May 6, 836, 500
August 3, 429, 277	June 4, 442, 000
September 3, 815, 733	July 4, 670, 119
October 4, 634, 860	August 4, 913, 614
November 3, 638, 870	September 3, 471, 436
December 4, 599, 172	October 5, 917, 997
1921—January 4, 677, 188	
February 4, 615, 842	Total79, 698, 863

THE MINTS.

The three coinage mints have been operated upon an overtime basis throughout the entire year. In quantity of coin manufactured, the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, was the third largest in the history of the service, the total number of pieces executed being 553,868,492. The heavy demand for subsidiary coinage extended to the close of the calendar year 1920. The resumption of coinage of silver dollars, which began in February, 1921, after a lapse of 17 years, constituted the most notable event of the year. This coinage has been entirely from the stock of bullion accumulated and still being purchased under the terms of the Pittman Act approved April 23, 1918, and is being executed pursuant to the express requirements of the statute. The mint service has made a special effort to accelerate the coinage of silver dollars in order to convert the silver bullion into standard silver dollars with the minimum of delay, and thus enable the Treasury to reissue against the newly coined dollars the silver certificates retired when the silver dollars were broken up and melted in 1918 and the resulting silver bullion sold under the Pittman Act. Silverdollar coinage is likely to continue on a large scale during the period of silver repurchases under the statute, and for the time being, therefore, will probably overshadow other coinage. The mints have also executed important orders for foreign coinage, and have now resumed the coinage of gold on a moderate scale.

During the year under review the coinage mints have been reorganized. New methods of handling bullion and new processes of coinage have been introduced, and the result has been a marked expansion of coinage capacity and a more economical and efficient administration of the general business of the mint service.

The largest amount of coin and bullion on hand at any period since the establishment of the mint service is now carried in the coinage mints and the New York assay office. Transfers of the respective establishments to new superintendents were effected after a careful check proved that all values on hand agreed with the amounts called for by the records.

The occupancy of the new building for the assay office at New York was interrupted by the explosion in Wall Street in September, 1920. The restored building was opened to the public for business on March 3, 1921.

THE FEDERAL FARM LOAN SYSTEM.

In the last annual report allusion was made to the litigation then pending which challenged the constitutionality of the farm loan act. On February 28 of the present year the Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision in the case upholding the constitutionality of the act in every respect. The effect of this decision was to establish the Federal Farm Loan System firmly as a part of our financial system and to clear away the legal difficulties which had impeded the operation of the system and the sale of land-bank bonds. Shortly after the decision of the Supreme Court, Congress further amended the Federal farm loan act and changed the optional call period so that the banks might issue bonds which could not be callable until 10 years from the date of issue. This amendment was deemed desirable in order to add to the attractiveness of the bonds to investors, and it is believed that it has proven exceedingly helpful in the sale of Federal land-bank bonds.

As soon after the Supreme Court decision as conditions permitted and bonds could be printed and made ready for delivery, a general offering of \$40,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds was made by the several Federal land banks. The offering was announced on April 18, 1921, and, notwithstanding the unfavorable financial conditions at the time, the sale was entirely successful. Another offering of \$60,000,000 of 5 per cent Federal land-bank bonds was announced on October 3, 1921, and was likewise successful. In May the Federal land banks began the taking of applications and closing of loans, and since then have gone steadily forward to normal activity. Loans have been closed as follows: July, \$9,204,900; August, \$12,506,000; September, \$12,407,400; October, \$13,300,200.

The special session of Congress further amended the farm loan act by enlarging the depositary provisions authorized by section 32, and made it permissible for the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit with the Federal land banks, in the form of emergency deposits, a sum equal to the difference between the combined capital of the banks and \$50,000,000. The purpose of this enactment was to provide temporary facilities for the Federal land banks when needed between bond sales. In anticipation of the October bond sale recourse was had by

two of the banks to the enlarged depositary privilege, and deposits were made by the Treasury with these banks in the sum of \$3,250,000, all of which have been repaid from the proceeds of the October bond sale.

The Federal Farm Loan System seems now to have become thoroughly established in the confidence of investors and in the minds of agricultural borrowers. Indeed, the demand for loans, owing to the general stress among the agricultural interests, has been for the time being in excess of the supply of funds and in excess of the physical capacity of the Federal land banks. The system is functioning smoothly, however, and loaning funds to American farmers on very favorable terms at a rate exceeding \$150,000,000 per year, which, no doubt, exceeds any anticipations as to its service, and would in normal times fully respond to the calls upon it.

It should be borne in mind that the Federal Farm Loan System was not designed as an emergency measure, but is a steady-going and permanent enterprise. It should be operated accordingly, responding, of course, as far as circumstances permit, to extraordinary conditions, but it must not be asked or permitted to sacrifice its permanent and safe upbuilding to temporary expediency.

Joint-stock land banks.

The joint-stock land banks, finding that their bonds did not react to the favorable decision of the Supreme Court to an extent sufficient to enable them to market 5 per cent bonds, sought an amendment to the farm loan act authorizing the issuance of bonds bearing a rate as high as $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Legislation to this effect was enacted, and pursuant to it joint-stock land bank bonds in the sum of \$18,000,000, bearing $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest, have been sold to the public to October 31, 1921.

FARMERS' SEED-GRAIN LOANS.

The following provision was incorporated in the agricultural appropriation act of 1921, approved May 31, 1920:

That a yield of five bushels or less per acre of wheat on lands owned by those in the drought-stricken regions who borrowed money from the Government of the United States for the purchase of wheat for seed be, and the same is hereby, declared to be a failure, and the borrower whose yield was five bushels or less per acre be, and he is hereby, released from repayment of the amount borrowed by him from the Government: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall release the borrower who signed a guaranty fund agreement and whose crop was not a failure from making the contribution provided for in such agreement, but said guaranty fund shall be used as stipulated in the agreement to the settlement of the loans to those whose crop was a failure.

Pursuant to this statutory declaration and the provisions of the circular issued thereunder by the Treasury Department and the Department of Agriculture, entitled "Joint Circular No. 6." dated August 10, 1920, prescribing "Regulations relative to release of farmers' seed-grain loans for wheat planting in drought-stricken areas," the Treasury Department, during the past year, has released a large number of loans to farmers whose crops were failures. The releases have been approved and certified by the several Federal land banks of Wichita, St. Paul, or Spokane (through which the original loans were made) and recommended by the Farm Loan Board.

The Treasury has made substantial collections up to date, however, on account of repayments of loans not released by the act of May 31, 1920, payments of interest on loans, and contributions to the guaranty funds.

The following table shows the total number of loans, the total amount loaned, together with the amount released, the amount of principal collected, the amount of interest collected, the contributions to the guaranty funds, and the balance of principal outstanding uncollected, as of October 10, 1921:

	Number of loans.		Principal collected.	Principal released.	Balance of principal uncollected.	Interest collected.	Guaranty fund.
Wichita	1,138	\$1,891,132.75 358,370.45 1,951,379.50 4,200,882.70	67,031.02	187, 732, 26 1,244,128.50	103,607.17 696,889.97	1,764.88 478.30	\$246, 391. 95 443. 20 24. 15 246, 859. 30

WAR RISK INSURANCE.

Prior to the beginning of the fiscal year extending from July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921, serious defects had become manifest in those provisions of the war risk act which provided for the relief of disabled soldiers and of dependent relatives of those who had sacrificed their lives in the Nation's cause. Remedial legislation had been secured to adjust some of these shortcomings, and authority for further improvement of service to the World War veterans had been sought of Congress without definite accomplishment during the session of Congress which adjourned June 5, 1920. At no time, however, since the passage of the act which created the Bureau of War Risk Insurance had it been faced with graver problems than those involved in the following two developments, which by June 30, 1920, had become acute and were pressing for solution.

The first was the lack of suitable property available to the Government for conversion into hospitals and sanatoria to accommodate the unforeseen number of disabled former service men, together with an appalling inadequacy of the hospital facilities already in existence and of which use was being made, both as to actual space

accommodation and as to the equipment and environment by which the World War patient might be given that essential advantage for recovery, freedom from needless physical, emotional, or mental strain.

The second problem was the urgent necessity, if the bureau was to afford efficient and expeditious relief for war victims, of a coordination of its functions into a unified agency embracing the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and that part of the United States Public Health Service which had been given charge of the hospitalization of former service men. These three agencies had been working in harmony and with about as close and effective cooperation as was possible under the law as it stood, yet that régime of divided responsibility was inherently wrong.

The only solution of these difficulties, it had been growing increasingly apparent, lay in securing a unity of control in the hospitalization, compensation, and restoration of the disabled service man, with the executive responsibility vested in one headquarters with authority so complete and thoroughly coordinated that it could delegate the carrying out of its policies to units representing all its threefold functions in the field.

Unremitting effort on the part of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance to attain immediate relief and an ultimate remedy for these conditions continued throughout the entire fiscal year 1921.

Reorganization.

On November 29, and again on December 20, 1920, the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance had appeared before the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, urging an increased appropriation for the establishment of additional offices in the field. No legislation providing for the physical coordination of the Government's veteran activities was secured, however, during the last session of the Sixty-sixth Congress. The Wason bill, with its liberalizing features, was passed by both the House of Representatives and the Senate, but it remained unsigned by the President at the time of adjournment, March 3, 1921.

Before the new administration was a month old, however, or March 28, 1921, the President appointed a committee to be summoned to Washington for the purpose of making an inquiry "into the administration of the laws providing for the care of disabled soldiers."

After consideration this committee reported to the President under date of April 7, 1921, as follows:

The President of the United States:

The committee appointed by you to study and report upon the conditions as they now exist in the Government departments concerned with service for the ex-soldiers, sailors, and marines of the World War, and to propose a program to meet immediate needs as well as to provide for the future requirements, to the end that the intention of the Congress to give the full measure of justice to ex-service men may be adequately, promptly, and generously met, begs to submit the following report (which is concurred in by your personal representative, Brig Gen. Charles E. Sawyer).

In order to accomplish the purposes above named, your committee has called before it the following organizations and individuals:

Consultants on hospitalization program appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and other officers of this bureau.

The Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service.

President Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

The Director of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

Representatives of the American Legion, National Committee for Mental Hygiene, National Tuberculosis Association, the Surgeon General of the Army and the Surgeon General of the Navy, and the American Red Cross.

And, after having considered the testimony and made further examination of the facts and conditions, has arrived unanimously at the following conclusions:

- 1. At the time the laws providing for the compensation, hospitalization, and vocational rehabilitation of the disabled were enacted the situations which would successively arise could not be foreseen, with the result that the laws are not coordinated and do not proceed or work in harmony. As an example, three distinct and separate governmental agencies without a common authority were created for and are now engaged in executing the laws for the relief of the disabled, namely, the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the Rehabilitation Division of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and the United States Public Health Service. The result is that the ex-service person finds it extremely difficult to obtain the prompt, generous, and sympathetic treatment which the Congress and the country intended he should receive.
- 2. It is apparent that much confusion and inefficiency are the results of the present distribution of responsibility among the three main Government agencies designated by law to carry out the various services to veterans, and the utter lack of central control over these three agencies and such other cooperative governmental departments and bureaus as have been utilized in carrying out the purpose of legislation.
- 3. In spite of decentralization in two of the services concerned, the inability of the third agency (the Bureau of War Risk Insurance) under the law to make a corresponding decentralization of its work has caused the failure of effective results from the decentralization which has already been carried into effect by the other two.
- 4. Not unwillingness to serve or reluctance to cooperate but divergent provisions of laws and limitations placed by legal decisions have prevented effective coordination in these three respective services.
- 5. Limitations in the interest of presumed economy have been placed upon the authority of those responsible for these Government agencies in the employment of personnel, both as to number and quality. This has operated to the serious embarrassment of the various agencies engaged in obtaining and re-

taining the quality of personnel upon which the efficiency of their departments depends. If the statutory limitations upon the number and grade of the personnel in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, as specified in the legislative executive, and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, are not removed before the effective operation of this act (July 1, 1921), the embarrassment to the service of this bureau will be serious.

- 6. Lack of provision for hospital construction to provide facilities commensurate with the proved and declared needs of the immediate future and for some years to come has been of such a degree as to prevent even the most willing cooperation among Government departments from providing hospital and medical care so distributed as to place and quality of service to accommodate the invalid wards of the Nation. It is clear that although additional beds in hospitals maintained by the several departments of the Government are available complete use of them has not been possible by reason of certain fundamental limitations, chief of which is the lack of legal authority to secure adequate medical, nursing, and other hospital personnel.
- 7. The resources of the United States which were made available for the care of the men in the service have not yet been fully availed of or thoroughly mobilized so that the ex-service beneficiaries could have had at their disposal the best that the medical and associated professions could provide throughout the United States.
- 8. Three possible causes of abuse which may develop are the too generous or unjust payment of money as compensation, inadequate inspection of hospitalization, and medical care, and the improper supervision of trainees of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, all combining to create a weaker rather than a stronger moral fiber in the beneficiaries. The prevention of abuses in these three directions is not possible by legislation, and only indirectly by regulation. They can be prevented only by the employment of reliable personnel in direct contact with the individual beneficiary and held accountable by a single directing head. No regulations were called to the attention of the committee which indicated the possible correction of any one of these abuses. The extent of such abuses as were disclosed was not greater than might reasonably be expected in the uncoordinated operation of any such activities as those for soldier rehabilitation, involving so many Government officers and such a large proportion of the population.

The committee heartily approves the principle of vocational education for the disabled veteran, but it calls attention to the fact that an undertaking of this magnitude on the part of the Government for the upbuilding of our citizenry, with the tremendous financial outlay involved, makes it essential that every care be taken that no abuses arise to cause injustice to the man or the Government.

9. Some existing regulations dealing with compensation and insurance have developed certain inconsistencies and possible injustices to the beneficiaries which should be corrected either by a more liberal interpretation of existing statutes or by the issuance of regulations modifying those in effect.

Your committee is unanimous in offering the following recommendations:

1. That there be created the Veterans' Service Administration, and that there be transferred to it the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the Rehabilitation Division of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and such part of the Public Health Service as is necessary in dealing with the beneficiaries of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and of the Rehabilitation Division of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

That there shall be at the head of the Veterans' Service Administration a director general, who shall be responsible to the President for all the activities

now authorized by law in the three agencies transferred; that he shall utilize all possible governmental agencies for the hospitalization and medical care of the disabled veterans of the World War, maintaining a strict inspection service thereof, and wherever and whenever the governmental facilities prove inadequate shall have full authority to secure the facilities necessary either by allotment of appropriations to governmental agencies or by contract with civilian agencies either for purchase, lease, or otherwise.

The relations of the director general and the Veterans' Service Administration to the other governmental agencies upon which he may call for hospital and medical care and service, as well as the relation to organized private agencies in the medical, educational, and social supervision and care of the ex-service beneficiaries of the Government, are suggested on the chart of organization of such proposed administration accompanying this report.

- 2. That the law creating this administration be so drawn that all of the present inconsistencies in the various laws creating and affecting the three agencies transferred shall be eliminated, that full authority be given to the director general to decentralize all activities, and particularly that no statutory limitations with respect to the number and salaries of the employees he is authorized to engage within the limits of the appropriations be incorporated.
- 3. That pending the passage of such law the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue orders to the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and to the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service transferring to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance all the activities of the United States Public Health Service, together with the personnel engaged in providing medical services for the beneficiaries of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and the Federal Board for Vocational Education, with the exception of the hospital and dispensary care.
- 4. That an immediate extension and utilization of all Government hospital facilities be put into effect, together with the mobilization of such civilian medical services as may prove practical.
- 5. That a continuing hospital-building program to provide satisfactory care for the disabled veterans of the World War be entered upon at once. The committee of hospital consultants appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in cooperation with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, shall submit recommendations as to the type of buildings and the location of same. The necessary appropriations to provide for such permanent program to be passed at the next session of Congress.
- 6. That in addition to the recognized medical and educational services now provided by the Government, such humanizing services be provided in the district offices and in cooperation with private agencies in the homes of the beneficiaries as will give these beneficiaries not only financial aid and the medical and educational services at present provided for by law, but such helpful neighborliness in their contact with the Government as will make them feel that the whole Nation is intimately concerned in their welfare and rehabilitation.
- 7. That the \$18,600,000 appropriated by the Sixty-sixth Congress for the building of new hospitals and the enlargement of existing institutions be utilized for these purposes without any delay.

It can not be too strongly emphasized that the present deplorable failure on the part of the Government to properly care for the disabled veterans is due in large part to an imperfect organization of governmental effort. There is no one in control of the whole situation. Independent agencies by mutual agreement now endeavor to coordinate their action, but in such efforts the joint action is too often modified by minor considerations, and there is always lacking that complete cooperation which is incident to a powerful superimposed author-

ity. No emergency of war itself was greater than is the emergency which confronts the Nation in its duty to care for those disabled in its service and now neglected.

The summoning of this committee by you is an earnest to the country that you are convinced of the vital nature of this problem and that you are determined to secure a prompt and effective solution thereof. The man to whom this important mission is intrusted by you will receive in the performance of his arduous duties the whole-hearted and enthusiastic support and cooperation of all veterans and all other patriotic Americans. No Cabinet officer or Assistant Secretary burdened with other duties should be the one to whom the man charged with the welfare of the disabled saviors of our country should report. He should report directly to the President. His place should be held in the public esteem as one of the greatest honors that the President can bestow, as the service he can render should be of untold value to the Nation.

(Signed) Charles G. Dawes, Chairman.

F. W. Galbraith, Jr., Milton J. Foreman,
Mrs. Henry R. Rea, T. V. O'Connor,
Theodore Roosevelt,
Mabel T. Boardman,
Thomas W. Miller,
Henry S. Berry.

On April 19, 1921, action based upon the third recommendation of the committee was taken, and the Secretary of the Treasury issued an "Order relative to the transfer of certain activities of the United States Public Health Service relating to beneficiaries of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, including trainees of the Rehabilitation Division of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance." By this order the complete transfer of the functions of the Public Health Service dealing with former service men, except only the business of running hospitals, was effected.

Coordination of the Federal Board for Vocational Education with the other two agencies which had been thus consolidated in the War Risk Bureau was brought about by voluntary agreement between the Director of the Federal Board and the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

Following these arrangements a coordinating board was named to proceed at once to the work of reorganization in the field. In each district the various offices of the three Government agencies acting for soldier relief were brought under one roof. The district supervisor was made chairman of a joint board to allocate work, simplify procedure, combine files and records, combine supply purchases and combine health and nursing functions. In the combined office a single Personal Service Section was created and the disabled former service man who presented himself to the office found this section ready to take him in hand, find out his needs, and, whether it was a matter of a first application for compensation, a readjustment of award, a need for physical examination or of hospitalization or whether he was seeking post-war reeducation to improve his chances in life, the Govern-

ment agencies to be called on for starting the necessary procedure were all represented in that group. At the close of the fiscal year the committee on reorganization had visited 10 of the offices in the field. The principle of coordination in the Government's activities for the rehabilitation of former service men had been accepted; the decentralization of the three united functions had made of the representatives of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance a mobile force throughout the country for bringing service to the service man.

This plan was pursued until the passage by Congress of the Sweet bill on August 9, 1921. By this act the coordination was definitely accomplished and the threefold activities in respect to veterans' relief were consolidated in the United States Veterans' Bureau, an independent establishment responsible to the President. The Bureau of War Risk Insurance thereby ceased to exist as a Treasury bureau, and its functions were transferred to the new Veterans' Bureau.

War risk organization and personnel.

Shortly after assuming office as Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the director, on May 4, 1921, appointed a planning committee composed of four members, men through long association with the bureau thoroughly conversant with its duties and problems, who, after a survey of the entire bureau, were to make recommendations to the director as to means of eliminating the duplication and overlapping of work in the various divisions.

Acting on the recommendation of this committee, the director within a short time had discontinued in their entirety two divisions, the Liaison Division and the Field Investigation Service, distributing the work which had been performed by them to more logical locations in those divisions in which the major part of similar or identical functions were being performed. Within the remaining chief divisions of the bureau a consolidation was effected by abolishing the detailed classification of work under numerous sections and bringing several sections of related activities under one head. In this way 15 sections were eliminated as separate entities and 4 centers of supervision over the same work established instead.

The director, moreover, considering it essential that the office of the director should have a definite and accurate control of the administrative functions of the bureau itself, early in June, 1921, made both the office of the chief clerk and the Personnel Division of the bureau subdivisions in the organization of his office. On July 1, 1921, at the close of the fiscal year the main divisions of the bureau were as follows:

- 1. Marine and Seamen's Division.
- 2. Allotment and Allowance Division.
- 3. Insurance Division.

- 4. Compensation and Insurance Claims Division.
- 5. Medical Division.
- 6. Legal Division.
- 7. Finance Division.

A summarized statement of operations in the bureau and of the status of each division as of July 1, 1921, appears in the abstract which follows, on pages 414 to 432 of this report.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT AND BONDS.

Applications representing commercial insurance with a face value of \$12,526,956,29 have been approved by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance as submitted by members of the military and naval forces of the United States, asking protection of payments of insurance premiums thereon, as provided in Article IV of the act effective March 8, 1918, entitled "An act to extend protection to the civil rights of members of the Military and Naval Establishments of the United States engaged in the present war." The above amount covered 7,745 policies, and the amount of the yearly premiums given this protection was \$362,399.50.

There are still 146 policies with premiums protected under this law representing commercial insurance in the value of \$273,078.32, the amount of premiums due on June 30, 1921, being \$25,603.74.

As a guaranty for the payment of such premiums only \$100 face amount of additional soldiers' and sailors' civil relief insurance bonds were issued during the fiscal year 1921, making the total issues for this account \$195,500. During the fiscal year 1921, \$141,100 of these bonds were retired, which, with retirements of \$600 made during prior fiscal years, makes the total retirements \$141,700, the balance, \$53,800, being outstanding on June 30, 1921.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND.

The act approved June 5, 1920, amended the act of January 15, 1920, with respect to the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with the retirement of public-school teachers in the District of Columbia. Beginning with July 1, 1920, the administration of the act was vested in the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, with provision for the investment of the fund by the Treasurer of the United States upon the basis of information as to amounts available furnished by the commissioners. Up to the close of business June 30, 1920, the total credits to the fund had been \$58,366.78, and in the fiscal year 1921 moneys covered to the credit of the fund amounted to \$197,861.67, making an aggregate of \$256,228.45. The investments held by the Treasurer of the United States on June 30, 1921, were all Liberty bonds bearing interest at the rate

of 44 per cent per annum, in the total face amount of \$227,450, of which \$179,100 face amount was purchased during the fiscal year 1921. The undrawn balance in the fund at the close of the fiscal year 1921 was \$42,761.79.

HOSPITALIZATION.

The Sixty-sixth Congress of the United States passed Public Act 384, appropriating \$18,600,000 for the provision of hospitals for the veterans of the World War. This was signed by the President on the 4th of March, and made the Secretary of the Treasury responsible for the provision of these hospitals.

On the 16th of March the Secretary appointed a small group of consultants, composed of Dr. William Charles White, chairman, representing the National Tuberculosis Association; Dr. George H. Kirby, representing the National Mental Hygiene Association; Dr. Frank Billings, representing the American Medical Association; and Mr. John G. Bowman, who, as executive officer of the American College of Surgeons, had visited and inspected most of the hospital institutions in the United States.

These consultants met immediately and made a careful study of the hospital needs of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. They took into their counsel an advisory committee of expert men loaned to them by the National Tuberculosis Association, the National Mental Hygiene Association, the Public Health Service, the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. They heard all claims for hospitals from different parts of the country. They secured advice from members of the Army medical service, the Navy medical service, the Catholic Hospital Association, and numerous other interested bodies and individuals.

While these hearings were proceeding, a corps of workers was busy plotting the various existing hospitals and other institutions being used for the care of ex-service men throughout the United States. Careful studies were also made of lines of transportation, distribution of ex-service men, special climates, ebb and flow of the sick population, types of disease represented among the beneficiary group, and other factors of importance, and these were carefully prepared in chart and map form as a basis for location of new hospitals.

The consultants, with their advisory committee, have worked steadily since the time of their appointment, and in accordance with their recommendations the Secretary of the Treasury has allotted the moneys appropriated by the statute as follows:

Remarks.	Restoration of mess hall destroyed by fire; delayed by slow shipments of surplus prop-	erty.	Delayed by slow shipments of surplus property, in lieu of purchasing new materials obtainable in shorter	tune. Commencement of work delayed pending acquisition of title to property.		See Augusta.					Same as Prescott.
Completion of hospital.	January, 1921	March, 1922	May, 1922.	Date completion dependent upon mequisition of title.	June, 1922	(See Augusta)	May, 1922.	July or August, 192	June, 1922.	May, 1922	op
Work started at site.	June 23, 1921.	July 20, 1921	June 4, 1921	Ready to commence work as soon as site is acquired; now with Department of Justice.	60 days. Contract awarded Nov. June, 1922. 9, 1921.	Subject to early acquisition of site.	Sept. 19, 1921	Bids due Dec. 19, 1921	Bids due Nov. 29, 1921 June, 1922.	Bids due Dec. 15, 1921 May, 1922	Aug. 15, 1921
Condition of plans.	Completed	do	do	.do.	.do.	do.	do	.do.	do.	do	op
Type.	T. B	do	do	N. P.	T.B	do	N. P.	T. B	do	N. P.	165 T. B
Number of beds.	None	100	422	265	250	200	300	500	250	20	165
Date of each allot- ment.	1921. June 15	May 3	do	Aug. 2	May 28	Aug. 2	May 28	June 27	qo	do	450,000 {May 28
Amount allotted to each project.	\$60,000	300,000	000,000	814,000	850,000	748,000	500,000	1,400,000	750,000	100,000	450,000
Hospital.	United States Public Health Service No. 27, Alexandra, La.	United States Public Health Service No.	63 Lake City, Fla. United States Public Health Service No. 50, Prescott, Ariz.	United States Public Health Service No. 62, Augusta, Ga.	United States Public Health Service, No. 55, Fort Bayard, N.	Mex. United States Public Health Service, No.	United States Public Health Service, No.	42, Perryville, Md. National Home for Dis- abled Volunteer Sol-	diers, Milwaukee, Wis. National Home for Dis- abled Volunteer Sol-	diers, Dayton, Ohio. National Home for Dis- abled Volunteer Sol-	The Provisional hospital No. 1, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

Remodeling of present buildings nearly completed; contract for kitchen and mess hall	awarded. Operation of building delayed until acquisition of property was acquired.	Title not yet passed to the Government, acquisition of title will permit operations at site	o begin at once.				
257 N. Pdodo. June 28, 1921 Hospitai bb e opened in Remodeling of present December; remaining buildings nearly components work to be contract work to be contract of contract more to be kitchen and mess hall.		June, 1922, if title to property is acquired promptly.	October, 1922	dodo.	do		
June 28, 1921		Drawings sufficiently advanced to permit work to begin.	-	do	Standard plans apdo		
op	220 T Bdodo	Plans for remodeling practically completed; acquisition of tide still to be consummated	Standard plans approved. Working drawings under way.	proved. plans ap- proved. do. Preliminary plans under	Standard plans approved.		
Z.P.	до Т.В.	1,000 N.P	E N N P		T.B		
257	245 220	1,000	230	250 250 250	250	3 5, 974	
25 ,000 May 3	102,000 Aug. 17 749,000 June 27	750,000 Sept. 30 600,000 Nov. 16	do	dodo	ор	3 5, 974	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
25 , 303	102,000	2,750,000 Sept. 30 600,000 Nov. 16	32, 250, 000	1, 900, 000do 1, 000, 000do	1,000,000do	17, 809, 000	18,600,000
Provisional hospital No. 2, Fort Logan H. Roots, Little Rock, Ark.	Fort McKenzie, Wyo Provisional hospital No. 4, Central New England Sanatorium, Rutland, Mass.	R. C. Orphanage, New York City. Remodeling	Negro hospital, Tuske- 32,250,000do	Western Pennsylvania. Jefferson Barracks, St.	Metropolitan district, New York City.	TotalBalance 2	Grand total

¹ Law forbids building on land not owned by Government.

² Reserve find to be used in providing for emergencies where allotment does not complete the project or changes have to be made, or for providing for change in utilities of institutions occasioned by the addition of new beds.

² Tr. B. beds, 2,837: N. P. beds, 2,837; General beds. 250.

It appears, therefore, that most of these hospitals are now under construction. The one at Fort Logan H. Roots is practically complete and ready for reception of patients and the others are in various stages of completion.

It was an early conclusion of the consultants, approved by the Secretary, that in the face of the emergency need for hospitals no delay should be tolerated, and that therefore each project as it was decided upon should go ahead with the utmost possible speed. This conclusion rendered impossible a formal report of the work done until the completion of the task, but from time to time reports of the progress of this work have been furnished in tabular form.

During their work the consultants have many times been asked to appear before different bodies interested in the relief of those who were disabled in the World War, and their methods and work have received much favorable comment. For example, in Senate Report No. 233, part 2, Sixty-seventh Congress, first session, there appears the following:

Eminent authorities on hospitalization throughout the United States have also expressed their approval of the methods used and the conclusions reached by this board, and this committee desires here to record its own opinion that no such constructive effort to provide for the needs of disabled ex-service men has been made before, and to recommend that this board be continued under whatever new auspices the problem of hospitalization may come.

Then, again, the committee on hospitalization and vocational training of the American Legion passed the following resolution in July, 1921:

This committee, after duly hearing a report from the consultants of the Secretary of the Treasury, desires to record its appreciation of the progress made and the work accomplished by the Secretary of the Treasury in allocating the money recently appropriated by Congress for the expansion of existing Federal hospitals and the construction of new hospitals for ex-service men. This committee highly approves the action of the Secretary in appointing consultants, chosen from specialists of the country, to advise on the location and type of hospitals to be erected under the congressional appropriation, and would urge upon the Secretary of the Treasury that he request such consultants to recommend to him such additional provisions as, in their judgment, after further careful study, may seem necessary to complete the hospital program for ex-service men.

For the Federal Government to launch upon a new hospital program is a matter of far-reaching importance and it involves more than one department of administration. This fact was early apparent, and the future use of such new equipment as seemed wise to provide became a necessary consideration in policy. This involved further the question of the use of contract hospitals. It seemed impossible in any extensive hospital task, such as has been presented at this time, to exclude entirely the better contract hospital. It has a necessary part in the proper care of our ex-service group, both to

provide expert skill in exceptional cases through the consultant staffs, which can only be found attached to our best civil hospitals, and also to care for patients who, through their own desire or through the desire of their relatives, wish to remain nearer their homes than the hospitals provided by the Government permit.

Inasmuch as the law did not permit the expenditure of these moneys on Army and Navy hospitals, there remained but two other hospital agencies of the Government—the Public Health Service and the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, both of which, from the point of view of future development, appeared to be departments in which future use of such hospitals as were provided would secure a permanent investment of value on the part of the Government.

With the end in view of securing this solution, one of the earliest necessities was a change in public act 384, which was provided for in the second deficiency bill of the Sixty-seventh Congress. The last paragraph of the original act read as follows:

For carrying into effect the preceding paragraphs relating to additional hospital facilities there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$18,600,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, of which sum not to exceed \$6,100,000 shall be used for remodeling or extending existing plants.

This was amended in the second deficiency bill as follows:

The * * * provision contained in the last paragraph of the act * * * approved March 4, 1921, * * * is hereby repealed. The total amount appropriated by the said act shall be available for the purposes specified in the said act and allotments may be made from said amount at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury to the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to be transferred to its credit and disbursed by it under the approval and direction of the Secretary of the Treasury for the purposes of the said act: Provided, That the surplus property not required by the War Department mentioned in said act and any suitable surplus property of the Navy Department not required for its use shall be transferred for use in constructing, equipping, and supplying any of such hospitals.

In the location of the hospitals the ultimate use of the institutions has been kept constantly in mind, with particular reference to the following two phases of the situation: First, that with our increased shipping facilities it was important that the hospitals should be located, if possible, so as to be available later as supplements to the marine hospital service, subject, of course, to the consideration that the hospitals must first fulfill in the best way the present emergency function of the care of the ex-service men; second, after a survey of the history of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers after the Civil War and the number of men likely to demand domiciliary care after this war, that weight should be given in the allocation of the fund to the need for homes for disabled soldiers, provided

the hospitals could fulfill their main function of adequate care of ex-service men and ultimately meet the demand for homes for the disabled veterans in districts not already provided in this way.

This latter phase has been especially in mind in district No. 2, comprising New York and New Jersey, and district No. 3, comprising Pennsylvania and Delaware, the two most populous districts in the United States, and yet with no provision for the domiciliary care of disabled veterans.

In New York City, on the other hand, and in California it was possible to provide institutions which would fill an ultimate purpose in connection with our shipping interests, while at this time being used solely for ex-service men.

A further interesting development of the studies has been the opportunity of the administration to make some suitable provision for the Negro soldiers in the South. This is being done by a separate institution for 230 beds for tuberculous and 270 beds for mental and nervous cases at the great center of Negro welfare work at Tuskegee, Ala. The cooperation of the board of managers of the Tuskegee Institute and the donation of the site by them to facilitate the work of building have been of very gratifying significance in the attempt to do justice to all in the provision of these hospitals. Provision has been made in the plans of this and other institutions for enlargement to 1,000 beds in the permanent hospital program of the Government.

The problem of the type of hospital to be built presented serious difficulties. The two main groups to be provided for—those suffering from tuberculosis and those suffering from nervous and mental diseases—determined the types of hospitals to be built.

Standard plans of nine types were prepared, (1) sanatoria for the tuberculous, with three types of buildings, infirmaries for advanced cases and buildings for ambulant and semiambulant groups; and (2) hospitals for mental diseases, with six types, diagnostic units, buildings for continued treatment, disturbed cases, reeducation, tuberculous mental and convalescent cases. Forty per cent working drawings for each of these with preliminary specifications were prepared to serve as models. In this way a great saving of time was secured, and when institutions were decided upon and sites chosen these standard plans were used with such modifications as were necessary for contour of ground, preexisting utilities where these already existed, etc., and thus speed in advertising and securing contracts of building and final erection was obtained.

In the study which has been made of the whole problem of hospitals a great deal of information has naturally been gathered. This is now being prepared as a guide in shaping any future hospital program of the Government.

It seems quite clear that many factors are concerned in any permanent investment of the Government in a vast hospital program. There are now five main hospital divisions of the Government service—the Army, the Navy, the Public Health Service, the Department of the Interior (St. Elizabeths), and the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. All of these have generously done their part in the acute necessity of care for those who were disabled in the service of their country in the late war, and by the continued cooperation of these agencies we shall undoubtedly pass the present crisis and fulfill our duty and privilege in caring for those who sacrificed themselves in their country's service.

While the Government owes to disabled veterans adequate hospital care of the very best character, and this should be provided with the least possible delay, yet the greatest care should be exercised that none of the moneys appropriated should be wasted on institutions that have not a permanent value to the Government service; and, further, in appropriating additional funds a conservation of our resources should be kept constantly in mind and a careful plan such as has been framed by the consultants should guide the future program. Location of new institutions or enlargement of existing plants should all follow a Federal plan in which maximum assistance to the greatest number of ex-service men, permanent usefulness of institutions, flow of population, means of transportation, highest type of medical and nursing service, and similar important factors should be given their consideration.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

As organized, the Public Health Service constitutes by far the largest Federal agency for the protection of the public health. Its most important Federal functions are (1) the prevention of the introduction of diseases into the United States, or from one State to another State; (2) the investigation of diseases of man and stream pollution; (3) supervision and control of biologic products; (4) public-health education; and (5) the operation of hospital service for its beneficiaries, including disabled ex-service men and women.

National and interstate quarantine.—During the present year the Public Health Service took over the quarantine station for the city of New York. The service now operates all of the maritime quarantine stations in the United States. Owing to the present health conditions in foreign countries as to cholera and plague, there are now 35 officers stationed in Europe to enforce certain quarantine restrictions in regard to ships and passengers bound for ports of the United States.

The Federal quarantine facilities will require some improvement and extension in order to increase the protection now afforded the United States. Some of the stations require changes and repairs, and some new stations should be established in order to make more effective the application of United States laws relating to quarantine and immigration.

For the control of such diseases as cholera, yellow fever, plague, typhus fever, and the like, the Congress has appropriated the "epidemic fund," which is used by the Public Health Service for the prevention of the introduction of these diseases into the United States, or from one State to another State. In the last annual report of that service it was noted that plague was present in Pensacola, Fla.; Beaumont, Galveston, and Port Arthur, Tex.; New Orleans, La.; and San Francisco, Calif. Measures for its control have continued with such success that the operations of the service in this connection have been reduced to the minimum which is required to prevent further menace from its spread in the United States.

For the prevention of the interstate spread of other diseases, the Congress has appropriated \$25,000, which is being expended for the most part in cooperation with State and local health agencies in the matter of the enforcement of regulations governing water supplies furnished to the public by interstate carriers. By this method it has been possible to control and make safe for travelers about 45 per cent of the water supplies used in interstate traffic.

For the prevention of venereal diseases, the Congress has made a special appropriation. These funds are used by the Public Health Service in cooperation with State boards of health. This cooperative work has been so effectual and has brought all health authorities to such a realization of the necessity for work of this character that it is recommended that it be continued and that funds for allotment to State boards of health for this purpose be continued to be provided by the Congress.

It affords me great satisfaction to be able to report that there has been no epidemic of serious proportions in the United States during the present year. It may be expected, however, owing to the present industrial depression, that those diseases which have a distinct relation to economic conditions will show an increase in prevalence during the coming year unless general conditions show an early and material improvement.

Scientific research.—In the matter of investigations of diseases of man and the pollution of streams, the Public Health Service has continued, through its Division of Scientific Research, such investigations and demonstrations as could be carried on within the limits of its appropriations. Of special importance have been its demonstrations in rural sanitation. With a sum of about \$30,000 appropriated

for cooperation with States, it has carried on in cooperation with State and local health boards, health demonstrations in which the State and local authorities have contributed over \$8 to \$1 of Federal funds. Investigations of child hygiene, industrial sanitation, pollution of streams, influenza, pneumonia, pellagra, trachoma, tuberculosis, and biologic products for the prevention and cure of diseases of man have been vigorously prosecuted.

The funds appropriated for these purposes have not been sufficient to meet the full needs for investigations in this field, and it is recommended that further provision be made in order that the Public Health Service may institute intensive investigations of diseases like pneumonia, which causes one-tenth of all the deaths; tuberculosis, which causes approximately 150,000 deaths annually; infant mortality (over 200,000 infants born in the United States die each year); and cancer, which causes over 80,000 deaths each year. The growth of our knowledge of the influence of diet on health and disease renders intensive investigations of this broad field especially important at this time. Systematic studies of mental hygiene should be likewise established with special reference to insanity and mental defects among native and foreign stocks and their influence on the future of the race.

It would also be desirable to provide through the Public Health Service for better reporting of the preventable diseases as they occur in the United States.

In order that the results of the studies and investigations made by the Public Health Service may be disseminated for the information of the public, consideration should be given to the publication of its reports in numbers sufficient for this purpose.

National health program.—In order to meet urgent national health needs by outlining health activities which are practicable, the Public Health Service prepared some years ago a national health program. This program is based on the principle that the Federal public health functions are essentially research and education, and should have further attention by the Federal, State, and local authorities.

Hospital service.—As stated in the last annual report, the signing of the armistice, with the resulting rapid demobilization of the military forces, threw an extraordinary burden upon the hospital facilities of the United States to provide medical care and treatment for disabled ex-service men and women. The Public Health Service was utilized for this purpose, and its hospital facilities were expanded rapidly in order to meet the emergency. It has now in operation hospitals with a capacity of 21,334 (as of November 19, 1921) beds and will shortly open other hospitals with an additional capacity of about 2,500 beds.

In the inception of this work the Public Health Service divided the United States into 14 districts and established offices for the examination and assignment to hospitals of beneficiaries of the War Risk Insurance Bureau. These functions were performed by the service as an agency of the War Risk Insurance Bureau. In order, however, to centralize under one administrative head the services furnished to disabled ex-service men and women, the Secretary of the Treasury by the order of April 19, 1921, transferred all of the activities of the Public Health Service which related to the beneficiaries of the War Risk Insurance Bureau to that bureau, except those activities which had to do with the operation of hospitals and dispensaries. This order was followed by the act creating the Veterans' Bureau, which was approved August 9, 1921, and the result has been to relieve the Public Health Service of many duties which properly belong to the Veterans' Bureau and which had been performed by the Public Health Service for the War Risk Insurance Bureau.

Personnel.—Since the beginning of this work to July 1, 1921, the service has made over 1,000,000 medical examinations, furnished hospital care to about 200,000 patients, dispensary treatment to about 1,300,000 patients, dental service to 75,000 patients, and daily occupational and physio-therapy to 10,000 patients. In order to furnish this treatment it has assembled a personnel consisting of 1,207 commissioned medical officers, 287 medical and other consultants, 1,562 nurses, 152 dietitians, 490 reconstruction aids, and 13,315 other personnel.

THE COAST GUARD.

The Coast Guard has continued to distinguish itself in its broad field of endeavor and presents a record of performances which is worthy of the highest commendation and markedly upholds the honorable history of the institution. The value of vessels (including their cargoes) assisted by the cutters and stations of the service during the year amounted to more than \$66,000,000. Never before has the record for this class of work reached this magnitude. In the fiscal year 1920 the value of such property assisted was somewhat in excess of \$65,000,000, at that time a sum far exceeding that previously attained, in any one year, in the history of the service. The number of persons on board vessels assisted was a little more than 14,000, exceeding the past year's number by about 5,500. The number of vessels boarded and examined by the units of the service in the interest of the enforcement of United States laws was in excess of 18,000. The instances of service performed were 2,788. The number of lives saved or persons rescued from peril during the year was 1,621.

Ice patrol.

The international service of ice observation and ice patrol conducted under the terms of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, was carried on during the season by the Coast Guard cutters Seneca and Yamacraw, based on Halifax, Nova Scotia. The Seneca left her station at New York the middle of February, 1921, upon the duty of ice observation. About the 1st of April she entered upon the ice patrol and was later joined by the Yamacraw. These cutters maintained a continuous patrol in the vicinity of the Grand Banks, off Newfoundland, along the trans-Atlantic steamship lanes where icebergs appear and form a serious menace to navigation. The cutters report the presence of bergs and field ice to the Hydrographic Office of the Navy and broadcast warnings by radio for the information and protection of shipping. The service was discontinued for the season on June 30.

Winter cruising.

Annually certain Coast Guard cutters designated by the President cruise off the dangerous coasts during the stormy season, from December 1 to March 31, to render aid to distressed navigators. The President on November 11, 1920, designated the following-named cutters to perform this service during the past winter: Ossipee, Androscoggin, Gresham, Acushnet, Seneca, Manning, Seminole, and Yamacraw. Notwithstanding the fact that the winter was an unusually mild one, the record made by the cutters was highly commendable. It is estimated that the value of vessels (including their cargoes) assisted by the cutters during the winter cruising was \$15,000,000. The number of persons on vessels thus assisted reached nearly 1,000. It is a fact worthy of comment that the cutters engaged annually in the winter cruising are obliged to put out to the assistance of vessels in distress when weather and sea are at their worst, and frequently must work against the very conditions that have rendered helpless the vessels to whose aid they go.

Cruises in northern waters.

The Coast Guard cutters Bear, Unalga, Algonquin, and Bothwell, which participated in last season's patrol of the waters of the north Pacific Ocean, Bering Sea, and southeastern Alaska, having completed their duties, returned to the west coast in the fall and early winter of 1920. They were actively engaged during the season with the prime duties of the patrol, and with such other matters involving the interests of the Government and the welfare of the white and native population as it is the custom of the Coast Guard to attend to in those waters.

The interdepartmental arrangement of last season for the patrol of these waters has not been continued for the present season. Coast Guard cutters will perform the work as formerly. The Bear, Unalga, Algonquin, Snohomish, and Bothwell have been assigned to the duties this season.

Anchorage and movements of vessels.

The personnel and equipment of the Coast Guard have been utilized during the year, as formerly, in the enforcement of the rules and regulations governing the anchorage and movements of vessels in the navigable waters of the United States. Upon the passage of House joint resolution 382, approved March 3, 1921, the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make rules and regulations. under section 1, Title II, of the act of June 15, 1917, was terminated. Jurisdiction then passed to the War Department by the revival of certain provisions of the acts of March 4, 1915, and August 8, 1917, the Secretary of War reaffirming all existing rules and regulations by order of March 5, 1921. The enforcement of the rules and regulations remains with the Coast Guard. Coast Guard officers serve as captains of the port at New York Harbor and vicinity; Delaware River, between the northern limits of Philadelphia Harbor and the southerly limits of New Castle, Del.; Hampton Roads and the harbors of Norfolk and Newport News; St. Marys River, from Point Iroquois, on Lake Superior, to Point Detour, on Lake Huron, except those waters including St. Marys Falls Canals. The local Coast Guard inspector at Chicago, Ill., and the officer in charge of Station No. 247, Harbor Beach, Mich., are charged with the enforcement of the anchorage regulations at those ports. Periodical inspections of anchorage grounds in other localities are made by the cutters of the service in their regular cruising.

Derelicts.

In the course of the year 19 derelicts and other floating dangers to navigation were removed from the paths of marine commerce by the vessels and stations of the service.

Coastal communication.

There are now in the coastal communication system of the Coast Guard approximately 2,240 miles of telephone lines, comprised of 1,800 miles of overhead line and 440 miles of cable. Repairs, improvements, and extensions have been made during the year as necessary and desirable.

Aviation.

The Coast Guard aviation station at Morehead City, N. C., has performed considerable work during the year. The station, however,

on account of lack of funds is not sufficiently manned or equipped to render the maximum of service. The station has demonstrated the value of aviation for the purposes of the Coast Guard.

Coast Guard repair depot.

In the course of the year repairs, improvements, and additions, more or less extensive, were made to 14 vessels of the Coast Guard at the Coast Guard repair depot at Arundel Cove. South Baltimore, Md.; 6 motor lifeboats were built, tested, and distributed to Coast Guard stations; 12 motor self-bailing surfboats and 4 outfits of 8 boats each for cutters 36-39 were built; 20 hulls of motor self-bailing surfboats were constructed for the Navy Department, and motors were installed in 8 of them.

Vessels and stations.

One of the five new vessels mentioned in last year's report has at this time been completed and delivered to the Government; the four remaining vessels are nearing completion, and it is thought will be ready for delivery within a few months. In this connection attention is invited to the remarks in last year's report concerning the need of additional vessels for the Coast Guard to meet the requirements of the service in rendering aid to marine commerce. To some extent this need has been met by the transfer of vessels from the Navy Department and the Shipping Board, but it still remains important that further provision be made for vessels of the type required by the Coast Guard.

Customs laws.

All the units of the Coast Guard conducted their duties in the enforcement of the customs laws. In addition to this general enforcement of the laws, harbor tugs or launches were detailed to nine ports of the country to aid the customs authorities in boarding vessels and in performing other customs duties.

Other activities.

Among other activities of the service eight regattas and marine parades were patrolled and supervised by Coast Guard vessels during the year. The patrol and supervision of annual regattas of such nationwide interest as the Harvard-Yale regatta at New London, Conn., and the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie. N. Y., involving the safety of thousands of persons on the water, are duties of the first importance, and the uniformly successful performance of these duties reflects great credit on the Coast Guard.

The service continued its duty, through the agency of its vessels and stations, of boarding vessels in the interest of the enforcement of the navigation, motor boat, and customs laws.

The service continued to assist the Steamboat-Inspection Service, Department of Commerce, in the examination of persons as to their

qualifications for certificated lifeboat men.

Medical aid to deep-sea fishermen was rendered by the cutters of the service in their regular and special cruising. It was impracticable during the year to detail a vessel especially for this purpose.

Commissioned personnel.

In the last annual report the Secretary of the Treasury called attention, as a matter of serious concern, to the limited opportunity for advancement in the commissioned personnel grades of the Coast Guard due to the comparatively small number of officers in the service, the absence of the higher grades which officers of long experience should attain, and the fact that promotions can be made only upon the occurrence of vacancies on the active list. This condition still prevails, and there is an urgent need for remedying the unsatisfactory situation brought about by the extremely slow and limited promotion for commissioned officers now existing in the service. Officers well advanced in life and of many years' service are holding ranks entirely inappropriate to their age and experience and greatly below those attained by officers of the same age, experience, and ability in the other military services. The last annual register of the Coast Guard (Jan. 1, 1921) shows the line officer at the head of the list of permanent lieutenant commanders to be 58 years of age, with 35 years of service, and the junior officer in that grade to be 46 years of age, with 23 years of service. It shows the engineer officer at the head of the list of permanent lieutenant commanders (engineering) to be 58 years of age, with 35 years of service, and the junior officer in that grade to be 54 years of age, with 26 years of service. The grade of lieutenant commander in the Coast Guard corresponds to that of lieutenant commander in the Navy and major in the Army.

A bill is now pending in Congress which, without increasing the number of commissioned officers now authorized by law, is intended, by certain readjustments of officers in the various grades, to bring about a just and reasonable flow of promotion. This bill has the Treasury's unqualified approval, and it is hoped that it will soon be enacted into law and thus remedy the present unsatisfactory condition affecting the efficiency and best interests of the service.

CUSTOMS.

The collections from duties and tonnage during the fiscal year 1921 amounted to \$308,025,102, or \$15,511,457 less than the official customs

receipts for the preceding fiscal year. The aggregate receipts collected by the service from all sources for the fiscal year 1921, according to the annual reports of transactions received from collectors of customs, amounted to \$316,471,969, or \$12,161,423 less than those of the fiscal year 1920. The receipts thus reported include collections made for the Departments of Commerce and Labor, the Public Health Service, estimated duties, duties and fines on mail importations, increased and additional duties, fines, penalties, forfeitures, and sundry miscellaneous receipts.

The expense of conducting the customs service during the fiscal year 1921 (exclusive of the so-called increase of compensation) was \$11,227,905, or \$1,129,097 in excess of the amount expended during the fiscal year 1920. This increase in expense is accounted for by an increase in the 1921 customs appropriation of \$1,300,000, authorized by the Congress for the main purpose of increasing salaries in the customs service and meeting the upward trend in the cost of rents and contingent expenditures.

The value of imports for the fiscal year 1921 (inclusive of Porto Rico) was \$3,654,449,430, a decrease of \$1,584,172.238 from the 1920 imports, while the value of exports fell from \$8,111,039,733 in 1920 to \$6,516,315,346 during the same period.

While the decline of over three billions of dollars in the value of our foreign trade during the fiscal year 1921 was reflected in the decrease noted above in the customs collections for the same period, there was nevertheless a general increase in customs activities due, in a measure, to the increased number of vessels entering from and clearing for foreign ports, and increased tonnage and head tax collections. During the fiscal year 1921, the combined foreign entrances and clearances increased from 89,114 to 97,519, while the tonnage tax and head tax collections increased from \$1.696,012 to \$2,175,902 and from \$2,456,565 to \$5,126,842, respectively. The enforcement of the Federal prohibition law likewise increased the regular customs activities. Seizures of contrabrand liquor by customs officers continued during the fiscal year 1921 in increasing quantities.

The average number of employees in the customs service during the past fiscal year was 6,671, which represented an increase of 93 as compared with the number employed during the preceding fiscal year. As stated in the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the year 1920, during the period of the war the customs service consistently followed the policy of reducing the personnel wherever practicable, and there was therefore some embarrassment because of the lack of a sufficient force to take care of the increased volume of customs business that followed the close of the war. New duties have been imposed by Titles I and II of the act of May 27,

1921, known as the emergency tariff act and the antidumping act, respectively, and this increases the burdens of the force.

The emergency tariff act carried many articles from the free list of the tariff act of 1913 to the dutiable list. This requires, as to merchandise subject to specific rates, the weighing or measuring of the goods, and, as to merchandise subject to ad valorem rates of duty, the determination of the foreign market value. As only a perfunctory examination of this merchandise, such as wheat, cattle, and wool, was necessary under the previous tariff act, the increased work which devolves upon the customs service by reason of the change is substantial. The act of May 27, 1921, moreover, provides that appraisers of merchandise must in all cases ascertain the foreign market value of imported merchandise, whether free or dutiable, and the price at which such merchandise is sold for export, to the end that the appraiser may know whether the provisions of the antidumping act apply. As to merchandise subject to ad valorem rates, the appraiser must find the foreign market value as well as the value of the merchandise sold for export, in order to determine whether the export selling price exceeds the value for home consumption in the country of exportation; for if the export price is higher, then that price constitutes the basis for the assessment of the ad valorem rate. Since the passage of this act all appraising officers and special agents of the department have been required to be constantly on the alert to detect cases which appear to fall within the provisions of the law.

Pursuant to the provisions of Title V, section 501 of the act of May 27, 1921, known as the Dye and chemical control act, 1921, the War Trade Board section of the Department of State ceased to exist and the duties theretofore performed by the section were placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Treasury. For the purpose of administering the act in relation to the control of importations of dyes and chemicals, a section known as the Dye and Chemical Section of the Division of Customs was organized and appropriate regulations were prescribed for the purpose of administering the control as provided for in the said act under the immediate supervision of the Chief of the Division of Customs.

In connection with the enactment of permanent tariff legislation, the Treasury has undertaken, at the request of the Committee on Finance, to make a special investigation of the American valuations of merchandise. This work was begun several months ago, pursuant to special appropriation made therefor by Congress, and it is expected that the report will be completed in time for submission to the committees shortly after the beginning of the regular session.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

The bureau finished its work on the Liberty loans in April, 1921, with the final delivery of the Fourth Liberty loan permanent bonds, which made a total of all issues of 191,344,560 bonds and notes, both temporary and permanent. Since that time the bureau has been required to furnish small quantities of bonds and notes for exchange purposes. There were delivered in the fiscal year 1921 a total of 438,694,824 sheets of engraved securities and other Government paper of all kinds, an increase of 35,983,065 sheets. The face value of the delivered sheets aggregated \$22,641,563,678.71.

The personnel of the bureau has been reduced from a maximum of 7,427 on January 24, 1921, to 6,181 on October 31, 1921, excluding those on indefinite furlough. The third or midnight shift was discontinued with the completion of the Liberty loan bonds. On account of the increase in other classes of work since 1914, it will probably be necessary to continue indefinitely the two other shifts.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

During the war it became necessary to suspend the letting of contracts for the construction of public buildings. From time to time since the cessation of hostilities the department has succeeded, in cases where conditions were unusually favorable, in getting an occasional public building under contract. It has become apparent, however, that the abnormally high construction costs which prevailed during the war could not be expected to decline in the near future to prewar levels, and that until a very material reduction in these costs should take place the resumption of public-building work must be further postponed unless Congress should enact legislation to increase the limits of cost of the buildings hitherto authorized to be constructed.

In the meantime the activities of the Supervising Architect's Office, aside from the maintenance and upkeep of completed and occupied public buildings, now numbering approximately 1,250, have been principally devoted to the construction of hospitals and the extension of existing plants to provide additional facilities for the treatment of patients of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and the Board for Vocational Education, Division of Rehabilitation, now the Veterans' Bureau. In addition, the Supervising Architect's Office has been engaged throughout the fiscal year 1921 in making available additional space to relieve congestion in public buildings, so far as the limited appropriation provided for the purpose has permitted. Relief has been afforded in this way in 45 buildings at an average cost for necessary changes, etc., of \$5 per square foot.

The work of supplying furniture, heat, light, power, water, and miscellaneous supplies for the custodians' forces in the care and operation of public buildings and their mechanical equipment has been handled in a satisfactory way, and it is gratifying to know that the custodians of public buildings under the control of this department, who serve as such without compensation, are cooperating in a most commendable way with the Supervising Architect's Office in reducing maintenance costs to the minimum consistent with proper service.

In the abstracts which accompany this report will be found a statement showing in general the public building work authorized by Congress and the financial operations of the Supervising Architect's Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921; and, in addition, a statement of the classification of buildings by titles showing expenditures in each class, prepared pursuant to the act approved June 6, 1900. (31 Stat., 592.)

THE INTER-AMERICAN HIGH COMMISSION.

During the past fiscal year the United States section of the Inter-American High Commission has endeavored to strengthen the cooperative relationship with the national section of the other Republics of the American continent with a view to accomplishing the major purpose for which the commission was established, namely, the removal of those obstacles to closer trade and financial relations that have their root either in inadequate or defective domestic legislation or in the absence of uniformity in the standards of such legislation.

The establishment of means of protecting industrial property and good will is viewed by the commission as one of the foremost objects of its own existence, and it has, consequently, devoted during the past year considerable time and energy to efforts to bring about the ratification by additional countries of the Trade Mark Convention of 1910 in order to make possible the opening of the second international registration bureau at Rio de Janeiro. Close cooperation with the Registration Bureau at Havana has continued throughout the year.

As heretofore the uniformity of commercial law in the broadest sense has been regarded as an object of paramount importance in the process of removing difficulties in the way of trade development. As a step in the direction of uniformity of legislation governing corporations the Secretary General has prepared a report on the laws of the American Republics concerning the formation and operation of domestic corporations, and the operation of foreign corporations within their respective jurisdictions. With this report as a basis the National Sections will be able to formulate a definite policy look-

ing to greater uniformity in corporation legislation. Realizing also that mutual confidence is the basis of all credit operations, the commission has been active in placing before each of the National Sections the best models of legislation with accompanying commentaries on warehouse receipts, bills of lading, bills of exchange and checks, acceptances, and conditional sales. The legislation in the United States governing these topics has been translated into Spanish and Portuguese and distributed with appropriate commentary. Monographs are in preparation which will furnish the respective sections of the commission with comparative studies of the juridical consequences of the laws now in effect in their respective countries as contrasted with those of the model laws proposed for their consideration.

Apart from the studies, translations, and distribution of information, to which reference has just been made, the Secretary General reports satisfactory progress in respect of legislative action in this field. Two additional countries have taken steps during this year to modify their commercial codes by the incorporation of The Hague rules on bills of exchange.

The commission is engaged not only in harmonizing the principles of commercial law, but it is furnishing a means for the more accurate comparison of statistics of importation and exportation. The Brussels classification of merchandise for statistical purposes was found to lend itself best to the commercial conditions of Latin America, and its use has been recommended by the various sections of the commission. Two countries now use the Brussels classification recommended by the commission in 1916 for all purposes, and six others have adopted it for statistical purposes.

Under the heading of simplification of fiscal regulations, the commission has striven assiduously to ameliorate the conditions under which commercial travelers carry on their operations in the different republics. The Argentine Republic signed the Commercial Traveler Convention late in 1920, being the ninth American country to enter into this agreement with the United States. Regulations giving effect to the convention are in course of preparation in the respective countries.

In connection with those topics on the commission's program which have to do with the foreign exchanges and the strengthening of the banking facilities of the American Republics, considerable documentary material has been gathered by the secretary general and furnished at approximately monthly intervals to the 240 members of the Group Committees, which were established to work side by side with the commission in the promotion of commercial and financial relations between the United States and the rest of America. In addition to the distribution of this material, the secretary general has compiled a series of detailed monographs on the financial condi-

tion of the other American Republics. Data used in the compilation of these reports is from authoritative sources, having been made available through the national sections of the commission.

GENERAL SUPPLY COMMITTEE.

The General Supply Committee, created by the act of June 17, 1910, as a contracting agency for the supplies in common use in two or more executive departments and other Government establishments in Washington, D. C., has to a very considerable extent standardized the vast number of articles required by the various services through the centralization of contracting and the elimination of unnecessary grades and varieties. The matter of specifications has received special attention and the committee is cooperating with manufacturers with a view to having the Government's specifications, as far as possible, conform to trade customs and practice and confine purchases to articles of standard manufacture. Large economies in time and money have been effected, and greater economy to the Government will be attained with the progressive development of purchase and distribution.

The General Supply Committee, in an effort to effect economy in purchases, has ascertained the requirements of the various departments and independent establishments of the Government on certain commodities, pooled the requirements, and advertised for definite quantities for delivery to the committee in Washington, D. C., which made local distribution. The shipment in bulk to one point of delivery enabled the manufacturers to offer lower prices than would have been obtained under the system of requesting quotations on indefinite quantities for delivery over a stated period and proved conclusively that a system of centralized purchase results in the reduction of expenditures for Government material, supplies, and equipment, through buying at the most opportune seasons direct from the manufacturer or producer and in quantities that would insure the obtaining of minimum prices. Better competition would be obtained by the consolidation of requirements and the advertisement for delivery of supplies in definite quantities at a given time and single point of delivery, as many manufacturers are reluctant to bid for indefinite quantities on long-term contracts.

The experience of the General Supply Committee over a period of 10 years has demonstrated that a single agency authorized to contract, purchase, store, and distribute all common supplies required by the various branches of the Government service in the District of Columbia can effect substantial economy in providing for the procurement of Government supplies on a business basis.

During the fiscal year 1921 the committee was confronted with a falling market, and on many classes of supplies it found it neces-

sary to enter into many two, three, and six month contracts in order that the Government might get the benefit of reduced prices, the negotiation of which greatly increased the work of the committee. The reported purchases under General Supply Committee contracts during this period amounted to \$7,324,145.40.

The value and volume of surplus property transferred and reissued, under the provisions of the Executive order of December 3, 1918, and the act of May 29, 1920, during the fiscal year 1921 exceeded that of any other similar period since this duty was imposed upon the General Supply Committee. The value of supplies received amounted to \$1,761,330.81, of which \$1,178,891.57 was disposed of by transfer to other Government departments and establishments and sale at public auction, leaving an accumulated balance for the vear of \$582,439.24. This, added to the balance as of June 30, 1920, of \$1,020,130.86, results in a total balance of \$1,602,570.10. Since December 10, 1918, property to the value of \$4,133,038.95 has been transferred to the General Supply Committee, of which \$2,530,468.45 has been issued. The utilization of this material represents a much larger amount of money saved than is shown by these figures, inasmuch as the commercial prices which prevailed exceeded the prices at which the articles were transferred.

The need for a warehouse for handling of this work can not be too strongly emphasized, as the present equipment is inadequate, unsuitable, and dangerous from the standpoint of fire and theft.

The maintenance of card records of surplus property existing in other Government departments and the viséing of lists of requirements of all Government departments and establishments daily as required by the Executive order of August 27, 1919, insures the utilization of such surplus wherever possible in lieu of commercial purchases and thus prevents the expenditure of public funds for this purpose. Through concentration of effort and closer cooperation the departments having large accumulations of property are declaring it surplus, and rendering more accurate and complete inventories than in the past. The work incidental to the necessary classification and incorporation of inventories into the records, which are the source of information of available surplus property to other Government services, has practically doubled this year.

CHECKING ACCOUNTS OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS AND RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION MAINTAINED WITH TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, the United States Housing Corporation, the War Finance Corporation, the United States Grain Corporation, the Russian Bureau of the War Trade Board, the several Federal land banks, and the Railroad Administration have maintained checking balances with the

Treasurer of the United States in the manner outlined in previous annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following table shows the amount of checks drawn by these agencies and paid by the Treasurer from the dates of the establishment of the account to November 15, 1921, and the balances on deposit with the Treasurer on the latter date:

	Checks paid by the Treasurer of the	Date.		Balance with the Treasurer of the United
	United States.	From—	То-	States Nov. 15, 1921.
Emergency Fleet Corporation United States Housing Corporation. War Finance Corporation. United States Grain Corporation. Russian Bureau of the War Trade Board. Federal land banks. Railroad Administration.	3, 038, 858, 751, 74 926, 967, 229, 41 13, 333, 773, 99	June 2, 1918	Nov. 15, 1921 dodododododo	\$16, 433, 436, 38 2, 076, 333, 67 425, 063, 297, 73 7, 000, 000, 00 (1) 484, 00 23, 269, 151, 02

¹ Closed Sept. 28, 1920.

The total payments made by the Treasurer for these Government corporations and the Railroad Administration to November 15, 1921, were \$12,579,198,350.80.

The plans evolved by the Treasury for handling the accounts and disbursements of these agencies have been operated to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. The funds have been assured absolute security, and appropriated moneys running into large amounts have not been withdrawn from the Treasury until actually needed to pay obligations of the Government, thus reducing the amount of Government borrowings, with the consequent saving in interest charges.

NEW CURRENCY DESIGNS.

The matter of the revision of the designs for paper-currency issues of the United States has been before the department for more than a decade. It appears that during the Treasury administration of Secretary MacVeagh a committee was designated to consider the situation on account of the generally unsatisfactory condition of the currency due to the multiplicity and confusion of designs. An exhaustive study was made and a comprehensive report was presented which received the Secretary's approval in the closing days of his administration. This report contemplated a uniform design for the backs of all notes, irrespective of kind or denomination; for the faces denominational portraits were suggested, and, in general, a characteristic design was proposed for each denomination, irrespective of the kind of currency, the differentiation of the issues being in the titles, in the legends, and in certain color work. Incorporated with the proposals was the suggestion that the size of the note be reduced by approximately one-

third, or from about $7\frac{1}{4}$ by 3 inches to about 6 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. While the report received the approval of the Secretary at the time, its execution was never actually undertaken.

In the adoption of designs for Federal reserve notes, however, many of the characteristic features of the designs presented in the committee's report were adopted, and the same features were incorporated in the designs for Federal reserve bank notes when issued. These designs, from an artistic point of view, doubtless were much superior to many of the designs then in use, but in practice it has been found that certain changes in design are advisable in order to add additional protective features. A new inquiry was accordingly undertaken and for this purpose a standing department committee on new currency designs was appointed, as indicated in the last two annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury. During the past year some further progress has been made and particular consideration has been given to the question of the advisability of reducing the size of the notes. In this connection the advice of the Federal reserve banks and others is being taken, and final decision with respect to the proposed reduction will be made before any new designs are actually undertaken. The cooperation of the Fine Arts Commission has been asked and given, and the whole matter of revision of the paper-currency designs will be pushed as rapidly as possible to a satisfactory conclusion. The ideal will be, of course, to secure designs which, while possessing the highest possible artistic qualities, will at the same time in the greatest possible degree circumvent counterfeiting and note raising.

In the event it should be determined to reduce the size of the notes, it is probable that the matter will be presented to the Congress for the appropriation necessary to undertake the work, for the regular appropriations would not be adequate to undertake the new work and at the same time continue the printing of the necessary notes of old design to meet the requirements of the public.

TREASURY ORGANIZATION.

A number of important changes have taken place during the past year in Treasury organization. On July 1, 1921, the office of the Under Secretary of the Treasury was created, and on the same date there were abolished the offices of the two additional temporary Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury authorized in the urgent deficiency act, approved October 6, 1917, to continue during the period of the war emergency. Assignment of the bureaus and offices of the Treasury Department and the divisions of the office of the Secretary of the Treasury for administrative supervision by the Under Secretary and the Assistant Secretaries is set forth in Department Circular 244 of August 9, 1921. (Exhibit 77, p. 381.)

An important addition to the Treasury was brought about by the creation on June 10, 1921, of the Bureau of the Budget as a bureau of the Treasury Department under the provisions of the budget and accounting act, approved June 10, 1921. Reference to this bureau in more detail appears under the subject "Economy in Government Expenditures: Budget System" (p. 31).

The Division of Public Moneys, office of the Secretary, which was organized on July 1, 1877, was abolished on July 1, 1921, its duties being transferred to the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants of

the office of the Secretary.

The Treasury was relieved of supervision of the accounting and auditing branch of the Government on July 1, 1921, the offices of the Comptroller of the Treasury and the six Auditors of the Treasury being abolished and absorbed on that date into an independent General Accounting Office under the provisions of the budget and accounting act, approved June 10, 1921. The Treasury also was relieved of administrative responsibility for the important Bureau of War Risk Insurance on August 9, 1921, the functions and duties of the bureau having been transferred to the United States Veterans' Bureau, an independent bureau under the President, established under the provisions of the act of August 9, 1921, as amended by the act of August 24, 1921.

PERSONNEL.

When war was declared, April 6, 1917, the number of employees in the Treasury Department at Washington was 8,138. By December 31, 1917, the force had grown to 13,182; to 20,080 on June 30, 1918; to 29.526, December 31, 1918; to 32,246, June 30, 1919; and to 35,267 on October 31, 1919, when the highest point was reached. The number has since gradually decreased until on October 31, 1921, the total was 20,347. A reduction of 2,372 in the Treasury personnel has been accomplished through the establishment of the general accounting office, which took out of the Treasury, effective July 1, 1921, the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury and the offices of the six auditors of the Treasury Department. A further reduction was caused by the separation from the Treasury Department of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, which became a part of the Veterans' Bureau by act of Congress on August 9, 1921. The bureau at the time of its separation from the Treasury Department had 5,025 employees on its rolls. There was a slight increase in the field force of the Treasury Department during the last fiscal year on account of increased duties imposed, among other things, in connection with the collection of the revenues, the enforcement of prohibition, and the extension of the Public Health Service. The following

table indicates the offices in which the larger increases in the Washington force occurred during and since the war, and shows the number of employees at the beginning of the war, the greatest number reached, and the number employed on October 31, 1921:

Treasury Department, Washington.

Bureau or office.	Number em- ployed	argest number employed.		Number em- ployed
	at be- ginning of war.	Number.	Date.	Oct. 31, 1921.
Loans and Currency Register of the Treasury Treasurer of the United States Engraving and Printing. Internal Revenue. War Risk Insurance Chief clerk Auditor for War Department Auditor for Navy Department. Public Health	84 21 564 4,502 607 23 335 207 100 45	2, 930 1, 140 1, 341 8, 402 7, 293 17, 336 1, 192 1, 072 318 771	Feb. 29, 1920 Mar. 31, 1920 Nov. 30, 1919 Oct. 31, 1918 Mar. 31, 1921 Mar. 6, 1919 Sept. 30, 1921 Jan. 31, 1920 Sept. 30, 1920 May 31, 1921	1,779 886 1,220 6,419 6,999 15,025 1,185 2,883 2,303 600

A table showing the number of employees in the Treasury Department in Washington by months, from October, 1920, to October, 1921, and in the field on October 31, 1920, and October 31, 1921, is attached to this report as Exhibit 74, page 374.

RETIREMENT OF CIVIL-SERVICE EMPLOYEES.

There were retired during the fiscal year 1921, 339 employees in the departmental service in Washington under the Treasury, and 597 employees in the field service of the Treasury, which makes an aggregate of 936 retired under the provisions of the act approved May 22, 1920. The total salaries of employees retired from the departmental service, excluding piece-rate workers, amounted to \$395,649.51 per annum, while the total salaries of retired field employees amounted to \$605,750 per annum, exclusive of the compensation of employees paid on a fee basis. Of the total retirements, 269 employed in Washington and 537 employed in the field service were retired with regular annuities under the act, while 14 employees in Washington and 28 in the field service were retired without annuities. The number of retirements on account of disability was 88 in all, of which 56 were employees in the departmental service in Washington, and the remainder in the field service. Three hundred and eighteen employees retired from the departmental service have been granted annuities amounting to \$189,659.56 per annum, and seven have applications pending before the Pension Bureau. Five hundred and thirty-two employees in the field service retired were granted annuities amounting to \$281,107.10 per annum, and

Number in War Risk Bureau on Aug. 8, 1921.
 Number June 30, 1921. Became part of the General Accounting Office, July 1, 1921.

37 have applications pending. Excluding piece-rate workers and employees retired without annuities, the average salary of employees retired from the departmental service was approximately \$1,280 per annum, while the average annuity granted to all departmental employees retired was approximately \$600 per annum. Corresponding figures for the field service show an average salary of \$1,350 per annum, with average annuity under retirement of approximately \$530 per annum. The majority of the retirements were made effective within a period of 90 days after the approval of the retirement act, or shortly thereafter, pursuant to recommendations of a special committee appointed by the Secretary and charged with the duty of making an independent investigation in each case arising under the act.

The payments made by the Treasury during the fiscal year 1921 from the civil service retirement and disability fund exclusive of investments, on the basis of warrants drawn, were \$3,100,000. Under the provisions of section 8 of the act, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to invest in interest-bearing securities of the United States such portions of the fund as, in his judgment, may not be immediately required for the payment of annuities, refunds, and allowances provided in the act. Pursuant to this provision, there was held in the investment fund at the close of business June 30, 1921, \$8,000,000 face amount of Treasury notes of series A-1924, bearing interest at the rate of 5\frac{3}{4} per cent per annum. Subsequent to the close of the fiscal year these securities were sold, with a small profit on the investment in addition to the accrued interest, and the total proceeds have been reinvested in fourth Liberty loan 4\frac{1}{4} per cent bonds to the face amount of \$8,867,550, which were held in the fund on November 15, 1921.

The administration of the retirement features of the civil service retirement act is intrusted to the Commissioner of Pensions under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. While a sufficient time has not elapsed to enable definite conclusions to be drawn with respect to the extent of the advantages which may be expected from the retirement law, it may be stated in general from the experience of the Treasury up to date that it has already proved helpful and that it has resulted in improved efficiency and economy in the transaction of the public business. There are two suggestions, however, in connection with the retirement act which, in my opinion, should receive the careful consideration of the Congress, namely, (1) the possibility that the age limit for retirement might be lowered from 70 years to not more than 68 years, and (2) whether the amount of the annuities granted under the act should be somewhat increased. It is believed that if the retirement age were lowered and at the same time further restrictions were placed upon more than one extension of service after the retirement age, the public service would receive still further benefits from the retirement plan. This, however, should not be done unless increased annuities were granted. At the present time the annuities under the act appear to be small, particularly if one takes into consideration the prevailing prices of the necessaries of life and the further fact that in the majority of cases it is rarely possible at the average salary paid by the Government for employees to lay aside while in the service an amount of savings sufficient to cover any deficiencies in the annuity.

A table showing the number of employees retired and total salaries and amount of annuities granted to June 30, 1921, is attached to this report as Exhibit 73, page 373.

SURETY BONDS.

The Section of Surety Bonds during the fiscal year 1921 received, approved as to corporate surety and either filed in the section or forwarded to the several divisions of the General Accounting Office, about 100,000 bonds. Of this number about 90,000 were executed by corporate sureties and about 10,000 by individual sureties. The aggregate penalties of these bonds amounted to about \$1,600,000,000, with an aggregate total premium charged of approximately \$2,600,000. Of the total number of bonds approved about \$2,000 were Treasury Department bonds and 3,701 were for the Navy Department, which is the next in order in number of bonds required.

During the past year seven new surety companies have qualified to transact business with the Government. Four companies have during that period of time become insolvent and one company has voluntarily retired from business.

Effective July 1, 1921, the Section of Surety Bonds was transferred to and became a part of the Division of Appointments of the Treasury Department, in accordance with the provisions of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act approved March 3, 1921.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DELINQUENCIES OF DISBURSING OFFICERS IN THE RENDITION OF THEIR ACCOUNTS.

The act of July 31, 1894, as amended by section 4 of the act of May 28, 1896, required the Secretary of the Treasury on the first Monday of January in each year to make report to Congress of such officers and administrative departments and offices of the Government as were, respectively, at any time during the last preceding fiscal year delinquent in rendering or transmitting accounts to the proper offices in Washington and the cause therefor, and in each case to indicate whether the delinquency was waived. The Secretary was also required to report officers, including postmasters and officers

of the Post Office Department, who were found upon final settlement of their accounts to have been indebted to the Government, with the amount of such indebtedness in each case, and who, at the date of making report, had failed to pay the same into the Treasury.

The Comptroller General of the United States, by decision of October 7, 1921, has held that by reason of the budget and accounting act, approved June 10, 1921, the annual report of delinquencies and balances found due should hereafter be made by the General Accounting Office and not by the Treasury Department. The annual report due on the first Monday in January, 1922, and thereafter will accordingly be rendered by the General Accounting Office and not by the Treasury.

RECOGNITION OF ATTORNEYS AND AGENTS REPRESENTING CLAIMANTS BEFORE THE TREASURY AND OFFICES THEREOF.

The Treasury Department has maintained for many years a roll of attorneys and agents who bave been recognized under the act of July 7, 1884, to represent claimants before the Treasury Department and offices thereof. With the large increase in claims pending before the department and in the number of applicants for enrollment, particularly with reference to internal-revenue matters, it became necessary to adopt new regulations with regard to practice before the department, and Treasury Department Circular No. 230, dated February 15, 1921, as amended June 7, 1921, and July 1, 1921 (Exhibit 67, p. 340), was accordingly issued. This circular establishes a Committee on Enrollment and Disbarment, and sets forth the laws and regulations governing the recognition of attorneys, agents, and other persons representing claimants before the Treasury Department and offices thereof. Since February 15, 1921, over 3,000 persons have been enrolled to practice, and several hundred applications are now pending.

The Committee on Enrollment and Disbarment is organized with representation from the several Treasury offices concerned, and operates under the general supervision and direction of the Secretary. One of its most important functions is the control of improper practices before the department, and in this work it has endeavored to keep in close contact with the Grievance Committees of the several States and local bar associations. The following resolution, adopted at the annual meeting of the American Bar Association in 1921, evidences the cooperation extended to the committee by the bar associations:

[&]quot;Whereas, under and by virtue of certain acts of Congress relating thereto, the Secretary of the Treasury has appointed a Committee on Enrollment and Disbarment to receive and consider applications to be recognized as attorney, agent, or other representative before the Treasury Department or

the several bureaus thereof; to receive complaints against those enrolled; conduct hearings; make inquiries; perform other duties as prescribed; and do all things necessary in the matter of proceeding for enrollment or disbarment of such attorneys, agents, or other representatives, pursuant to the regulations of the Treasury Department; and

Whereas, it is important that the said Committee on Enrollment and Disbarment have the assistance of qualified organizations in the different States in the securing of information concerning the character and qualifications of persons applying for enrollment as such agents and attorneys; and

Whereas, it is believed that this service can be rendered effectively by the several State and local bar associations of the country: Now, therefore,

Resolved by the Conference of Bar Association Delegates attending the present session of the American Bar Association, That we earnestly recommend to the several State and local bar associations of the United States that they shall each put themselves in communication with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and offer to render to the Committee on Enrollment and Disbarment appointed by him such assistance as they may be able in the investigation of character and the necessary qualifications of persons who may apply to said Committee for recognition as agents and attorneys to represent those having business before the said Department, and also in any investigation in disbarment proceedings or otherwise, that may be made by said Committee into the practices of any such agents and attorneys as may have been recognized by the said Department, and that each of said bar associations shall delegate to a committee of its own body the performance of the duties and rendering of the service pertaining to the above-mentioned matters, and communicate the names and addresses of said committee or its Chairman to said Committee on Enrollment and Disbarment of the Treasury Department; and further

Resolved, That the said committees of the bar associations of the respective States and of the local bar associations shall furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury from time to time, through the said Committee on Enrollment and Disbarment, such evidence as they may possess that would indicate the unfitness of any person admitted to practice before the Treasury Department or any applicant for such enrollment; and that said committee of said bar associations, upon request from the Secretary of the Treasury, through said Committee on Enrollment and Disbarment, undertake to examine from time to time into the fitness of any persons admitted to practice before the Treasury Department or any applicant for such enrollment, and in that connection to furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury such information as may be available; it being understood that this conference regards the giving of legal advice concerning the income tax law as the practice of the law."

PANAMA CANAL.

The general fund of the Treasury was charged during the fiscal year 1921 with \$18,318,397.85 on account of the Panama Canal, including \$16,230,390.79 for maintenance and construction work and \$2,088,007.06 for fortifications and miscellaneous expenditures. The general fund was credited during the year with \$11,914,361.32 receipts from tolls, etc., making a net expenditure for the year of \$6,404,036.53. The total amount expended for canal construction, fortifications, maintenance, etc., from the general fund to June 30, 1921, exclusive

of reimbursements from sales of bonds, was \$341,257,961.41, while the amount received from Panama Canal bonds, including premiums thereon, issued in 1907, 1908, 1909, 1911, and 1912, was \$138,600,869.02, making the total expenditures on account of the Panama Canal to the close of the fiscal year 1921, \$479,858,830.43.

FINANCES.

The following statements, showing receipts and expenditures, the estimates for the current fiscal year and the ensuing fiscal year, and the condition of the Treasury, are submitted:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Fiscal year 1921.

The receipts and expenditures of the Government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, on the basis of warrants issued, adjusted to daily Treasury statements, revised, were as follows:

(See further details on pages 140 to 150.)

GENERAL FUND.				
RECEIPTS.				
I. Receipts:				
A. Ordinary receipts—				
1. Customs	\$308,	025, 1	102.	17
2. Internal revenue—				
1. Income and profits taxes	3, 228,	137,	673.	75
2. Miscellaneous internal revenue	1, 351,	835,	935.	31
3. Sales of public lands	1,	530.	439.	42
4. Miscellaneous receipts, including Panama				
Canal	695,	946,	543.	20
	5, 585,	475,	693.	85
5. Adjustment to the general fund—	,			
1. Decrease in uncovered receipts, June 30,				
1921, under such amount, June 30, 1920_		958,	648.	62
Total ordinary receipts	5, 584,	517,	045.	23
				==
Total ordinary expenditures, including public-debt expendi-				
tures chargeable against ordinary receipts (see II below)	5, 517,	110,	856.	11

67, 406, 189, 12

Excess of ordinary receipts_____

EXPENDITURES.

II. Expenditures: A. Ordinar

	1:-1	
	ary disbursements (see note, p. 134)—	
	Legislative	\$18, 480, 866, 22
	Executive	¹ 2, 793, 626, 69
	State Department	8, 523, 891. 27
4.	Treasury Department (includes \$255,752,-	
	739.49 ² War-Risk Insurance)	⁸ 471, 695, 050. 15
5.	War Department	⁴ 564, 564, 500. 63
6.	Navy Department	⁵ 647, 870, 645. 21
7.	Interior Department (excludes Indian service	
	and pensions	40, 804, 923, 39
8.	Post Office Department (excludes Postal Serv-	
	ice payable from postal revenues, but in-	
	cludes deficiencies paid from general fund)_	⁶ 135, 239, 697. 83
9.	Department of Agriculture	120, 599, 697, 08
	Department of Commerce	25, 892, 589, 05
	Department of Labor	7, 040, 856, 88
12.	Department of Justice	4, 128, 401. 27
13.	Judicial branch	13, 519, 049, 26
	Independent offices—	
	1. Federal control of transportation sys-	
	tems and transportation act, 1920	739, 019, 362, 64
	2. Shipping Board	92, 886, 783. 88
	3. Federal Board for Vocational Educa-	02,000,100,00
	tion	104, 672, 029, 43
	4. Interstate Commerce Commission	6, 097, 061, 30
	5. All other	⁷ 14, 216, 224. 61
15	District of Columbia	23, 242, 259, 54
	Panama Canal	16, 230, 390, 79
	Indian service	41, 470, 807, 60
	Pensions	260, 611, 416, 13
	Interest on the public debt	996, 676, 803, 75
	Purchase of foreign obligations	73, 896, 697, 44
	Purchase of farm-loan bonds	8, 600, 000. 00
	United States Government life-insurance fund	3, 000, 000, 00
44.	investments	00 550 040 04
0.9		20, 558, 946. 94
23.	Civil-service retirement and disability fund	0 000 000 00
	investment	8, 000, 000. 00
	Total disbursements	4, 467, 332, 578, 98
		,,,,

¹ Includes Tariff Commission, Alien Property Custodian, Bureau of Efficiency, Civil Service Commission, and European Food Relief.

Does not include Army, Navy, and Marine Corps allotments of pay.

^{*} Includes public buildings and expenses of loans.

⁴ Includes rivers and harbors and Army allotments of pay. Does not include maintenance and operation of Panama Canal.

⁵ Includes Navy and Marine Corps allotments of pay.

[•] Includes additional compensation, Postal Service (payable from Treasury), and Federal control of telephone and telegraph systems.

^{&#}x27;Includes Food and Fuel Administration, Council of National Defense, Housing Corporation, State, War, and Navy Department Buildings, Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, Federal Trade Commission, Federal Reserve Board, Employees' Compensation Commission, Smithsonian Institution, and other independent offices.

II. Expenditures (continued):

A. Ordinary disbursements (continued).

24. Adjustments to the general fund—

1. Decrease of uncovered repayments on June 30, 1921, under such amount on June 30, 1920 _____

\$1,380,889.12

2. Decrease in book credits of disbursing officers and agencies with the Treasurer on June 30, 1921. under such amount on June 30,

1920 _____ 630, 831, 620, 57

632, 212, 509, 69

3. Increase in amount of unpaid warrants on June 30, 1921, over such amount on June 30, 1920_____ 4, 827, 582. 56

\$627, 384, 927, 13

Total ordinary cash expenditures___ 5, 094, 717, 506. 11

B. Public debt expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts-

1. Sinking fund 261, 250, 250. **00**

2. Purchases of Liberty bonds from foreign repayments ______ 3. Bonds and notes received for Federal estate

73, 939, 300, 00

taxes _____ 4. Redemptions from Federal reserve bank fran-

chise tax receipts_____

26, 479, 300, 00 60, 724, 500, 00

422, 393, 350. 00

Total ordinary expenditures, including sinking fund and other debt expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts _____ 5, 517, 110, 856. 11

Note.-The term "Disbursements" as used in these tables is on the basis of warrants issued (net) and includes unexpended balances to the credit of disbursing officers at the end of the year, but not expenditures under such unexpended balances at the beginning of the year (taken up net in Item II, A.24-2).

PUBLIC DEBT.

PUBLIC DEST.			
I. Receipts (continued):			
B. Public debt receipts—			¹ \$2, 213. 00
1. Fourth Liberty loan 2. Victory Liberty loan			¹ 12, 730. 00
3. Treasury notes, Series A-1924		31	1, 191, 600. 00
4. Treasury (war) savings securities			26, 418, 352, 19
5. Certificates of indebtedness			
6. Postal savings bonds			178, 880. 00
7. Federal reserve bank notes and natio	onal bank		
notes		4	10, 186, 945, 00
Total public debt receipts		8, 86	64, 925, 784. 19
II. Expenditures (continued):			
C. Public debt expenditures—			
1. First Liberty loan			200, 000. 00
2. Second Liberty loan			8, 770, 450, 00
3. Third Liberty loan			51, 155, 500. 00
4. Fourth Liberty loan			39, 499, 250. 00
5. Victory Liberty loan			32, 587, 450. 00
6. Treasury (war) savings securities			59, 731, 963. 18
7. Certificates of indebtedness		8, 50	2, 216, 500. 00
8. Federal reserve bank notes and nation		6	37, 460, 631, 00
notes 9. Miscellaneous redemptions		e.	152, 269. 69
	-		
Total public debt expenditures_		9, 18	81, 774, 013. 87
Excess of public debt expenditures over public debt	receipts	31	16, 848, 229. 68
Public debt expenditures chargeable against ord			
ceipts		42	22, 393, 350. 00
Excess of public debt receipts over public debt expe	andituras		
exclusive of such expenditures chargeable against			
receipts	-	10	05, 545, 120, 32
Summary of general fund transactions, fiscal ye			
Summary of general fund transactions, fiscal ye	ur enueu e		00, 1021.
	Receipts.		Expenditures.
Ordinary receipts, including trust-fund receipts but excluding postal			
revenues.	\$5,584,517,04	5. 23	
revenues. Expenditures for current and capital outlays, including trust-fund expenditures, but excluding Postal Service paid from postal			
		4. 19	\$5,094,717,506:11
Public-debt receipts. Public-debt expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts. Other public-debt expenditures.			422, 393, 350. 00 8, 759, 380, 663. 87
Total expenditures from the general fund. Excess of receipts over expenditures.			172, 951, 309. 44
Grand total			14, 449, 442, 829. 42
General-fund balances:			
Balance per daily Treasury statement June 30,			57, 701, 682, 23
Add net excess of receipts over expenditures i		-	0.047.000.40
ports subsequently received			2, 245, 338. 10
		35	59, 947, 020. 33
Excess of receipts over expenditures (as above) fiscal	year 1921.	_ 17	72, 951, 309. 44
Balance in the Treasury June 30, 1921, as per staten			29 808 990 77
public debt of the United States Government		- UE	32, 898, 329. 77
¹ Counter entries.			

Postal Service.

[Exclusive of Post Office Department proper, which is included in "Civi	il Establishment."]				
Postal-revenue receipts Postal service paid from postal revenues 1	\$463, 491, 274. 70 463, 491, 274. 70				
United States notes (greenbacks).					
Issues to replace worn and mutilated notes	\$319, 324, 000. 00				
Worn and mutilated notes retired					
The redemptions during the year of the notes unfit for circulation necessitated the issue of a like amount thereof to maintain the outstanding aggregate of the notes as required by law.					
Gold reserve fund.					
Balance in reserve fund June 30, 1920	\$152, 979, 025, 63				
Balance in reserve fund June 30, 1921	152, 979, 025, 63				
The redemptions of notes for gold from the reserve fund during	ng the year were:				
United States notes, \$416,290.					
As the redeemed notes were exchanged each day for gold in	the general fund,				
the reserve was maintained at the fixed sum required by	y law, including				

\$2,979,025.63 tax on additional circulation received under act of May 30, 1908.

Trust funds held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledaed.

ure respectit	ery pieagea.	
Gold coin and bullion \$716, 532, 989 Silver dollars 201, 534, 213	Gold certificates out-	
Silver dollars, 1890 1, 576, 184	Less amount in the Treasury	
	Net	716, 532, 989
	Silver certificates out-	202, 578, 683
	Less amount in the	
	Net	201, 534, 213
	Treasury notes (1890) outstanding Less amount in the Treasury	1, 576, 184
	Net	1, 576, 184
Total 919, 643, 386	Total	919, 643, 386

¹ Exclusive of \$1,374,014.56 for 1920 additional compensation, other payments of \$144,387.34 on account of the Postal Service, and \$130,128,458.02 for deficiencies in the postal revenues paid from the general fund; grants from the Treasury of \$6,519,683.59 transferred to the civil-service retirement and disability fund; and \$26,015,215.53 paid from prior postal balances.

Gold fund, Federal Reserve Board.

Gold coin and bullion______\$1,537,856,895.45

Sinking fund.

The appropriation available during the fiscal year 1921 for the purposes of the sinking fund was \$256,230,010.66, of which expenditures were made amounting to \$254,844,576.50, resulting in the retirement of \$261,250,250 face amount of Victory notes. Further details as to purchases appear elsewhere in this report.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY JUNE 30, 1921.

The public debt of the United States at the close of the fiscal year 1921 is set forth in detail, as follows:

Interest-bearing debt:

nı	erest-bearing debt:				
	Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	\$118,	489,	900.00	
	Consols of 1930, 2 per cent	599,	724,	050.00	
	Panama Canal loan, 2 per cent	74,	901,	580.00	
	Panama Canal loan, 3 per cent	50,	000,	000.00	
	Postal savings bonds, 2½ per cent	11,	718,	240.00	
	Conversion bonds, 3 per cent	28,	894,	500.00	
	Certificates of indebtedness	2,699,	330,	450.00	
	Treasury (war) savings securities	694,	105,	410.37	
	First Liberty loan, 3½ per cent	1, 410,	074,	250.00	
	First Liberty loan converted, 4 per				
	cent	17,	982,	800.00	
	First Liberty loan converted 41 per				
	cent	520,	709,	600.00	
	First Liberty loan second converted,				
	4½ per cent	3,	492,	150.00	
	Second Liberty loan, 4 per cent	77,	870,	150.00	
	Second Liberty loan converted, 41				
	per cent	3, 238,	666,	400.00	
	Third Liberty loan, 44 per cent	3, 611,	560,	300.00	
	Fourth Liberty loan, 41 per cent				
	Victory Liberty loan, 33 and 43 per				
	cent	3, 913,	780,	350.00	
	Treasury notes, series A-1924	311,	191,	600,00	
	-				\$23, 737, 352, 080. 37
)e	bt on which interest has ceased:				
	Funded loan of 1891		20,	800.00	
	Loan of 1904		13,	050.00	
	Funded loan of 1907	_	380,	800.00	
	Loan of 1908–1918		376,	660.00	
	Refunding certificates	_	10,	350.00	
	Old debt	_	893,	960. 26	
	Certificates of indebtedness, ma-				
	tured	9,	244,	000.00	
					10, 939, 620, 26

Debt bearing no interest:		
United States notes (greenbacks),	\$193, 701, 990. 37	
less gold reserve	32, 204, 594. 00	
Bank notes, redemption account	53, 012, 50	
Fractional currency	1, 999, 310. 90	
Fractional currency	1,000,010.00	\$227, 958, 907. 77
	-	
Total interest and noninterest		
bearing debt, exclusive of certifi-		
cates and notes offset by coin and bullion (gross debt)		23 276 250 608 40
		20, 010, 200, 000. 10
Cash in the Treasury		
Reserve fund:	atements.	
Gold coin and bullion		\$152, 979, 025. 63
dold coin and bamones	ya.e. gan	
Trust funds:		710 F00 000 00
Gold coin and bullion		716, 532, 989. 00
Silver dollars		201, 534, 213. 00 1, 576, 184. 00
Silver dollars of 1890		1, 370, 104. 00
Total		919, 643, 386. 00
	=	
Gold fund, Federal Reserve Board:		1, 537, 856, 895, 45
Gold coin and bullion	=======================================	1, 001, 000, 000. 10
General fund:		
In Treasury offices—		
Gold	\$263, 015, 170. 02	
Standard silver dollars	10, 624, 648. 00	
United States notes	4, 031, 479. 00	
Federal reserve notes	4, 719, 921. 00	
Federal reserve bank notes	2, 422, 847. 50	
National-bank notes	248, 974. 50	
Subsidiary silver coin	9, 663, 502, 04	
Minor coin	2, 392, 673. 78	
Silver bullion (at cost)	56, 720, 406. 41	
Unclassified (unassorted currency, etc.)	3, 141, 005. 13	
Public debt paid, awaiting reim-	0, 111, 000. 10	
bursement	727, 446, 76	
Darsement		357, 708, 074. 14
In Federal reserve banks	43, 475, 862, 73	•
In transit	30, 083, 061. 41	#0 ##0 004 14
In angul denositaries		73, 558, 924. 14
In special depositaries— Account of sales of Treasury		
notes and certificates of in-		
debtedness		395, 738, 063, 16
In national-bank depositaries—		
To credit of Treasurer of the		
United States	8, 207, 647. 02	
To credit of other Government		
officers	16, 036, 064. 70	
In transit	2, 440, 380. 72	00 004 000 44
-		26, 684, 092. 44

G	eneral fund—Continued.		
	In treasury of Philippine Islands—		
	To credit of Treasurer of the		
	United States		\$7, 917, 707, 83
	In foreign depositaries—		
	To credit of Treasurer of the		
	United States	\$710, 262. 94	
	To credit of other Government		
	officers 1	51, 548, 267. 84	
	_		52, 258, 530. 78
	Deduct current lia-		913, 865, 392, 54
	bilities—		
	National - b a n k		
	note 5 per cent		
	fund \$18, 495, 044. 98		
	Less notes in		
	process of re-		
	demption 13, 490, 886. 48		
	10, 400, 000. 40	E 004 150 50	
	Treasurer's checks outstanding_	5, 004, 158. 50 298, 047. 10	
	Post Office Department balance	18, 769, 940, 53	
	Board of trustees, Postal Sav-	10, 109, 940, 93	
	ings System balance	4, 121, 544, 01	
	Balance to credit of postmas-	4, 121, 544. 01	
	ters, clerks of courts, disburs-		
	ing officers, etc	77, 659, 580, 48	
	Undistributed assets of insolvent	11, 000, 000. 40	
	national banks	1, 630, 871, 72	
	Deposits for—	1,000,011,12	
	Redemption of Federal re-		
	serve notes (5 per cent		
	fund, gold)	259, 178, 087, 04	
	Redemption of Federal re-	200, 110, 001, 04	
	serve bank notes (5 per		
	cent fund)	9, 442, 096, 55	
	Retirement of additional cir-	0, 112, 000, 00	
	culating notes, act of May		
	30, 1908	67, 560. 00	
	Miscellaneous redemption ac-	01,000.00	
	counts	4, 795, 176. 84	
	_		380, 967, 062. 77
	Balance in the Treasury June 30, 199	21. as per state.	
	ment of the public debt of the Uni	ted States Gov-	
	ment		532, 898, 329, 77
_			

¹ This amount has been largely reduced since the close of the fiscal year.

Comparison of receipts, fiscal years 1921 and 1920.

	1921	1920 ·	Increase, 1921.	Decrease, 1921.
Customs	\$308, 025, 102. 17	\$ 323, 536, 559. 25		\$15, 511, 45 7. 08
Income and profits taxes Miscellaneous	3, 228, 137, 673, 75 1, 351, 835, 935, 31	3, 956, 936, 003, 60 1, 442, 213, 241, 46		728, 798, 32 9. 85 90, 377, 30 6. 15 379, 700. 78
Sales of public lands	1, 351, 835, 935. 31 1, 530, 439. 42 1, 172, 705. 64 5, 676, 850. 61	1, 442, 213, 241, 46 1, 910, 140, 20 192, 782, 44 1, 671, 174, 00	\$979, 923, 20 4, 005, 676, 61	379, 700. 78
Profits on coinage, bullion deposits, etc	12, 610, 210. 05	12, 369, 612. 23	240, 597. 82	
banks	4, 799, 615. 73 37, 078, 988. 55	4, 468, 704. 85	330, 910, 88 37, 078, 988, 55	
Interest on loans to foreign Governments	18, 327, 306. 91	3, 751, 433. 43	14, 575, 873. 48	
sale of surplus property, War Department Principal payments on foreign	12, 701, 508. 93	485, 179. 87	12, 216, 329. 06	
Interest on public deposits	83, 678, 223, 38 5, 668, 852, 42	71, 045, 188. 47 16, 656, 276. 09	12,633,034.91	10, 987, 423. 67
Premium on converted and war-risk insurance	22, 051, 782. 65	10, 427, 122. 66	11, 624, 659. 99	
services of officers, etc Interest on loans to railroad	1, 173, 285. 63	1,096,077.24	77, 208. 39	9 970 979 98
companies	1 84, 000. 00 181, 598, 778. 78	2, 963, 873. 33 300, 285, 959. 76		2, 879, 873. 33 118, 687, 180. 98
Payment by German Govern- ment under terms of armistice Interest on advance payments	11, 154, 467. 22	3, 346, 675. 40	7, 807, 791. 82	
to contractors	667, 383. 05	2, 498, 022. 36		1, 830, 639. 31
Decrease of capital stock United States Grain Corporation	520, 266. 12 100, 000, 000. 00	1, 304. 61 350, 000, 000. 00	518, 961. 51	250, 000, 000. 00
From operations and disposal of properties, United States			200 210 22	
Housing Corporation	4, 240, 055. 17 561, 106. 29	3, 419, 235. 54 415, 349. 04	820, 819. 63 145, 757. 25	
Sale of explosive plant, Nitro, W. Va	700, 000. 00	1, 400, 000. 00		700, 000. 00
Forest Service, cooperative fund. Earnings of radio service	1, 946, 041. 18 666, 371. 84	2,044,592.13 641,584.90	24,786.94	98, 550. 98
Naval petroleum reserve lands, oil-leasing act. Past productions, oil-leasing act Future productions, oil-leasing	3, 117, 600, 00 5, 193, 548, 55		3, 117, 600. 00 5, 193, 548. 55	
act	1, 414, 567. 69		1, 414, 567. 69	
ment. Rent of public buildings (War). Navy hospital and clothing	344, 784. 23 935, 301. 39	527, 053. 71 295, 146. 56	640, 154. 83	182, 269. 4
funds, fines, forfeitures, etc Sales of ordnance materials,	2,474,577.79	942,099.42	1,532,478.37	1 000 004 04
etc. (War) Land fees Sales of war supplies, Navy	169, 049. 92 1, 753, 759. 83	1,233,013.96 1,609,351.29	144, 408. 54	1,063,964.04
Department	1,804,337.37 74,953.04 384,276.18 2,696,502.46	8, 986, 649, 41 3, 009, 737, 54 219, 320, 55 2, 605, 780, 80	164,955.63	7, 182, 312. 04 2, 934, 784. 50
Fees on letters patent		2,605,780.80	90, 721, 66	
tion fund	1,000,000.00 68,646.25	94, 376. 62	1,000,000.00	25, 730. 37
Oregon and California land	62,324.51	101, 213, 16	118 064 21	38, 888. 6
Proceeds of town sites, etc., Reclamation Service	363, 802. 04 32, 343. 93	245, 737. 73 77, 155. 19	118, 064. 31	44, 811. 20
Commerce collections. Forest-reserve fund. Immigrant fund.	305, 904, 84 2, 591, 297, 93 5, 767, 893, 69 912, 601, 16	234, 868, 81 4, 871, 877, 84 2, 919, 245, 55 491, 538, 50	71,036.03 2,848,648.14 421,062.66	2,280,579.91
Naturalization fees	912,601.16		421,062.66	section 210 of the

¹ Exclusive of \$4,369,607.49 interest received on account of loans to railroads under section 210 of the transportation act of 1920, and \$26,415,163.88 interest collected under the provisions of the Federal-control act of Mar. 21, 1918, which amounts were credited, respectively, to the revolving funds, "Loans to railroads" and "Federal control of transportation systems."

	1921	1920	Increase, 1921.	Decrease, 1921.
Proceeds of seal and fox skins Alaska fund. Judicial fees, fines, penalties	174, 329, 90	\$1, 241, 648. 25 213, 121. 83		\$216, 761. 4 38, 791. 9
etc Surplus postal revenues, prior	4, 382, 676, 51	3,077,945.57	\$1,304,730.94	
years		300,000.00		300,000.00
Estimated increased postage. Sales of Government property Rent of public buildings	356, 550. 78	300,000.00 4,913,000.00 12,647,092.24		4,913,000.00 12,290,541.40
grounds, etc	1,083,000,85	429 751 42	653, 249, 43	
Sales of lands and buildings Sales to Indians	1,083,000.85 246,260.00 383,246.87	429,751.42 347,986.96 226,362.65	000, 210. 10	101,726.96
Franchise tax (surplus earn-	-	226, 362, 65	156, 884. 22	
ings of Federal reserve banks District of Columbia, genera), 60,724,742,27	2,703,893.63	58,020,848.64	
receipts	14,439,985,93	11, 446, 050. 58	2,993,935.35	
and harbor improvements Reimbursements on account of expenditures made for	3,774,947.68	2, 428, 920. 65	1, 346, 027. 03	
Indian tribes	33, 729, 48	77, 077. 70		43, 348. 22
Assessments on Federal re serve banks, for salaries, etc.	4,819,339.72	3, 229, 366. 98	1,589,972.74	
Assessments on national banks for expenses of examiners	1, 583, 037, 11	1, 181, 196, 05	401, 841. 06	
Liquidation of capital stock Federal land banks	,			
Discount on bonds, notes, and		610, 299. 00	344, 536. 00	
certificates purchased Interest on farm loan bonds	10,675,194.55	66, 461, 707. 27 6, 159, 825. 00 4, 634, 959. 30	2 146 250 00	55, 786, 512. 72
Miscellaneous	8, 306, 075, 00 6, 690, 105, 51 11, 914, 361, 32	4, 634, 959. 30	2, 146, 250, 00 2, 055, 146, 21	
Panama Canal tolls, etc	. 11, 914, 361, 32	9,039,670,95	2,874,690.37	
TRUST FUNDS.				
Department of State: Miscellaneous trust funds. War Department:	. 335, 211. 57	10, 971. 93	324, 239, 64	
Army deposit funds	. 158, 248, 70	1,634,119.85		1, 475, 871. 15
Soldiers' Home perma- nent fund	. 821, 009, 01	408, 576. 66	412, 432. 35	
Preservation of birthplace of Abraham Lincoln Navy Department:	2,040.00	2,040.00		
Navy deposit fund	98, 986, 40	62, 065, 19	36, 921, 21	
Marine Corps deposit fund Navy pension fund	. 102, 689. 37 2, 863. 53	78, 140, 67 1, 993, 52	24, 548. 70 870. 01	
Interior Department:			070.01	
Proceeds of Indian lands Indian moneys, proceeds	, ,	2, 416, 492. 24	***************************************	1,096,975.42
of labor	20, 443, 157, 66	24, 633, 828, 12 813, 152, 76	96,148.51	4, 190, 670. 46
Personal funds of patients, St. Elizabeths Hospital.	210 934 26	236, 806, 73		25, 872. 47
Pension money, St. Eliza- beths Hospital	74, 075. 27	67, 607. 77	6 467 50	wo, 01 m. 11
Miscellaneous trust fund	17,010.21	01,001.11	6, 467. 50	*****************
deposits. Washington redemption	. 826, 234. 80	674, 542. 12	151, 692. 68	
fund. Police and firemen's relief	148, 826. 20	199, 945. 20		51, 119. 00
rund	161, 168. 67	166, 325. 98		5, 157. 31
Other trust funds Teachers' retirement fund	26, 253. 68	27, 945. 82	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,692.14
deductions	192,847.75	•••••••••	192,847.75	
Deduct-	5, 585, 475, 693. 85	6,705,044,690.09	194, 972, 846. 79	1,314,541,843.03
Moneys covered by war-				
rant in year subsequent to the deposit thereof	1, 105, 240. 83	1,735,493.29		630, 252. 46
.4.7.2	5,584,370,453.02	6,703,309,196.80	194, 972, 846. 79	1,313,911,590.57
Add— Moneys received in fiscal		,,, 200.00	202,012,020.10	2,020,021,000.07
year but not covered by				
Warrant not covered by	140 200 01			
warrantTotal ordinary receipts	146, 592. 21 5, 584, 517, 045. 23	1, 105, 240. 83 6, 704, 414, 437. 63	194, 972, 846. 79	958, 648. 62

	1921	1920	Increase, 1921.	Decrease, 1921.
Public debt: First Liberty loan Second Liberty loan. Third Liberty loan. Fourth Liberty loan. Victory Liberty loan Treasury notes. Certificates of indebtedness. Treasury (war) savings securities. Postal savings bonds. Bank-note fund		1 \$230.00 1 920.00 498, 492.50 5,078,726.00 1,027,542,058.23 14,728,725,968.53 73,240,467.03 189,400.00 17,071,987.50	\$230.00 920.00 311,191,600.00 23,114,957.50	\$498, 492. 50 5, 080, 939. 00 1, 027, 554, 788. 23 6, 241, 761, 018. 53 46, 822, 114. 84 10, 520. 00
Total public debt receipts. Total receipts, exclusive of postal. Postal revenues Total receipts, including postal.	14, 449, 442, 829, 42 463, 491, 274, 70	15, 852, 345, 949. 79 22, 556, 760, 387. 42 437, 150, 212. 33 22, 993, 910, 599. 75	334, 307, 707. 50 529, 280, 554. 29 26, 341, 062. 37 555, 621, 616. 66	7, 321, 727, 873. 10 8, 636, 598, 112. 29 8, 636, 598, 112. 29

¹ Counter entries.

Comparison of disbursements, fiscal years 1921 and 1920.

	1921	1920	Increase, 1921.	Decrease, 1921.
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.				
Legislative:				
Senate	\$2, 470, 110. 61	\$2, 587, 742. 45		\$117, 631. 84
House of Representatives	6, 618, 808. 00	7, 059, 051. 93		440, 243. 93
Legislative, miscellaneous Public Printer.	106, 307. 27 8, 316, 080. 91	222, 937. 77 8, 918, 954. 07		116, 630. 50 602, 873. 16
Library of Congress	886, 625. 78	877, 159, 04	\$9, 466, 74	002, 013. 10
Botanic Garden	82, 933. 65	73, 862. 44	9, 071. 21	
Total legislative	18, 480, 866. 22	19, 739, 707. 70	18, 537. 95	1, 277, 379. 43
Executive proper:				
Salaries and expenses	221, 495. 79	239, 356. 33		17, 860. 54
Relief, etc., American	,	· ·		
citizens in Europe	9, 147. 74	1 5, 466. 80	14, 614. 54	01 500 00 00
European food relief Salaries and expenses,	1, 658, 829. 74	93, 236, 117. 80		91, 577, 288. 06
Anthracite Coal Com-				
mission	28, 195. 44		28, 195. 44	
United States Tariff Com-	014 000 88	000 004 00	40,004,00	
mission	311, 629. 55	269, 394. 89	42, 234. 66	
West Indian Islands	343, 440, 00	200, 000, 00	143, 440. 00	
National security and de-	,	<i>'</i>	,	
fense, executive	14, 303. 90	1 23, 298. 38	37, 602. 28	8, 379, 79
Bureau of Efficiency Civil Service Commission	144, 528. 13 659, 088. 14	152, 907. 92 554, 453. 63	104, 634, 51	8, 319. 19
War Trade Board	1 1, 121, 701, 03	1 273, 875, 82	104, 004. 01	847, 825, 21
War Industries Board	1, 963. 75	16, 669. 66		14, 705. 91
Committee on Public In-	04 #00 #0	1000 001 000	410 005 00	
formation	64, 523, 52 462, 235, 74	1 351, 711. 76 803, 945, 08	416, 235. 28	341, 709. 34
Wheat guaranty fund	402, 200. 74	350, 000, 000, 00		350, 000, 000, 00
Bituminous Coal Commis-		, ,		, , ,
sion	1 4, 053. 72	21, 258. 66		25, 312. 38
Total executive proper	2, 793, 626. 69	444, 839, 751. 21	786, 956. 71	442, 833, 081. 23
i=				

¹ Excess of repayments.

Note.—The term "Disbursements" as used in these tables is on the basis of warrants issued (net) and includes unexpended balances to the credit of disbursing officers at the end of the year, but not expenditures under such unexpended balances at the beginning of the year.

Comparison of disbursements, fiscal years 1921 and 1920-Continued.

	1921	1920	Increase, 1921.	Decrease, 1921.
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT—contd.				:
Department of State: Salaries and expenses	\$1, 313, 265. 94	\$1, 417, 142. 61		\$103, 876. 67
Foreign intercourse— Diplomatic salaries Consular salaries	1, 329, 126, 01 2, 201, 137, 61	1, 389, 459. 79 2, 382, 926. 36		60, 333. 78 181, 788. 75
Contingent expenses of foreign missions	967, 353. 41	1, 648, 211. 58		680, 858, 17
Post allowances Contingencies of con- sulates	431, 219. 18 695, 126. 86	569, 633. 31 932, 436. 30		138, 414. 13 237, 309. 44
Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and				
Consular Service Transportation of dip- lomatic and consular	252, 615. 98	1, 350, 666. 49		1, 098, 050. 51
International Union of	357, 145. 25	187, 846, 42		
Relief of American citizens in Mexico and	100, 000. 00	100, 000. 00		
Germany Representation of in-	1 5, 445. 17	83, 389. 80		88, 834. 97
terests of foreign Gov- ernments Relief of American sea-	2, 003, 77	1 6, 621. 00	8, 624. 77	
Payment to Panama	208, 184, 46 250, 000, 00	177, 278. 74 250, 000. 00	30, 905. 72	
National security and defense	1 37, 419. 37 397, 155. 64	2, 698, 516. 97 404, 562. 79		7, 407, 15
Trust funds	62, 421. 70	4, 838. 35	57, 583. 35	
State	8, 523, 891. 27	13, 590, 288. 51	266, 412. 67	5, 332, 809. 91
Treasury Department: Salaries, Secretary's office and divisions thereof Contingent fund for Sec-	1, 653, 141. 83	1, 564, 355. 97		
International High Com-	11. 86	5, 235. 42 22, 982. 43		5, 235. 42 22, 970. 57
department	946, 390. 82	869, 096. 91		
Customs Service—	821. 27	43, 922. 05		43, 100. 78
Collecting customs revenues Refunding excess of	10, 813, 748. 57	10, 023, 315. 74	790, 432. 83	
Debentures or draw-	12, 522, 339. 74	7, 332, 629. 50	5, 189, 710. 24	
Compensation in lieu	10, 948, 364, 23	19, 835, 252. 63	1 077 00	
of moieties	9, 536. 42 38, 199. 46	8, 460. 60 57, 605. 39		19, 405. 93
Expenses of collecting Refunds and reliefs	33, 138, 636, 45 30, 503, 919, 08	27, 367, 040. 12 18, 654, 341. 32	5, 771, 596. 33 11, 849, 577. 76	6 001 00
Miscellaneous Enforcement of nar- cotic and national	13, 942. 67	20, 224. 56		6, 281. 89
prohibition acts Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes	6, 819, 486, 23 358, 184, 42	2, 065, 603. 38 301, 082, 64		
Accounting offices	3, 407, 596, 08	3, 171, 624, 62	235, 971. 46 .	
Miscellaneous offices Public Health Service	1, 838, 774, 20 17, 812, 997, 31 952, 307, 69	1, 989, 771. 68 21, 415, 757, 03		150, 997. 48 3, 602, 759. 72
Epidemic diseases		21, 415, 757. 03 495, 792. 75		
1 Excess of repayments.	00, 401, 011. 31		00,401,011.01 .	

Excess of repayments.

Note.—The term "Disbursements" as used in these tables is on the basis of warrants issued (net) and includes unexpended balances to the credit of disbursing officers at the end of the year, but not expenditures under such unexpended balances at the beginning of the year.

Comparison of disoursements, fiscal years 1921 and 1920—Continued.				
	1921	1920	Increase, 1921.	Decrease, 1921.
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT—contd.				
Treasury Department-Contd.				
War Risk Insurance 1— Salaries and expenses	\$9, 553, 867. 07	\$15, 472, 890. 11 521, 790. 82		\$5,919,023.04 521,790.82
Losses	127, 416, 407. 31	103, 278, 296. 60	\$24, 138, 110. 71	021, 150. 02
Military and naval family allowance	14, 855, 449, 26	30, 594, 051. 37	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	15, 738, 602. 11
Military and naval insurance	75, 852, 541. 96	² 85, 090, 030. 27	160, 942, 572, 23	
National security and defense	2 9, 811. 65	2 32, 262, 21	22, 450. 56	
Medical and hospital	4, 989, 765. 46		4, 989, 765. 46	
Government life insurance fund—	,,,,,,,,,		, ,	
Investments Current expenses	20,558,946.94 2,526,624.08	10,132,489.10 49,915.03	10,426,457.84 2,476,709.05	
Federal Farm Loan Board— Salaries and expenses	208, 416, 75	196, 046, 01	12, 370, 74	
Engraving and printing Paper, etc., for United	5, 572, 770. 76	5, 779, 500. 57		206, 729, 81
States securities Preparation and issue of	665, 710. 37	690, 712. 35		25, 001. 98
Federal reserve notes Expenses of loans	658, 605. 75 14, 034, 731. 52 72, 032. 20	92, 261, 08 22, 122, 776, 85 25, 479, 63	566, 344. 67	8,088,045.33
Charges on bullion sold Loss on silver dollars	72, 032, 20	25, 479. 63	46, 552, 57	
melted or broken up Coast Guard	12, 805, 403. 07	10, 324, 940. 34	2, 480, 462. 73	
Independent Treasury Mints and assay offices	338, 131. 27 1, 489, 619. 11	10, 324, 940. 34 635, 326. 64 1, 545, 234. 77		297, 195, 3 7 55, 615, 66
Public buildings— Sites, construction, and				
equipment	8, 134, 344, 62 7, 730, 920, 95	6, 918, 375. 13 7, 108, 693. 04	1, 215, 969. 49 622, 227. 91	
Salaries and expenses, national-bank examiners	1, 609, 211. 80	1, 339, 669. 41	269, 542. 39	
National security and de- fense	² 1, 025, 509, 44	2 295, 714. 87		729, 764. 57
Increase of compensation Miscellaneous items Special funds—	14, 154, 309, 10 933, 014, 46	12, 215, 722, 78 452, 281, 58	1, 938, 586, 32 480, 732, 88	
Philippine special funds Porto Rico special funds	2, 014, 760. 51 1, 919, 029. 78	856, 380, 07 286, 503, 53	1, 158, 380, 44 1, 632, 526, 25	
Securities trust fund	² 2, 021, 541. 62	² 13, 447. 03	1,002,020.20	2,008,094.59
Total Treasury Department	492, 253, 997. 09	260, 451, 947. 17	278, 129, 553. 39	46, 327, 503. 47
War Department: Salaries and expenses	2 496 900 97	2 541 022 92		54 121 06
Additional employees Public buildings and	2, 486, 890, 87 2, 888, 168, 40	2, 541, 022, 83 3, 960, 223, 77		54, 131, 96 1, 072, 055, 37
grounds	897, 598. 77 1, 123, 032. 28	681, 565. 72 1, 551, 457. 20	216, 033. 05	428, 424, 92
Total War Department	7, 395, 690. 32	8, 734, 269. 52	216, 033. 05	1, 554, 612. 25
Navy Department:				
Salaries and expenses Additional employees	1, 348, 134, 29 1, 389, 624, 94	939, 970. 35 1, 000, 454. 41	408, 163, 94 389, 170, 53	
Temporary office buildings. Increase of compensation	56, 444. 63 797, 632. 71	208, 222. 08 648, 505. 23	149, 127, 48	151,777.45
Total Navy Department.	3, 591, 836, 57	2, 797, 152. 07	946, 461. 95	151,777.45
Interior Department:				
Salaries and expenses, office of Secretary	1,008,856.88	1, 111, 137, 12 673, 251, 40	19 405 49	102, 280. 24
General Land Office Public Lands Service National security and	1,008,856.88 685,746.83 2,533,165.98	3,049,492.10	12, 495. 43	516, 326. 12
National security and defense	593. 09 292, 647. 16	55, 921, 29 300, 975, 13		55,328.20 8,327.97
Pension Office	1, 260, 905. 68	300, 975, 13 1, 277, 559, 32		16, 653. 64

¹ Exclusive of allotments of pay.

NOTE.—The term "Disbursements" as used in these tables is on the basis of warrants issued (net) and includes unexpended balances to the credit of disbursing officers at the end of the year, but not expendifures under such unexpended balances at the beginning of the year.

² Excess of repayments.

	1921	1920	Increase, 1921.	Decrease, 1921.
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT-contd.				
Interior Department—Contd.				
Patent Office Bureau of Education	\$1,669,385.70 487,410.21	\$1,643,383.75 496,569.60	\$26,001.95	\$9,159.39
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00		
Geological Survey Bureau of Mines	1,623,156.18 3,632,661.43	1,442,446.04 2,490,382.03	180, 710. 14	
Office of Superintendent of Capitol Building and Grounds.	3,632,661.43	2,490,382.03	1, 142, 279. 40	
Grounds	705, 384. 42	895, 237. 48		189, 853. 06
National parks. Territorial governments. St. Elizabeths Hospital.	1,099,117.18	977, 549. 34	121, 567, 84	
St. Elizabeths Hospital	103, 862. 34 1, 150, 698. 53 401, 593. 87	28, 472, 37 1, 085, 952, 72 345, 201, 29	75, 389, 97 64, 745, 81 56, 392, 58	
Other beneficiaries Construction, etc., of rail- roads in Alaska.	401, 593. 87	345, 201. 29	56, 392. 58	
roads in Alaska	9, 560, 868. 11	6, 240, 053, 20	3, 320, 814. 91	
Increase of compensation Miscellaneous items	2, 266, 726. 68 366, 574. 77	2,086,548.36 346,697.20	180, 178. 32 19, 877. 57	
Special funds—	300, 374. 77	540,097.20	19,011.01	
Reclamation fund Revenues of national	5, 950, 300. 54	764, 538, 02	5, 185, 762. 52	
parks and Hot Springs, Ark Deposits for surveying	82,758.81	23, 308. 12	59,450.69	
Deposits for surveying public lands. Public schools, Alaska	66,033.22	128, 362. 16		62,328.94
Iuna	73,312.51	48, 592. 13	24,720.38	
Civil Service retirement fund—		,		
Investment Other	8,000,000.00 3 100 000 00		8,000,000.00 3,100,000.00	
Miscellaneous trust funds	3, 100, 000. 00 183, 163. 27	187,865.06		4,701.79
Total Interior Depart- ment	48,804,923.39	28, 199, 495. 23	21,570,387.51	964,959.35
Post Office Department: Salaries and expenses Deficiency in postal reve-	1,968,552.02	1,869,651.83	98,900.19	
nues	130, 128, 458. 02	114,854.21	130,013,603.81	
Increase of compensation Miscellaneous items	345, 315. 77 227, 648. 67	320, 886. 80 375, 077. 97	24, 428. 97	147, 429. 30
Additional compensation, Postal Service	1,374,014.56			34,324,385.44
Total Post Office De-				
partment	134,643,989.04	38, 378, 870. 81	130, 136, 932. 97	34,471,814.74
Federal control of telegraph and telephone systems	1,195,708.79	12,018,557.68		10,822,848.89
Department of Agriculture:				
Salaries and miscellaneous	7,034,708.00 4,050,922.16	6,802,667.03 3,614,947.83	232,040.97 435,974.33	
Animal Industry, expenses. Meat inspection, Animal	4,000,922.16	3,014,947.83	435,974.33	
Industry	3,653,315.06	3,753,943.41		100,628.35
Entomology, expenses	1,953,124.68	1 194 978 60	1,953,124.68 7,422.28 73,349.56	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Soils, expenses	440, 257. 79	366,917.23	73,340.56	
Markets, expenses	1,869,222.34	1,868,541.18	681.16	001 000 10
Purchase of seeds	2,241,398.22	2,002,460.62		261, 062. 40 112, 589. 61
Biological Survey, expenses.	1,933,124.03 1,202,490.88 440,257.79 1,869,222.34 2,241,398.22 236,346.57 741,053.22 194.616.76	649, 680. 20	1,953,124.68 7,422.28 73,349.56 681.16	
Farmers' seed-grain loans. Entomology, expenses. Soils, expenses. Markets, expenses. Plant Industry, expenses. Purchase of seeds. Biological Survey, expenses. Crop Estimates, expenses. Procuring, etc., nitrate of	194, 616. 76	223, 136. 96		28, 520. 20
soda	9, 155, 873. 62 403, 835. 35	1 5, 085, 659, 49	14, 241, 533. 11 1, 743. 83	
Public Roads, expenses Stimulating agriculture	403, S35, 35	402, 091. 52	1,743.83	
tion of products	6, 872. 35	1, 199, 286. 09		1, 192, 413. 74
Office of Farm Manage-	· ·			,
Forest Service	4, 892, 006, 77		95, 577. 40	1,662,908,62
and facilitating distribu- tion of products Office of Farm Manage- ment Forest Service	6, 872. 35 (294, 410. 85 4, 892, 006. 77	198, 833. 45	95, 577. 40	

¹ Excess of repayments.

Note.—The term "Disbursements" as used in these tables is on the basis of warrants issued (net) and includes unexpended balances to the credit of disbursing officers at the end of the year, but not expenditures under such unexpended balances at the beginning of the year.

Comparison of disb			1	1
İ	1921	1920	Increase, 1921.	Decrease, 1921.
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT—contd.				
Department of Agriculture—				
Continued. Acquisition of lands for pro-				
tection of watersheds, navigable streams	\$1, 179, 472. 82	\$663, 271. 43	\$516, 201. 39	
Cooperative construction,	62, 498, 203. 00	24, 555, 179. 83	37, 943, 023. 17	
rural post roads, etc National security and de-			01, 510, 020. 11	0110 DOF 71
Federal Horticultural	1 136. 45	119, 229. 30		\$119, 365. 78
BoardBureau of Chemistry	649, 420. 72 913, 637. 92	595, 084. 50 893, 745. 66	54, 336, 22 19, 892, 26	
States Relations Service, expenses				
Cooperative extension work	3, 112, 941. 70 5, 031, 577. 73	3, 057, 075. 57 4, 471, 593. 71 1, 512, 657. 06 2, 812, 614. 59 1, 635, 903. 65	55, 866, 13 559, 984, 02	
Weather Bureau, expenses. Increase of compensation	1, 532, 492. 10 3, 012, 856. 60 2, 197, 977. 24	2, 812, 614, 59	19, 835. 04 200, 242. 01	
Cooperative work, Forest Service	2, 197, 977. 24	1, 635, 903. 65	562, 073. 59	
Enforcement of insecticide	108, 047. 63	84, 570. 58	23, 477. 05	
Preventing spread of Euro- pean corn borer.		01,010.03		
Special funds— .	375, 954. 07		375, 954. 07	
Payments to States and Territories from				
National Forests fund.	1, 180, 063, 13	1, 069, 886. 88	110, 176. 25	
Roads and trails for	363, 433. 08		220, 270, 20	102, 394. 98
States Miscellaneous special	· ·	,		
funds	73, 391. 17	78, 749. 67		5, 358. 50
Total Department of Agriculture	120, 599, 697. 08	66,611,066.69	57, 573, 872. 54	3, 585, 242. 18
epartment of Commerce:				
Salaries and expenses	355, 190. 56	375, 495. 14		20, 304. 58 101, 829. 24
Bureau of Standards Census Office.	355, 190. 56 1, 634, 649. 52 6, 257, 455. 53	375, 495, 14 1, 736, 478, 76 13, 667, 102, 58		7, 409, 647. 08
Census Office. Foreign and Domestic Commerce.		860, 273. 94		9,696.71
Coast and Geodetic Survey.	850, 577. 23 1, 925, 361. 92 9, 719, 309. 48 1, 233, 278. 92	1,820,607.18 8,896,988.95	104, 754. 74 822, 320. 53	
Lighthouse Establishment. Bureau of Fisheries	9, 719, 309, 48	1,354,342,31		121, 063. 39
Bureau of Navigation National security and	316, 760. 58	257, 587. 30	59, 173. 28	
defense	12,086.30 2,519,707.52	3, 563, 705. 59	306, 620. 36	3, 551, 619. 29
Increase of compensation Fish hatcheries	91, 182, 12	2, 213, 087. 16 38, 200. 29	52, 981. 83	
Steamboat-Inspection Service	968, 636, 58	969, 643. 68		1,007.10
Miscellaneous items	8, 392. 79	11,533.04		3, 140. 25
Total Department of	25, 892, 589. 05	35, 765, 045, 92	1,345,850.74	11, 218, 307. 61
Commerce	23, 092, 309. 03	30, 700, 040, 92	1,313,330.71	11, 210, 001. 01
Department of Labor: Salaries and expenses	391, 357. 08	400, 080. 70		8,723.62 44,605.13
Bureau of Labor Statistics. Bureau of Naturalization	391, 357, 08 257, 144, 12 668, 668, 71	400, 080. 70 301, 749. 25 611, 323. 82	57 344 80	44, 605. 13
Bureau of Immigration		266, 732. 41	57, 344, 89 844, 289, 40 395, 540, 12 175, 846, 11	
Regulating immigration	2,926,434.11	2,530,893.99	395, 540, 12	
Immigrant stations. Children's Bureau. Employment service	2, 926, 434. 11 310, 846. 11 254, 677. 04	266, 732, 41 2, 530, 893, 99 135, 000, 00 266, 358, 27	170,010.11	11,681.28 157,824.98
Employment service National security and de-	232, 660. 04	390, 485. 02		
fense	60, 944. 38	144, 023. 89		83, 079. 51
THEIR SELVICE	1 326. 15	290, 130. 24		290, 456. 39 189, 993. 25
War labor administration Increase of compensation	378. 02 616, 655. 95	190, 371, 27 518, 415, 57	98, 240. 38	109, 990. 20
Miscellaneous	210, 395. 66	518, 415. 57 79, 666. 72	130, 728. 94	
Total Department of La-	7 040 050 00	6 105 001 15	1 701 000 04	786, 364. 11
bor	7, 040, 856. 88	6, 125, 231. 15	1,701,989.84	100, 504. 11

¹ Excess of repayments.

Note.—The term "Disbursements" as used in these tables is on the basis of warrants issued (net) and includes unexpended balances to the credit of disbursing officers at the end of the year, but not expenditures under such unexpended balances at the beginning of the year.

	1921	1920	Increase, 1921.	Decrease, 1921.
IVIL ESTABLISHMENT—contd.				
epartment of Justice:				
Salaries and expenses	\$1,034,439.04	\$1,058,250.93		\$23, 811. 89
Salaries of justices, assistant attorneys, etc	4,050,527.23	3, 365, 206. 95	\$685, 320. 28	
Court of Claims	84, 498. 62	78, 143. 02	6, 355. 60	
National security and de-	1 5, 526. 45	38, 325. 82		43, 852. 27
Salaries, fees, etc., of mar-				30,002.20
shals	2, 184, 726, 74 1, 131, 436, 25	2, 216, 195. 85 1, 176, 202. 12		31, 469. 11
Fees of witnesses	1, 131, 430. 25	1, 170, 202. 12		44, 765. 87
attornevs	851, 901. 32	886, 500. 60		34, 599. 28
Fees of clerks.	1,219,765.47 1,897.11	1, 229, 347. 15 124, 604. 89		9, 581. 68
Fees of commissioners	331, 451. 31	280, 850. 20	50,601.11	122,707.78
Support of prisoners	953, 425. 88 231, 849. 54	280, 850. 20 1, 431, 777. 82		478, 351. 94
Pay of bailitfs	231, 849. 54	231, 493, 06	356. 48	
United States courts	612, 676. 72	556, 822. 03	55, 854. 69	
Detection and prosecution	2,320,732.87	9 691 574 64		360, 841. 77
of crimes	1, 458, 620. 79	2, 681, 574, 64 2, 141, 156, 97		682, 536. 18
Increase of compensation	1, 458, 620. 79 778, 755. 81 406, 272. 28	2, 141, 156. 97 762, 752. 88 408, 040. 70	16, 002. 93	1,768.42
Miscellaneous items	406, 272. 28	408, 040. 70		1,708.42
Total Department of Jus-		40.000.000		
tice	17, 647, 450. 53	18,667,245.63	814, 491. 09	1, 834, 286. 19
dependent bureaus and offi-				
ces: Interstate Commerce Com-				
mission	6, 097, 061. 30	5, 847, 961. 96	249, 099. 34	
Federal control of trans-	, .,	, , , ,		
portation systems, and transportation act, 1920.	739, 019, 362. 64	1, 038, 614, 901. 18		299, 595, 538. 54
Smithsonian Institution	282, 101. 02	269, 712. 77 407, 209. 73	12, 388. 25	
National Museum Rock Creek Parkway Com-	413, 999. 44	407, 209. 73	6, 789. 71	
mission	140, 619, 56	231, 059, 22		90, 439, 66
Zoological Park	200, 407. 81	120, 094. 94	80, 312. 87	
Salaries, etc., Federal Re-	4, 493, 633. 34	2, 608, 384. 26	1, 885, 249. 08	
Council of National Defense	66, 636. 05	107, 758, 20		41, 122. 15
War Finance Corporation Board of Mediation and		150, 000, 000. 00	*******	150, 000, 000. 00
Conciliation	20, 945. 97	26, 116. 85		5, 170. 88
Advisory Committee for	104 000 50	000 000 11		4" 00" "O
Aeronautics. United States Employees'	184, 600. 52	229, 886. 11		45, 285, 59
Compensation Commis-	0 800 001 00	0.000.004.0#	000 800 04	
Board for Vocational Edu-	2, 529, 334. 29	2, 239, 801. 95	289, 532. 34	
cation	104, 672, 029. 43	34, 984, 423. 90	69, 687, 605. 53	
United States Shipping Board—				
Salaries and expenses	365, 977. 55	462, 911. 10		96, 933, 55
Emergency shipping fund	92, 563, 969. 57	467, 238, 136. 59		374, 674, 167. 02
National security and				
Food and Fuel Adminis-	1 43, 163. 24	1, 393, 501. 66		1, 436, 664. 90
trations—				
Salaries and expenses	21, 701. 65	120, 127. 41		98, 425, 76
National security and defense	1 271, 077. 60	1 1, 753, 986, 52	1, 482, 908, 92	
United States Housing			1	
Interdepartmental Social	1, 322, 237. 63	1 2, 038, 712. 77	3, 360, 950. 40	
Hygiene Board	932, 609, 70	1, 791, 071. 03		858, 461. 33
Federal Trade Commission.	1, 010, 327, 37	1, 021, 653, 58		11, 326, 21
State, War, and Navy De- partment Buildings	2, 204, 713, 55	9 403 469 33		278, 748. 7

¹ Excess of repayments.

Note.—The term "Disbursements" as used in these tables is on the basis of warrants issued (net) and includes unexpended balances to the credit of disbursing officers at the end of the year, but not expenditures under such unexpended balances at the beginning of the year.

	1921	1920	Increase, 1921.	Decrease, 1921.
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT—contd. Independent bureaus and offices—Continued.				
United States Pilgrim Ter- centenary Commission Other independent offices	\$242, 645, 70 420, 788, 61	\$142, 052. 47	\$242, 645. 70 278, 736. 14	
Total independent bu- reaus and offices	956, 891, 461. 86	1, 706, 547, 527. 95	77, 576, 218. 28	\$827, 232, 284. 37
District of Columbia: Salaries and expenses	20, 877, 085. 79	18, 547, 698. 98	2, 329, 386. 81	
Special funds— Water department Washington Aqueduct.	846, \$32. 35 186, 260. 08	710, 488, 48 149, 499, 86	136, 343. 87 36, 760. 22	
Miscellaneous special funds	8, 873. 67	9, 403. 21		529. 54
Miscellaneous trust- fund deposits Washington redemp-	798, 484. 91	644, 771. 98	153, 712. 93	
tion fund Police and firemen's	156, 733. 29	194, 721. 37	22, 437. 77	37, 988. 08
relief fund	169, 581. 69	147, 143. 92		
Investment Other Other trust funds	160, 000. 00 26, 393. 92 12, 013. 84	9, 693. 97	160, 000, 00 26, 393, 92 2, 319, 87	
Total District of Co- lumbia.	23, 242, 259. 54	20, 413, 421. 77	2, 867, 355. 39	38, 517. 6
Total civil establishment	11, 868, 398, 844. 32	12, 682, 879, 579. 01	573, 951, 054. 08	1, 388, 431, 788. 7
WAR DEPARTMENT.				
Military Establishment.				
Quartermaster Corps	² 111, 874, 070. 32 424, 357, 422. 05 6, 826, 589. 94 91, 914, 274. 32	326, 450, 587, 50 348, 206, 924, 10 9, 332, 837, 04 286, 506, 697, 68	76, 150, 497. 95	2, 506, 247. 10 194, 592, 423. 30
Engineer Department Chemical Warfare Service	1, 873, 592, 57	43, 304, 345. 72 622, 895. 87	1, 250, 696. 70	76, 843, 089. 5
Signal Service. Aviation Military Academy.	7, 011, 518. 70 30, 913, 798. 28 1, 410, 967. 17 728, 132. 17 7, 970, 815. 42	8, 035, 732. 05 2 24, 356, 590. 23 1, 971, 370. 05 991, 295. 09 1, 675, 918. 61 767, 574. 65	55, 270, 388. 51	560, 402. 88 263, 162. 92
Military posts. National Guard Vocational training of soldiers.	7, 970, 815. 42 3, 855, 419. 08	1, 675, 918. 61 767, 574. 65	6, 294, 896, 81 3, 087, 844, 43	200, 102. 32
Civilian military training camps	27, 187. 25	172, 007. 59		144, 820. 34
military service	769, 385. 31 15, 985, 116. 24 1, 141, 333, 95	2, 877, 482. 21 16, 067, 158. 45 1, 165, 418. 81		2, 108, 096. 96 82, 042. 2 24, 084. 86
Army account of advances Panama Canal, fortifications,	1, 141, 333. 95 20, 603, 527. 39 2, 088, 007. 06		20, 603, 527. 39	1, 345, 585. 70
Total Military Estab-			162, 657, 851. 79	717, 818, 827. 0
lishment National cemeteries	12, 401, 966. 67 189, 776. 80	2, 840, 840, 96	9, 561, 125. 71	111,010,021.00
National parks. National homes for disabled soldiers.	189, 776. 80 5, 347, 136. 99	150, 217. 48 4, 996, 881. 19	39, 559, 32 350, 255, 80	
State homes for disabled sol- diers. Medical and hospital services	966, 341, 66	1, 094, 584. 44	4, 570, 000, 00	128, 242. 78
1 Exclusive of purchase of obli		Governments and		oan bonds, hereto

¹ Exclusive of purchase of obligations of foreign Governments and purchase of farm-loan bonds, hereto-fore classed as "special."

² Excess of repayments.

Note.—The term "Disbursements" as used in these tables is on the basis of warrants issued (net) and includes unexpended balances to the credit of disbursing officers at the end of the year, but not expenditures under such unexpended balances at the beginning of the year.

³ Includes payment of allotments by Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

	1921	1920	Increase, 1921.	Decrease, 1921.
7AR DEPARTMENT—continued.				
-14i Tlamp interest on				
oldiers' Home interest ac-	\$80,789.56	\$102, 566, 77		\$21,777.2
Ionuments	55, 445. 67	4, 809. 07	\$50,636.60	
ridge across Potomac River.		-,		
Georgetown, D. C	575, 135. 00	440, 000. 00	135, 135. 00	000 010 4
Var claims and relief acts	703, 885, 30 441, 128, 49	987, 534. 73	109, 589, 30	283, 649. 4
liscellaneous items ncrease of compensation	1, 456, 101. 78	331, 539, 19 817, 618, 93	638, 482, 85	
pecial funds:	1, 100, 101. 10	611,010,00	000, 112, 00	
Wagon roads, etc., Alaska				
fund	247, 993, 54	85, 916. 57	162, 076, 97	
Miscellaneous special funds.	134, 209. 09	92, 660. 62	41, 548. 47	
Prust funds:				
Pay of the Army, deposit	1 2, 159, 271. 52	4, 940, 741. 34		7, 100, 012. 8
fund. Soldiers' Home permanent	2, 100, 211102	1,010,711,01		1, 200, 022.0
fund.	1, 271, 876, 21	848, 612. 51	423, 263, 70	
Miscellaneous trust funds	1,700.00	500.00	1, 200. 00	
m-t-l ll				
Total war, miscellaneous, civil	26, 284, 215, 24	17, 735, 023. S0	16, 082, 873, 72	7, 533, 682. 2
Civiliand	27, 231, 210, 21	17, 100, 020, 00	10,002,010.12	1, 1100, 002.
Rivers and harbors.				
mproving rivers	45, 602, 287, 93	34, 800, 217. 64	10, 802, 070. 29	0.004.004
mproving harbors pecial funds for rivers and	9, 496, 071. 31	12, 860, 335. 75	****************	3, 364, 264.
harbors.	3, 721, 963. 06	2, 213, 377. 03	1, 508, 586, 03	
	0,121,000.00	2, 221, 3111 01	1	
Total rivers and harbors	58, 820, 322. 30	49, 873, 930. 42	12,310,656.32	3,364,264.4
Total War Department	557, 168, 810. 31	1,094,834,202,23	191,051,381.83	728, 716, 773. 7
	001,100,010.01	1,001,001,202.20	101,001,001.00	120, 110, 110. (
NAVY DEPARTMENT.				
Naval Establishment.				
ncrease of the Navy	202, 469, 924, 00	243, 370, 338. 71		40 900 414 7
Bureau of Yards and Docks.	25, 153, 742, 28	46, 134, 106, 15		40, 900, 414. 7 20, 980, 363. 8
Bureau of Navigation	202, 469, 924, 00 25, 153, 742, 28 36, 853, 498, 87	46, 134, 106. 15 18, 548, 341. 87	18, 305, 157. 00	
Bureau of Construction and			15 055 000 00	
Repair	34, 534, 125, 31 44, 066, 651, 20 33, 459, 963, 90	16, 558, 456, 11 81, 743, 882, 65 24, 811, 485, 39	17, 975, 669. 20	37,677,231.4
Bureau of Steam Engineering	33 459 963 90	24 811 485 39	8,648,478.51	01,011,201.9
Bureau of Supplies and Ac-	00, 200, 000, 00	=1,011,100.00	0,010,110,01	
counts	97, 930, 395. 49	56, 499, 573. 05	41, 430, 822, 44	
Bureau of Medicine and Sur-	4 FOO FEO OW	0.00#.000.40		1 001 000
gery	4, 520, 558. 27	8, 805, 230, 42		4, 284, 672. 1 7, 479, 963. 1
Marine Corps	4,520,558.27 235,300,359.61 226,623,334.57 2,477,347.99 2180,297,758.21 24,606,454.62	² 42, 780, 322. 76	226, 623, 334. 57	1,419,905.1
vavai Academy	2,477,347.99	2, 275, 825. 7	201, 522. 23	
ay of the Navy	² 180, 297, 758. 21			9,055,544.7
tviation		38, 935, 299. 94 200, 366. 27 1 140, 050, 309. 08 521, 395. 40 52, 965. 47 4, 207, 810. 15		14, 328, 845. 3
udgments, Court of Claims	642, 792, 63 1 333, 660, 373, 64 309, 416, 58	200, 366, 27	442, 426. 36	100 010 004 6
deneral account of advances	200, 416, 58	521 305 40		193,610,064.5 211,978.8 35,139.2
ational security and defense	17, 826, 22	52, 965, 47		35, 139, 2
ncrease of compensation	18, 943, 627. 52	4, 207, 810. 15	14, 735, 817. 37	
pecial funds:				
Naval hospital fund	1,745,015.24	1, 176, 529. 97	568, 485, 27	
Fines and forfeitures Clothing fund	1,745,015,24 1,332,993,94 6,542,791,79	179, 717. 68 16, 371, 452. 91	1, 153, 276, 26 12, 914, 244, 70	
'rust funds:	0,012,101.19	0,011,402.91	12, 311, 211. 10	
Pay, Marine Corns, denosit				
fund		72, 739. 67		72,739.6
Pay of the Navy, deposit	110 000 11		00 885 44	
fund	110, 604. 04	87, 048, 93 138, 52	23, 555. 11	138. 5
Prize money		105.04		192. 9
Total Naval Establish- ment	644, 278, 808, 64	629, 893, 115. 87	343, 022, 789. 02	328, 637, 096. 2

Note.—The term "Disbursements" as used in these tables is on the basis of warrants issued (net) and includes unexpended balances to the credit of disbursing officers at the end of the year, but not expenditures under such unexpended balances at the beginning of the year.

Excess of repayments.
 Includes payments of allotments by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

	1921	1920	Increase, 1921.	Decrease, 1921.
INDIAN SERVICE.				
Current and contingent ex-	@1 444 100 CE	21 260 574 47	002 525 10	
penses Fulfilling treaty stipulations	\$1, 444, 109, 65 595, 190, 15 700, 258, 19	\$1, 360, 574. 47 624, 044. 20	\$83, 535. 18	\$28,854.0
Miscellaneous supports Interest on Indian trust-fund	700, 258. 19	729, 921. 66		29, 663. 4
accounts	1, 129, 733. 11 4, 788, 118. 33	1, 290, 781, 27	414, 663. 05	161, 048. 1
Support of Indian schools Miscellaneous expenses	4, 570, 048, 21	4, 373, 455. 28 5, 061, 970. 89		491, 922. 6
Trust funds	28, 243, 349, 96	27, 076, 084. 17	1, 167, 265. 79	
Total Indian Service	41, 470, 807. 60	40, 516, 831. 94	1, 665, 464. 02	711, 488. 3
Purchase of obligations of for-				
eign Governments Purchase of farm loan bonds	73, 896, 697, 44 8, 600, 000, 00	421, 337, 028. 09 26, 887, 356. 25		347, 440, 330. 6 18, 287, 356. 2
Panama Canal	16, 230, 390, 79 260, 611, 416, 13	6, 031, 463, 72 213, 344, 204, 11	19, 198, 927, 07	
Pensions	996, 676, 503, 75	1, 024, 024, 440. 02	47, 267, 212. 02	27, 347, 636. 2
	4, 467, 332, 578, 98	6, 139, 748, 221, 24	1, 167, 156, 828, 04	2, 839, 572, 470, 3
Deduct repayments received in fiscal year but not covered by	, - , ,	, , ,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
warrant	68, 201 86	1, 449, 091, 98		1, 380, 889. 1
	4, 467, 264, 376, 12	6, 138, 299, 129, 26	1, 167, 156, 828, 04	2, \$38, 191, 581. 1
Add repayments covered by warrant in year subsequent				
to the deposit thereof	1, 449, 091. 98	3, 446, 110, 82		1, 997, 018. 8
Total ordinary warrant				
disbursements 1	4, 468, 713, 468. 10	6, 141, 745, 240. 08	1, 167, 156, 828. 04	2, 840, 188, 600. 03
Public debt: First Liberty loan, at 33 per				
cent	150.09		150.00	
First Liberty loan, con- verted at 4 percent	550.00	14, 862, 000. 60		14, 861, 450. 00
First Liberty loan, con- verted at 4½ per cent	199, 300, 00			17, 276, 400. 00
Second Liberty loan	1,000.00	10, 007, 700. 00		10,006,700.00
Second Liberty loan, con- verted at 4\ rer cent	8, 769, 450, 00	231, 142, 700, 00		222, 373, 250, 00
Third Liberty loan Fourth Liberty loan	51, 155, 500. 00 39, 499, 250. 00	296, 338, 250.00		245, 182, 750. 00 365, 722, 250. 00
Victory Liberty loan	332, 587, 450.00	249, 006, 500.00	83, 580, 950. 00	
Loan of 1908-1918 Certificates of indebted-	143, 200. 00	416, 140. 00		272, 940. 00
ness, various rates Treasury (war) savings se-	8, 552. 216, 500. 00	15, 588, 704, 458. 53		7, 036, 487, 958. 5
curities	159, 731, 933. 18	199, 818, 880. 44		40, 086, 917. 26
Bank-note fund Funded loan of 1907	37, 460, 631, 00 3, 600, 00	23, 424, 164, 50 22, 950, 00	14, 036, 466. 50	19, 350. 00
Miscellaneous redemp- tions	5, 469. 69		2 141 91	
	2, 103.03	0,021.10	2, 171. 31	
Total public debt dis- bursements	9, 181, 774, 013. 87	17, 036, 444, 271. 25	97, 619, 708. 41	7, 952, 289, 965. 79
Total disbursements.				
exclusive of postal	13, 650, 487, 481. 97	23, 178, 189, 511. 33	1, 264, 776, 536. 45	10, 792, 478, 565. 81
l'ostal Service, payable from postal revenues	² 463, 491, 274. 70	418, 722, 295. 05	44, 768, 979. 65	
Total disbursements,				
	14, 113, 978, 756. 67	23, 596, 911, 806. 38	1, 309, 545, 516. 10	10, 792, 478, 565. 81

¹ Exclusive of principal of the public debt and Postal Service.
² Exclusive of \$1,374,014.56 for 1920 additional compensation, other payments of \$144,387.34 on account of the Postal Service, \$130,128,458.02 for deficiencies in the postal revenues paid from the general fund, additional grants from the Treasury of \$6,519.683.59 transferred to the civil-service retirement and disability fund, and \$26,015,215.53 paid from prior postal balances.

Note.—The term "Disbursements" as used in these tables is on the basis of warrants issued (net) and includes unexpended balances to the credit of disbursing officers at the end of the year, but not expenditures under such unexpended balances at the beginning of the year.

The following tabulations summarize the receipts and expenditures of the fiscal year 1921 and the estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years 1922 and 1923 on the basis of the latest information received from the Bureau of the Budget and the various departments and establishments, and shows the estimated results at the close of each year:

[On basis of daily Treasury statements.]

	Actual, fiscal year 1921.	Estimated, fiscal year 1922.	Estimated, fiscal year 1923.
Net balance in general fund at beginning of fiscal year Receipts: Ordinary Public debt.	\$357, 701, 682 5, 624, 932, 961 2, 865, 825, 322	\$549, 678, 106 3, 968, 453, 663 3, 686, 271, 598	\$420, 125, 251 3, 345, 182, 750 5, 231, 069, 550
Total Expenditures:	8,848,459,965	8, 204, 403, 367	8,996,377,551
Ordinary Ordinary Public debt chargeable against ordinary receipts. Other public-debt expenditures. Net balance in general fund at close of fiscal year.	5, 115, 927, 689 422, 113, 000 2, 760, 741, 170 549, 678, 106	3,604,980,166 387,942,200 3,791,355,750 420,125,251	3, 143, 415, 927 369, 338, 800 5, 231, 069, 550 252, 553, 274
Total.	8, 848, 459, 965	8, 204, 403, 367	8, 996, 377, 551

Postal Service.

	Fiscal year 1921.	Estimated, fiscal year 1922.	Estimated, fiscal year 1923.
Postal receipts. Postal expenditures payable from postal receipts and grants from the Treasury.	\$463, 491, 274 593, 619, 732	\$505, 000, 000 553, 172, 270	\$546, 714, 000 568, 223, 666
Deficiency in the postal receipts, payable from the general fund.	1 130, 128, 458	48, 172, 270	21, 509, 660

¹ Exclusive of other payments from the general fund on account of the Postal Service amounting to \$1,518,402, grant from the Treasury of \$3,519,684 transferred to the civil-service retirement and disability fund, and \$26,015,215 paid from prior postal balances.

NOTE.—The deficiency for 1921, and the estimated deficiencies for 1922 and 1923 shown above, are included in the general classification of ordinary expenditures and estimated ordinary expenditures under the Post Office Department on pp. 154, 157, and 159, respectively.

The following statements exhibit financial transactions for the periods stated on the basis of cash receipts and cash expenditures:

Receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years 1920 and 1921, and estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years 1922 and 1923.

On the basis of daily Treasury statements

	Fiscal year 1923.		\$330,000,000.00	\$1,715,000,000,00	S 16, 000, 000, 00	2, 011, 000, 000, 00	1, 500, 000, 00	30,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	30, 500, 000, 00	100, 500, 000. 00	7,000,000,000 13,315,000,00 196,367,750,00	3,345,182,750.00
Ou the vasis of daily attendities.	Fiscal year 1922.		\$275,000,000.00	\$2,110,000,000.00	1,104,500,000.00	1 500 000 00	1, 300, 000, 00	60,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	30, 509, 000. 00	111,200,000.00	25, 000, 000, 00 11, 760, 000, 00 153, 903, 603, 00 478, 953, 603, 00	3, 968, 453, 663.00
	Fiscal year 1921.		\$308, 564, 391, 00	\$3, 206, 046, 157. 74	1,390,380,823.28	1 530 430 49	1,000,100,12	60, 724, 742, 27	31,142,982.51	83, 678, 223, 38	183, 692, 848, 69	100, 000, 000, 000, 00 12, 280, 741, 79 246, 891, 610, 83 719, 911, 588, 89	5, 624, 932, 960, 91
	Fiscal year 1920.		\$322, 902, 650, 39	\$3,944,949,287.75	1, 460, 082, 286, 91	1 910 140 20		2, 703, 893. 63	3, 751, 433. 43	70, 545, 188. 47	309, 272, 820, 17	350, 000, 000. 00 5, 664, 741. 45 222, 782, 946. 48 966, 631, 163, 83	6, 694, 565, 388. 88
		RECEIPTS.	Customs	rofits taxes.		Miscellaneous revenue—	Federal reserve bank	franchise taxInterest on foreign obliga-	Repayments of foreign	obligations.	Piles. Retirement of capital	fron. Panama Canal. Other miscellaneous.	Total ordinary receipts.

	3,143,415,927.00	283, 838, 800.00 30, 500, 000.00 25, 000, 000.00	30,000,000,00 369,338,800.00	3,512,754,727.00	167, 571, 977. 00
	3, 604, 989, 166. 00	272, 442, 300, 00 30, 500, 000, 00 25, 000, 000, 00	60, 000, 000, 00 387, 942, 200. 00	3, 992, 922, 366, 00	24,468,703.00
	5, 115, 927, 689. 30	261, 100, 250, 00 73, 939, 300, 00 25, 348, 950, 00	60, 721, 500.00 422, 113, 000.00	5, 538, 040, 689, 30	86, 892, 271, 61
	6, 403, 343, 841. 21	72,669,900.00	2, 922, 450. 00 78, 733, 400. 00	6, 482, 077, 211. 21	212, 488, 147.67
EXPENDITURES.	Ordinary (see details in following table). Public debt expenditures charge, able against ordinary receipts.	Sinking Tund. Furchases of Liborty bonds from foreign repayments Redeminding of bonds and notes from estate haves Reliconenis from Federal re- source love the foreign of the forei	ceipts	Total ordinary expendi- tires (including debt re- demptions charges ble against ordinary receipts)	Excess of receipts over expenditures. Excess of expenditures over receipts.

Classified ordinary expenditures of the Government for the fiscal years 1920 and 1921, and estimated ordinary expenditures for the fiscal years 1922 and 1923.

[On the basis of daily Treasury statements.]

Ordinary.	Fiscal year 1920.	Fiscal year 1921.	Fiscal year 1922.	Fiscal year 1923.
Legislative establishment	\$19, 327, 708, 72	\$18, 994, 565, 17	\$15, 984, 446, 00	\$16, 265, 215, 00
	6, 675, 517. 58	197, 341. 68	227, 045, 00	227, 045, 00
Executive proper	13, 586, 024, 42	8, 780, 796. 84	11, 406, 032.00	10, 432, 624, 00
State Department	312, 183, 133, 74	476, 352, 192, 21	169, 871, 163, 00	168, 997, 160, 00
Treasury Department	1, 610, 587, 380. 86	1. 101, 615, 013, 32	389, 091, 406, 00	369, 902, 107, 00
War Department	17, 814, 398, 18	17, 206, 418. 03	16, 825, 568. 00	18, 415, 681, 00
Department of Justice	50, 049, 295, 07	135, 359, 108, 17	51, 448, 724. 00	21, 866, 758, 00
Post Office Department	736, 021, 456, 43	650, 373, 835. 58	478, 850, 000, 00	431, 754, 000. 00
Navy Department	279, 244, 660, 87	341, 769, 318. 59	326, 540, 829, 00	326, 032, 022, 00
Interior Department	65, 546, 293. 14	119, 837, 759, 41	153, 637, 100, 00	173, 197, 530, 00
Department of Agriculture	30, 010, 737, 75	30, 828, 761. 55	20, 131, 800. 00	19, 939, 970. 00
Department of Commerce	5, 415, 358. 40	8, 502, 509, 55	4, 796, 916. 00	6, 301, 835, 00
Department of Labor	0, 410, 500, 40	3, 502, 503. 55	438, 122, 400, 00	455, 232, 702, 00
	530, 565, 649, 61	130, 723, 268, 26	73, 911, 081, 00	50, 495, 735, 00
United States Shipping Board.	550, 505, 049, 01	150, 720, 200, 20	15, 511, 051, 00	50, 450, 150. 00
Federal control of transporta- tion systems and transporta-				
tion act, 1920	1,036,672,157.53	730, 711, 669. 98	337, 679, 235. 00	
War Finance Corporation	1 228, 472, 186. 61	1 22, 028, 452, 12	001,010,200.00	
Grain Corporation	3 350, 328, 494, 70	2 90, 353, 411. 42	25,000,000.00	7,000,000.00
Other independent offices and	000,020, 404.10	50,000,111.12	20,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
commissions	59, 469, 305, 17	119, 943, 231, 84	21,739,509.00	22,563,827.00
District of Columbia.	19,944,864.70	22, 558, 264, 16	22, 275, 063. 00	25,070,877.00
Interest on public debt	1,020,251,622.28	999, 144, 731. 35	975,000,000.00	4 975, 000, 000, 00
interest on phone debe	1,020,201,022.20	000,111,101100	010,000,000100	
Total	5,935,221,872.54	4,981,223,744.99	3,532,538,317.00	3, 101, 695, 088. 00
Deduct unclassified repay-	-,,,	, ,	, , , ,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
ments, etc	4,399,847.00	922, 593, 14		
Total	5,930,822,025.54	4,980,301,151.85	3,532,538,317.00	3, 101, 695, 088. 00
Panama Canal	11,365,714.01	16, 461, 409, 47	7, 219, 849.00	7,358,839.00
Purchase of obligations of for-				
eign Governments	421, 337, 028. 09	73,896,697.44		
Purchase of Federal farm-loan				
bonds	29,643,546.17	16,781,320.79		
Increase of compensation, all				
departments	(5)	(5)	35,000,000.00	
Investments of trust funds:				
Government life insurance	10 100 100 00	00 005 150 00	00 000 000 00	00 100 000 00
fund	10, 132, 493. 69	20, 325, 152.88	22,022,000.00	26, 162, 000. 00
Civil-service retirement				
fund and District of Co-				
lumbia teachers' retire-	42 000 =1	0 101 050 05	0.000.000.00	0 000 000 00
ment fund	43,033.71	8, 161, 956. 87	8,200,000.00	8,200,000.00
Total ordinary	6,403,343,841.21	5 115 097 680 20	3,604,980,166.00	4 3, 143, 415, 927. 00
Lotal Oldinary	0, 100, 010, 011. 21	5,115,927,689.30	0,004,900,100.00	0,140,410,021.00

Deduct excess of credits.

The \$100,000,000 reduction in the capital stock of the United States Grain Corporation effected Aug. 20, 1920, is reflected in an increase by that amount in both receipts and disbursements in the fiscal year 1921.

The reduction of \$350,000,000 in the capital stock of the United States Grain Corporation effected at the close of the fiscal year 1920 is reflected in an increase by that amount in both receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year 1920.

This amount does not include \$125,000,000 of accumulated interest on war savings certificates, representing discount accrued on certificates of the Series of 1918 which mature January 1, 1923.

mature January 1, 1923.

Expenditures in 1920 and 1921 on account of increase of compensation are included under the various departments and independent establishments.

-Because of legislation establishing revolving funds and providing for the reim-NOTE.—Because of legislation establishing revolving runds and providing for the reinbursement of appropriations commented upon in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year 1919, p. 126 ff., the gross expenditures in the case of some departments and agencies, notably the War Department, the Railroad Administration, and the Shipping Board, have been considerably larger than above stated. This statement does not include expenditures on account of the Postal Service, other than salaries and expenses of the Post Office Department in Washington, postal deficiencies, and items appropriated by Congress payable from the general fund of the Treasury.

Public debt expenditures and receipts, actual, in fiscal year 1921, and estimated for fiscal years 1922 and 1923.

[On the basis of daily Treasury statements.]

	Actual, fiscal year 1921.	l year 1921.	Estimated, fiscal year 1922.	sal year 1922.	Estimated, fi	Estimated, fiscal year 1923.
Certificates of indebtedness: Loan and tax. Funan Act. Pitiman Act. Special issues. Victory notes: Treasury (war) savings securities: Series of 1918. All other series. Liberty bond retirements. Liberty bond retirements. Retirement of Pederal reserve bank notes and national-bank notes.		\$2,485,552,500 43,500,000 24,000,000 332,439,450 160,256,308 99,492,850 37,407,701 152,361		\$2, 450, 843, 500 160, 000, 000 32, 854, 450 1, 250, 000, 000 10, 000, 000 15, 000, 000 15, 000, 000 15, 100, 000 115, 000, 000 115, 000, 000		\$2,150,000,000 55,875,000 2,663,933,330 10,000,000 55,500,000 55,500,000
Total public debt expenditures. Public debt expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts (as		3, 182, 854, 170		4, 179, 297, 950		5, 600, 408, 350
Sinking fund Furchases of Liberty bonds from foreign repayments Redemptions of bonds and notes from estate taxes. Retirements from Pederal reserve bank franchise tax receipts.	\$261, 100, 250 73, 939, 300 26, 348, 950 60, 724, 500	422, 113, 000	\$272, 412, 200 30, 500, 000 25, 000, 000 60, 000, 000	387, 942, 200	\$283, 838, 800 30, 500, 000 25, 000, 000 30, 000, 000	369, 338, 800
Other public debt expenditures		2, 760, 741, 170	1 11	3, 791, 355, 750		5, 231, 069, 550
Treasury (war) savings securities Deposits to retire Federal reserve bank notes and national-hank notes. New issues of securities, including Treasury notes and certificates	26, 587, 421 40, 090, 415 2, 799, 147, 486	000 200 0	75,000,000 130,000,000 3,481,271,598	1 m 0 0 0 0 0	100, 000, 000 40, 000, 000 5, 091, 069, 550	
Excess of public-debt receipts over public-debt expenditures, exclusive of such expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts, in fiscal year 1921, applied to public-debt expenditures in fiscal year 1922.		105, 084, 152		0, 080, 271, 598		5, 231, 069, 550
	1	2,760,741,170		3, 791, 355, 750		5, 231, 069, 550
					: !	

¹ This amount includes \$125,000,000 of accumulated interest on war savings certificates, representing discount accrued on certificates of the series of 1918 which mature Jan. 1, 1923 Note.—The expenditures on account of Treasury certificates of indebtedness and the receipts on account of new issues of securities, as shown in this statement, do not include Treasury certificates which are issued and refired within the same fiscal year.

Estimated receipts and expenditures, fiscal year 1922.

Receipts:	4/	
Ordinary—		
Customs		\$275,000,000
Internal revenue—		
Income and profits taxes \$2,		
Miscellaneous 1,		2 014 500 000
Miscellaneous—		3, 214, 500, 000
Sales of public lands	1, 500, 000	
Federal reserve bank franchise tax_	60, 000, 000	
Interest on foreign obligations	25, 000, 000	
Repayments of foreign obligations	30, 500, 000	
Sales of surplus war supplies	141, 200, 000	
United States Grain Corporation	25, 000, 000	
Panama Canal	11,760.000	
Other miscellaneous	183, 993, 663	
p		478, 953, 663
Total		3, 968, 453, 663
	=	5,000,200,000
Expenditures:		
Ordinary (see details on pp. 156-158)		3, 604, 980, 166
Public debt expenditures chargeable against		
ordinary receipts—	950 440 000	
Sinking fund Purchases of Liberty bonds from foreign	272, 442, 200	
repayments	30, 500, 000	
Redemptions of bonds and notes from	50, 500, 000	
estate taxes	25, 000, 000	
Retirements from Federal reserve bank	20, 000, 000	
franchise tax receipts	60, 000, 000	
		387, 942, 200
Total ordinary expenditures (including s	inking fund	
and other debt expenditures chargeable a		
nary receipts)	0	3, 992, 922, 366
	=	
Excess of expenditures over receipts		24, 468, 703
POSTAL SERVICE.		
		C 41 C1
The Post Office Department estimates that the pos		
year 1922 will amount to \$505,000,000, with expenditue for the same period of \$553,172,270, an estimated de		
for the same period of \$555,172,270, an estimated de	neighty of \$	40,112,210.
Classification of estimated ordinary expenditure	res, fiscal yea	ar 1922.
Legislative establishment		\$15, 984, 446
Executive office		227, 045
State Department		11, 406, 032
Treasury Department:		
Proper		
Collecting the revenue	48, 629, 190	
Refunds, etc., customs and internal revenue	40, 279, 000	
Enforcement of narcotic and prohibition acts	7, 500, 000	
Public buildings	20, 628, 148	100 001 100
them.		169, 871, 163

War Department:		
Proper	\$4,645,500	
Military Establishment	339, 606, 175	
Rivers and harbors	29, 849, 921	
Miscellaneous war (civil)	14, 989, 810	
		\$389, 091, 406
Department of Justice		16, 825, 568
Post Office Department proper	\$3, 276, 454	
Postal deficiency	48, 172, 270	
		51, 448, 724
Navy Department:		
Proper		
Naval Establishment, excluding building pro-		
gram		
Navy building program	142, 452, 000	
		478, 850, 000
Interior Department proper		
Pensions	258, 400, 000	
Indians	33, 135, 000	
		326, 540, 829
Department of Agriculture		153, 637, 100
Department of Commerce		20, 131, 800
Department of Labor		4, 796, 916
Independent offices:		
United States Veterans' Bureau	438, 122, 400	
United States Shipping Board	73, 911, 081	
United States Grain Corporation	25, 000, 000	
Federal control of transportation systems and		
transportation act, 1920	337, 679, 235	
Federal Power Commission	51, 375	
Housing Corporation	1,076,700	
State, War, and Navy Department Buildings	1, 510, 055	
Federal Board for Vocational Education	4, 756, 344	
Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board	224, 500	
Federal Trade Commission	943, 500	
Employees' Compensation Commission	2,661,000	
Interstate Commerce Commission	5, 130, 578	
Railroad Labor Board	448, 650	
General Accounting Office	2, 089, 433	
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	197, 720	
Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission_	100,000	
Smithsonian Institution	740, 790	
Alien Property Custodian	388, 520	
Bureau of Efficiency	122, 350	
Civil Service Commission	586, 368	
Commission of Fine Arts	9,886	
Tariff Commission	298, 300	
Temporary Government, West Indian Islands	343, 440	
Alaska relief funds and miscellaneous	60, 000	
_		896, 452, 225
District of Columbia		22, 275, 063
Panama Canal		7, 219, 849

Miscellaneous:	000 000 000
United States Government life insurance fund investments_	\$22, 022, 000 8, 000, 000
Civil-service retirement and disability fund investments	200, 000
District of Columbia teachers' retirement fund investments_	35, 000, 000
Increase of compensation, all departments	, ,
Interest on the public debt	975, 000, 000
Total estimated ordinary expenditures	3, 604, 980, 166
Estimated receipts and expenditures, fiscal year 192	3.
Receipts:	
Ordinary—	
Customs	\$330, 000, 000
Internal revenue—	
Income and profits taxes\$1,715,000,000	
Miscellaneous 896, 000, 000	0.044 000 000
Miscellaneous revenue-	2, 611, 000, 000
Sales of public lands 1,500,000	
Federal reserve bank franchise tax 30,000,000	
Interest on foreign obligations 25,000,000	
Repayments of foreign obligations_ 30,500,000	
Sale of surplus war supplies 100, 500, 000	
United States Grain Corporation 7,000,000	
Panama Canal 13, 315, 000	
Other miscellaneous 196, 367, 750	
Other Milder and The Control of the	404, 182, 750
Total ordinary receipts	3, 345, 182, 750
·	
Expenditures:	19 149 415 097
Ordinary (see details on pp. 159, 160)	5, 145, 415, 521
Public debt expenditures chargeable against	
ordinary receipts—	
Sinking fund 283, 838, 800	
Purchases of Liberty bonds from for-	
eign repayments 30,500,000	
Redemptions of bonds and notes from estate taxes 25,000,000	
Retirements from Federal reserve bank	
franchise tax receipts 30,000,000	
Tranchise tax Tece.pts	369, 338, 800
Total ordinary expenditures (including sinking fund	
and other debt redemptions chargeable against or-	
dinary receipts)	3, 512, 754, 727
Excess of expenditures over receipts	167, 571, 977

¹ This amount does not include \$125,000,000 of accumulated interest on war-savings certificates, representing discount accrued on certificates of the series of 1918, which mature Jan. 1, 1923.

POSTAL SERVICE.

The Post Office Department estimates that the postal revenues for the fiscal year 1923 will amount to \$546,714,000, with expenditures for the Postal Service for the same period of \$568,223,666, an estimated deficiency of \$21,509,666.

Classification of estimated ordinary expenditures, fiscal year 1923.

Legislative establishment\$1 Executive office	227, 045
EXECUTIVE OTHER	
	0, 432, 624
Treasury Department:	
Proper \$52, 302, 404	
Collecting the revenue 54, 549, 190	
Refunds, etc., customs and internal revenue 35, 251, 700	
Enforcement of narcotic and prohibition acts 10,000,000	
Public buildings 16, 893, 866	
War Department:	8, 997, 160
Proper 3, 492, 757	
Military Establishment302, 473, 500	
Rivers and harbors 46, 045, 400	
Miscellaneous war (civil) 17,890,450	
	9, 902. 107
Department of Justice 1	8, 415, 681
Post Office Department:	
Proper 3, 357, 092	
Postal deficiency 21, 509, 666	
Navy Department:	4, 866, 758
Proper 2, 113, 000	
Naval Establishment, excluding building pro-	
gram 330, 443, 000	
Navy building program 99, 198, 000	
	1, 754, 000
Interior Department:	
Proper 41, 799, 022	
Pensions 252, 350, 000	
Indians 31, 883, 000	
	6, 032, 022
	3, 197, 530
	9, 939, 970
Department of LaborIndependent offices:	6, 301, 835
United States Veterans' Bureau 455, 232, 702 United States Shipping Board 50, 495, 735	
United States Grain Corporation 7, 000, 000	
Housing Corporation 1, 267, 435	
Federal Board for Vocational Education 5, 529, 244	
Federal Trade Commission 948,500	
Railroad Labor Board 398, 650	
Employees' Compensation Commission 2, 798, 000	
Interstate Commerce Commission 4, 995, 240	
State, War, and Navy Department buildings 1, 464, 420	
General Accounting Office	
, 121, 010	

Independent offices—Continued.		
Federal Power Commission	\$72,500	
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	246,000	
Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission_	100,000	
Smithsonian Institution	728, 931	
Alien Property Custodian	390, 480	
Board of Mediation and Conciliation	25, 000	
Bureau of Efficiency	170, 500	
Civil Service Commission	595, 595	
Commission of Fine Arts	9,886	
Tariff Commission	373,500	
Alaska relief funds	25,000	
-		\$535, 292, 264
District of Columbia		25, 070, 877
Panama Canal		7, 358, 839
Miscellaneous:		
United States Government life insurance fund, inv	estments_	26, 162, 000
Civil-Service retirement and disability fund, invest	tments	8, 000, 000
District of Columbia teachers' retirement fund, inve	estments_	200,000
Interest on the public debt		1 975, 000, 000
	_	

Total estimated ordinary expenditures______13, 143, 415, 927

Estimated internal revenue receipts under revenue act approved Nov. 23, 1921.

Source of revenue.	Fiscal year 1922.	Fiscal year 1923.	Calendar year 1923.
*			
Income tax: Individual. Corporation Profits tax. Back taxes.	\$850, 000, 000 430, 000, 000 600, 000, 000 230, 000, 000	\$770,000,000 495,000,000 150,000,000 300,000,000	\$760, 000, 000 570, 000, 000 320, 000, 000
Total income and profits tax	2, 110, 000, 000 1, 104, 500, 000	1,715,000,000 896,000,000	1,650,000,000 900,100,000
Total	3, 214, 500, 000	2,611,000,000	2, 550, 100, 000
Miscellaneous internal revenue: Estate tax	150, 000, 000 135, 000, 000	150, 000, 000	150, 000, 000
TransportationTelegraph and telephone	27,000,000	27,000,000	27, 000, 000
Insurance	10,000,000	60,000,000	60, 000, 000
Beverages— Cereal beverages Fruit juices and soft drinks.	18,000,000 22,000,000	18,000,000 11,000,000	20,000,000 11,000,000
Fountain sirups	1,000,000	2,000,000 1,000,000	2,000,000 1,000,000
Carbonic acid gas Tobacco Admissions and dues.	250, 000, 000 95, 000, 000	250, 000, 000 80, 000, 000	250, 000, 000 80, 000, 000
Automobiles, trucks, parts, etc	110, 000, 000 5, 000, 000	110, 000, 000	110, 000, 000
Musical instruments, etc	1,500,000		
Chewing gum Cameras Photographic films—	800,000	800,000	800,000
Sold	750,000 3,000,000	750,000	750, 000
Candy. Firearms, shells, etc.	16,000,000	12,000,000 3,500,000	12,000,000 3,500,000
Knives, dirks, etc. Electric fans	30,000	30,000	30,000
Thermos bottles.	100,000		

¹This amount does not include \$125,000,000 of accumulated interest on war savings certificates, representing discount accrued on certificates of the series of 1918, which mature Jan. 1, 1923.

Estimated internal revenue receipts under revenue act approved Nov. 23, 1921—Continued.

Source of revenue.	Fiscal year 1922.	Fiscal year 1923.	Calendar year 1923.
Miscellaneous internal revenue—Continued. Smokers' articles. Automatic vending machines. Liveries, hunting and shooting garments, and riding habits. Fur articles. Yachts and motor boats (sale). Toilet soaps, etc. Art works. "Luxuries" Jewelry, etc. Perfumes and cosmetics Proprietary medicines Corporation capital stock. Stamp taxes— Parcel post. Issues and conveyances, stocks. Capital stock transfers. Sale of produce or exchange. Miscellaneous taxes. Total.	\$150,000 100,000 350,000 4,500,000 500,000 700,000 700,000 1,000,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 15,000,000 33,000,000 33,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000 11,500,000	\$150,000 100,000 350,000 500,000 400,000 3,000,000 24,000,000 75,000,000 6,000,000 7,500,000 19,920,000	\$150,000 100,000 350,000 500,000 4,000,000 25,000,000 75,000,000 6,000,000 7,500,000 20,020,000

Estimates of miscellaneous receipts for the fiscal years 1922 and 1923, by various departments and establishments of the Government.

	1922	1923		192 2	1923
Legislative establishment. State Department. Treasury Department. War Department (includes sale of surplus war supplies). Department of Justice Post Office Department. Navy Department. Interior Department. Department of Agriculture. Department of Commerce. Department of Labor. United States Veterans' Bureau	\$573, 400 10, 794, 692 43, 915, 081 155, 483, 464 7, 271, 900 60, 000 8, 489, 000 37, 191, 499 6, 532, 800 3, 514, 512 4, 044, 600 27, 717, 000	\$578, 550 9, 704, 000 51, 816, 158 113, 756, 464 7, 846, 900 60, 000 5, 201, 000 36, 888, 490 6, 837, 800 5, 548, 801 5, 326, 864 33, 170, 000	Federal control of transportation systems and transportation act 1920. Grain Corporation. Other independent offices and commissions. District of Columbia. Panama Canal. Federal reserve bank franchise tax receipts. Interest on foreign obligations. Repayments of foreign obligations. Total estimated miscelkaneous receipts.	\$138,000 25,000,000 3,710,834 17,256,881 11,760,000 60,000,000 25,000,000 30,500,000	\$7,000,000 3,557,408 18,075,315 13,315,000 30,000,000 25,000,000 30,500,000 404,182,750

ESTIMATES FOR 1923 AND APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1922.

Comparison of the estimates for 1923 with the appropriations for 1922 shows an increase in the 1923 estimates of \$27,067,631.52, as exhibited in the table following, without, however, including in the figures for 1922 the railroad guaranty, repayments under revolving fund appropriations, repayments to appropriations, and appropriations of unexpended balances, the effect of which on the appropriations for that year is shown on pages 47 to 49 of the report for the fiscal year 1920.

Statement of estimates of appropriations for 1923 compared with appropriations for 1922.

[Excluding Postal Service payable from the postal revenue.]

Department, etc.	1923 estimates, including perma- nent annual.	1922 appropriations, including permanent annual.	Increase, 1923 estimates over 1922 appropri- ations (+); de- crease (-).
Legislative Executive:		\$17, 196, 203. 39	- \$702, 357. 44
Executive proper	228, 880. 00	228, 880. 00	
Alien Property Custodian	376, 920. 00	375, 000. 00	+ 1,920.00
Executive proper. Alien Property Custodian. Tariff Commission. Bureau of Efficiency. Civil Service Commission.	228, 880. 00 376, 920. 00 375, 000. 00 175, 000. 00 611, 755. 00	228, 880. 00 375, 000. 00 300, 000. 00 125, 000. 00	+ 75,000.00 + 50,000.00
Civil Service Commission	611, 755. 00 10, 000. 00	604, 975. 00 398, 440. 00	+ 1,920.00 + 75,000.00 + 50,000.00 + 6,780.00 - 388,440.00
Department of State:	,		
Department of State proper Foreign intercourse	1,003,460.00 9,577,441.16	987, 960. 00 9, 649, 809. 09	+ 15,500.00 - 72,367.93
Transper Department:			
Treasury Department, exclusive of public buildings construction.	156, 194, 097. 82	141,982,310.00	+ 14,211,787.82
Public buildings construction	5, 471, 800. 00	22,710,631.29	- 17, 238, 831. 29
War Department proper	3, 572, 865. 00	4, 762, 990. 00	1, 190, 125. 00
(Estimates for Military Establishment			
(Estimates for Military Establishment for 1922, \$814,787,641.26; appropriations for 1921, \$419,881,986.37.)			3
Army Army Military Academy National Guard Fortifications Arsenals Military posts and miscellaneous Rivers and harbors Miscellaneous war civil items	261, 233, 383, 00 2, 149, 644, 80 30, 000, 000, 00 7, 000, 000, 00 1, 028, 000, 00 4, 586, 056, 67 40, 599, 860, 00	301, 202, 170, 00 2, 357, 259, 80 25, 554, 100, 00 8, 038, 017, 00 2, 045, 000, 00 2, 172, 561, 67 29, 766, 600, 00	- 39,968,787.00 - 207,615.00 + 4,445,900.00 - 1,038,017.00 - 1,017,000.00 + 2,413,495.00 + 10,833,260.00 - 2,306,249.94
National Guard	30,000,000.00	25, 554, 100, 00	+ 4,445,900.00
Fortifications	7,000,000.00	8, 038, 017, 00	- 1,038,017.00
Military posts and miscellaneous	4, 586, 056. 67	2, 172, 561. 67	+ 2,413,495.00
Rivers and harbors	40, 599, 860, 00 10, 331, 114, 00	29, 766, 600, 00 12, 637, 363, 94	+ 10,833,260.00 - 2,306,249.94
Navy Department:			
Navy Department proper Naval Establishment—	2, 172, 910. 00	2, 341, 660. 00	- 168,750.00
(Estimates for Naval Establishment for 1922, \$692,713,427.47; appropriations for 1921, \$437,302,564.40.) Naval Establishment exclusive of building program. Navy building program.			
for 1921, \$437,302,564.40.)			
building program	338, 779, 457, 13	333, 506, 419, 37	+ 5,273,087.76
Navy building program Department of the Interior:	85, 000, 000. 00	90, 000, 000. 00	- 5,000,000.00
Department of the Interior: Department of the Interior, exclusive of Indians and pensions. Pensions. Liding	00 000 005 00	40 400 001 00	10 000 010 00
Indians and pensions	33, 330, 865, 00 252, 350, 000, 00	46, 400, 205, 00 265, 500, 000, 00	- 13, 069, 340. 00 - 13, 150, 000. 00
Indians. Post Office Department:	32, 558, 077. 00	33, 517, 554. 67	- 959, 477. 67
Post Office Department exclusive of Postal			
Service Department of Agriculture	3, 412, 000, 00 46, 860, 668, 00 20, 675, 326, 25 6, 564, 632, 00	3, 241, 705. 55 48, 349, 559. 00 17, 265, 060. 00	+ 170, 294, 45 - 1, 488, 891, 00 + 3, 410, 266, 25 + 1, 659, 796, 25
Department of Commerce	20, 675, 326, 25	17, 265, 060, 00	+ 3,410,266.25
Department of Agriculture Department of Labor Department of Justice Department of Justice	18, 505, 556, 00	4, 904, 835, 75 15, 779, 238, 50	+ 1,659,796.25 + 2,726,317.50
Independent offices: Smithsonian Institution and National Mu-			
seum	741, 120. 00 5, 194, 970. 00	736, 620. 00 4, 893, 100. 00	+ 4,500.00 + 301,870.00
Interstate Commerce Commission Federal Trade Commission	5, 194, 970. 00 955, 000. 00		
United States Shipping Board	50, 501, 500. 00	73, 959, 000. 00	- 23, 457, 500. 00 - 20, 575, 00
General Accounting Office	1,080,425.00 2,468,601.00	2, 019, 550. 00	- 23, 457, 500.00 - 29, 575.00 + 449, 051.00 - 225, 000.00 + 494, 000.00
Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board Federal Board for Vocational Education	5, 932, 000. 00	5, 438, 000, 00	- 225, 000.00 + 494, 000.00
Interstate Commerce Commission. Federal Trade Commission United States Shipping Board Housing Corporation. General Accounting Office. Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board Federal Board for Vocational Education. National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Board of Mediation and Conciliation	250,000.00	935, 000.00 73, 959, 000.00 1, 110, 000.00 2, 019, 550.00 225, 000.00 5, 438, 000.00 200, 000.00	
United States Veterans' Bureau	25, 000. 00 385, 921, 702. 00	230, 573, 620. 00 370, 000. 00	+ 25,000.00 +155,348,082.00 + 30,000.00 - 100,000.00
Railroad Labor Board	400, 000. 00	370, 000. 00 100, 000. 00	+ 30,000.00 - 100,000.00
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Board of Mediation and Conciliation. United States Veterans' Bureau. Railroad Labor Board. Federal Power Commission. Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission. Employees' Compensation Commission. Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission.	2 800 040 00	1, 944, 940. 00	
Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Com-	2, 800, 940. 00		
mission. State, War, and Navy Department Buildings . Indigent in Alaska relief fund	100,000.00 1,475,270.00 25,000.00	$\begin{array}{c} 200,000.00 \\ 1,654,710.00 \\ 25,000.00 \end{array}$	- 100, 000. 00 - 179, 440. 00
Indigent in Alaska relief fund	25, 000. 00	25,000.00	

Statement of estimates of appropriations for 1923, etc.—Continued.

Department, etc.	1923 estimates, including perma- nent annual.	1922 appropriations, including permanent annual.	Increase, 1923 estimates over 1922 appropri- ations (+); de- crease (-).
District of Columbia. Interest on the public debt. Increase of compensation, estimated. Panama Canal. Sinking fund Other debt redemptions. Total.	\$27, 195, 476. 75 1975, 000, 000. 00 4, 241, 174. 00 283, 838, 800. 00 85, 500, 000. 00	\$22, 559, 712. 99 975, 000, 000. 00 35, 000, 000. 00 9, 000, 000. 00 272, 442, 200. 00 115, 500, 000. 00 3, 197, 807, 962. 01	+ \$4,635,763.76 - 35,000,000.00 - 4,758,826.00 + 11,396,600.00 - 30,000,000.00 + 27,067,631.52

¹ This amount does not include \$125,000,000 of accumulated interest on war savings certificates, representing discount accrued on certificates of the series of 1918, which mature Jan. 1, 1923.

ture Jan. 1, 1923.
Exhibit of appropriations for 1922.
Appropriations made for the fiscal year 1922 and for prior years during the third session of the Sixty-sixth Congress and first session Sixty-seventh Congress to November 1,
1921, including revised estimated permanent and indefinite appropriations, and appropriations for the Postal Service
payable from postal revenues\$4, 125, 511, 933. 94 Deduct:
Postal Service for 1922 payable from the postal revenues\$574, 092, 552. 00
Postal deficiencies of prior years, payable from postal revenues 127, 331, 902. 76
Deficiencies and supplementals for prior years
321, 100, 311. 33

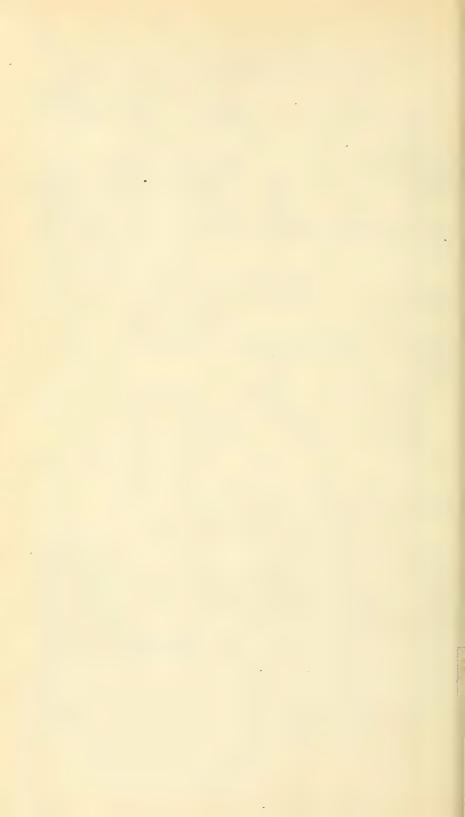
Total appropriations for 1922, exclusive of deficiencies and Postal Service payable from postal revenues, and excluding also the railroad guaranty, repayments under revolving fund appropriations, repayments to appropriations, and appropriations of unexpended balances

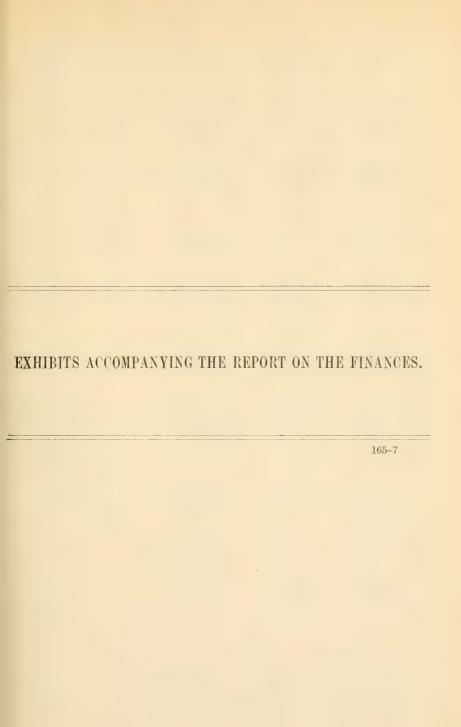
___ 3, 197, 807, 962. 01

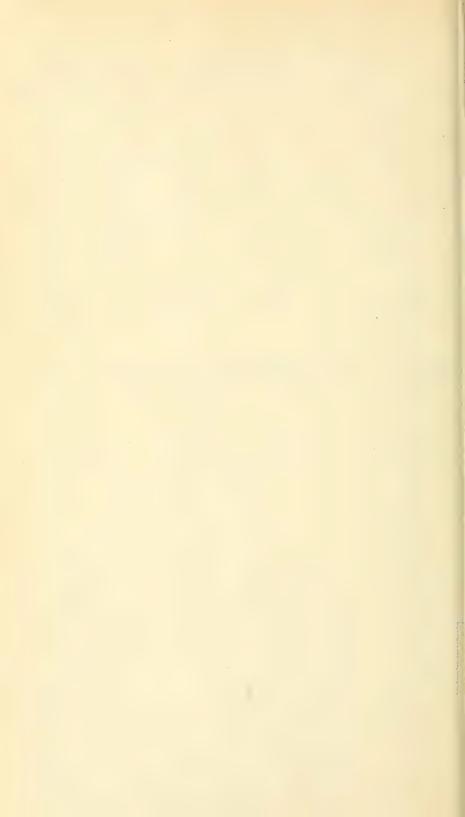
Attention is respectfully invited to the attached abstracts of the annual reports of the various bureaus and divisions of the Treasury Department and to the tables and exhibits accompanying the report on the finances.

A. W. Mellon, Secretary.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.







EXHIBITS. Exhibit 1.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS: TOTAL ISSUES AND AMOUNT ISSUED THROUGH EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK AND TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

(A) FROM JULY 1, 1920, TO OCT. 31, 1921.

	-									
Authorizing set and series	Date of issue	Date of	Rafe	Total amount			Federal reserve district.	rve district.		
Transporting and and control		maturity.		Total difference.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlanta.
Loan certificates of 1921: Sept. 24, 1917, as amended Apr. 4, 1918, and Mar. 3, 1919— 4, 1918, and Mar. 3, 1919— Series B-1921 Series D-1921 Series E-1921 Series F-1921 Series F-1921 Series F-1921 Series F-1921 Series F-1921 Series G-1921	July 15, 1920 Aug. 16, 1920 Nov. 15, 1920 Jan. 105, 1921 G. Heb. 15, 1921 Apr. 15, 1921	Jan. 15, 1921 Aug. 16, 1921 May 16, 1921 Apr. 15, 1921 Oct. 15, 1921 Oct. 15, 1921 Oct. 15, 1921	10 @ 10 10 10 10 10 134	\$126,783,500 157,654,500 232,124,000 118,660,000 192,026,500 132,886,500	\$8,852,000 14,042,000 18,851,000 24,524,000 24,524,000 11,402,000 14,343,500	\$55, 808, 500 57, 704, 500 83, 515, 500 77, 043, 000 49, 451, 500 74, 067, 000	89, 742, 000 12, 426, 000 19, 006, 500 5, 160, 500 18, 903, 000 10, 945, 000 19, 047, 000	\$7, 990, 000 15, 657, 500 31, 369, 000 7, 559, 000 16, 841, 000 12, 221, 000 16, 125, 000	\$1,550,000 5,567,000 7,105,500 7,105,500 5,000,000 6,146,500	\$1,485,000 4,282,500 2,536,500 1,540,000 3,285,500 2,808,500 2,808,000
Total				1,150,646,500	92,606,000	458,609,000	95, 230, 000	107, 143, 500	33, 431, 500	18, 117, 000
Loan certificates of 1922. Sept. 24, 1917, as amended Apr. 4, 1918, and Mar. 3, 1919— Series A-1922. Sories B-1922	May 16, 1921 Aug. 1, 1921	Feb. 16, 1922 Aug. 1, 1922	10 10 40 40	256, 170, 000 259, 471, 500	21, 208, 000 21, 068, 500	99, 954, 000 99, 622, 500	25, 757, 500 30, 336, 500	23, 300, 000 19, 370, 000	7,615,000	3, 572, 500 6, 949, 500
Total			1	515, 641, 500	42, 276, 500	199, 576, 500	56,094,000	42, 670, 000	15, 480, 000	10, 522, 000
Grand total				1,666,288,000	134, 882, 500	658, 185, 500	151, 324, 000	149, 813, 500	48, 911, 500	28, 639, 000
and profits taxes, 1921. Soft 24, 1917, as amended— Sories TM2-1921. Sories TN2-1921. Total.	July 15, 1920 Sept. 15, 1920 Oct. 15, 1920 Dec. 15, 1920 Mar. 15, 1921	Mar. 15, 1921 ———————————————————————————————————	10 10 0 10 10 0 10	74, 278, 000 1106, 625, 500 341, 580, 500 124, 522, 500 188, 123, 000 401, 557, 500 193, 300	3, 786, 500 5, 424, 000 21, 329, 500 10, 039, 600 35, 035, 000 12, 912, 000	34, 583, 000 60, 233, 500 18, 370, 500 40, 566, 500 173, 291, 000 85, 721, 500	4, 508, 000 6, 138, 500 26, 336, 000 13, 822, 500 6, 831, 500 10, 446, 500 10, 446, 500	6, 164, 500 9, 831, 000 28, 383, 000 14, 383, 000 28, 550, 000 33, 700, 000 23, 630, 000	2, 185, 000 1, 884, 000 9, 138, 500 4, 204, 000 14, 044, 500 6, 51, 000 1, 000	1, 726, 000 1, 726, 000 1, 982, 500 2, 537, 500 2, 577, 500 2, 577, 600 2, 647, 600
		0		, too, too, too	oo, ma, mo	000,002,000	100, 300, 000	000, 477, 101	41,000,000	13, 550, 500

Certificates of indebtedness: Total issues and amount issued through each Federal reserve bank and Treasury Department—Continued. (A) FROM IIII.Y 1, 1920, TO OCT, 31, 1921—Continued.

		(A) FK	TOF WO	(A) FROM JULY 1, 1920, TO OUT. 31, 1921—Continued	OCT. 31, 1921	-Continued.				
		Date of	5				Federal reserve district	rve district.		
Authorizing act and series.	Date of Issue.	maturity.	Kate.	Total amount.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlanta.
Issued in anticipation of income and profits taxes, 1922. Sept. 24, 1917, as amended— Series TM-1922. Series TM-1922. Series TM2-1922. Series TS-1922. Series TS-1922. Series TS-1922.	Mar. 15, 1921 June 15, 1921 Aug. 1, 1921 Sept. 15, 1921 do. do.	Mar. 15, 1922 June 15, 1922 Mar. 15, 1922 Sept. 15, 1922 Mar. 15, 1922	् ले प्रेस्ट्रेस्ट्रिस	\$288, 501, 000 314, 184, 000 118, 800 182, 871, 000 124, 572, 000	\$22, 966, 000 21, 070, 000 9, 101, 500 10, 921, 500 8, 692, 000	\$124, 187, 500 137, 155, 500 137, 653, 500 80, 057, 500 84, 422, 500	\$40,346,000 25,333,500 12,081,500 8,191,500	\$28, 341, 000 39, 225, 000 11, 295, 000 13, 320, 000 10, 100, 000	\$10, 149, 500 8, 526, 000 3, 746, 000 4, 665, 000 2, 550, 500	\$2, 386, 500 3, 850, 000 1, 812, 500 1, 617, 500 2, 793, 500
Total	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			1,027,019,000	71, 851, 000	437, 086, 500	94, 986, 000	102, 281, 000	29, 637, 000	12, 460, 000
Grand total				2, 457, 128, 000	170, 852, 000	1,106,468,500	201, 973, 000	253, 758, 500	71, 243, 500	31, 018, 500
Special short-term issues: Special short-term issues: Sept. 24, 1917, as amended— Apr. 4, 1918, and Mar. 3, 1919. Special issue (War Finance Corporation).	(1) Sept. 21, 1920	(1) Sept. 22, 1921	2-4	5, 551, 600, 000 32, 854, 450	421, 000, 000	421, 000, 000 3, 385, 000, 000	373, 000, 000	730, 000, 000	56, 000, 000	12, 000, 000
		-				Fede	Federal reserve district	ict.		
Authorizing act and series.	Date of issue.	Date of maturity.	Rate.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Minneapolis. Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Fran- cisco.	Treasury Department.
Loan certificates of 1921: Sept. 24, 1917, as amended Apr. 4, 1918, and Mar. 3, 1919— Series B-1921 Series D-1921 Series E-1921 Series F-1921 Series G-1921 Series G-1921 Series G-1921	July 15, 1920 Aug. 16, 1920 Nov. 15, 1920 July 15, 1920 July 16, 1921 Feb. 15, 1921 Apr. 15, 1921	Jan. 15, 1921 Aug. 16, 1921 May 16, 1921 Opt. 15, 1921 July 15, 1921 Oct. 15, 1921 Oct. 15, 1921	こうら こっこううしょう	\$10, 044, 500 20, 230, 500 27, 284, 500 16, 484, 500 16, 526, 500 22, 982, 000			\$5,795,000 6,000,000 7,138,000 3,524,000 6,564,000 6,564,000 6,504,000	\$1, 192, 500 2, 544, 000 3, 492, 000 2, 197, 000 1, 124, 000 2, 552, 000 2, 764, 500	\$7, 900, 000 11, 422, 000 17, 605, 000 8, 995, 000 9, 275, 000 9, 575, 000 12, 375, 000	\$12,000,000
Total				132, 227, 500	45, 330, 000	23, 006, 500	39, 657, 500	16, 166, 000	77, 122, 000	12,000,000
				1 Various	***					

		12,000,000						37,500,000 32,854,450
14, 540, 000 16, 016, 500	30, 556, 500	107, 678, 500	7, 100, 000 6, 150, 000 19, 100, 000 9, 322, 000 12, 200, 000 23, 380, 000 14, 515, 000	91,767,000	16, 300, 000 12, 900, 000 5, 613, 500 13, 100, 000 10, 600, 000	58, 513, 500	150, 280, 500	171, 100, 000
4, 071, 500 5, 289, 500	9,361,000	25, 527, 000	495,000 1,945,000 2,692,500 3,008,500 1,406,500 2,546,000	15, 719, 500	2, 396, 000 4, 708, 000 2, 489, 000 3, 979, 000 5, 278, 500	18, 850, 500	34,570,000	13, 000, 000
8, 375, 000 9, 883, 500	18, 258, 500	57, 916, 000	2, 210, 500 1, 686, 500 9, 313, 500 4, 744, 500 3, 499, 500 11, 303, 500 4, 850, 500	37,608,500	9, 149, 500 9, 477, 500 2, 516, 500 6, 705, 000 5, 632, 000	33, 480, 500.	71,089,000	6, 000, 000
6, 990, 000	14,699,000	37, 705, 500	1, 632, 500 1, 864, 500 3, 986, 500 2, 650, 600 2, 625, 600 6, 625, 600 3, 166, 600	21, 324, 500	4, 068, 500 5, 462, 500 2, 689, 000 3, 500, 000 3, 420, 000	19, 140, 000	40,464,500	7,000,000
10, 797, 500	20, 031, 000	65, 361, 000	2, 300, 000 1, 046, 500 9, 900, 500 4, 621, 000 6, 153, 000 14, 703, 500 4, 705, 000	43, 429, 500	8, 574, 000 12, 701, 500 3, 695, 000 6, 145, 500 3, 035, 500	34, 151, 500	77,581,000	39, 000, 000
29, 989, 000 26, 127, 500	56, 116, 500	188, 344, 000	8, 177, 000 9, 330, 500 24, 459, 500 15, 234, 000 16, 522, 000 37, 645, 000 21, 879, 500	133, 247, 500	20, 536, 500 33, 774, 500 17, 636, 600 26, 778, 500 15, 856, 600	114, 581, 500	247,829,000	301, 000, 000
50 to		:	గ్రామం ద్వాద్ధాల <u>గ్రామం</u> ల్లు		10 10 10 10 10 Water 14	:		6
Feb. 16, 1922 Aug. 1, 1922			Mar. 15, 1921 do		Mar. 15, 1922 June 15, 1922 Mar. 15, 1922 Sept. 15, 1922 Mar. 15, 1922			(¹) Sept. 22, 1921
May 16, 1921 Aug. 1, 1921			July 15, 1920 Sept. 15, 1920 Oct. 15, 1920 Dec. 15, 1920 Mar. 15, 1921		Mar. 15, 1921 June 15, 1921 Aug. 1, 1921 Sept. 15, 1921			(1) Sept. 21, 1920
Loan certificates of 1922. Sept. 24, 1917, as amended Apr. 4, 1918, and Mar. 3, 1919—Series B-1922.	Total	Grand total	Issued in anticipation of income and profits taxes, 1921. Sept. 24, 1917, as amended— Series TM2-1921. Series TM-1921. Series TS-1921. Series TY4-1921. Series TY4-1921. Series TY4-1931. Series TY4-1931. Series TY5-1931.	Total	come and	Total	Grand total	Special short-term issues: Sept. 24, 1017, as amended— April 4, 1948, and Mar. 5, 1919. Special issue (War Finance Corporation).

Various.

Certificates of indebtedness: Total issues and amount issued through each Federal reserve bank and Treasury Department-Continued.

(B) RECAPITULATION.

FROM JULY 1, 1920, TO OCT. 31, 1921.

Issues.	Totalamount.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlants.
Loan certificates. Tax certificates Special short-term certificates. Special issue (War Finance Corporation).	\$1, 666, 288, 000 2, 457, 128, 000 5, 551, 600, 000 32, 854, 450	\$134, 882, 500 170, 852, 000 421, 000, 000	\$658, 185, 500 1, 106, 468, 500 3, 385, 000, 000	\$151, 324, 000 201, 973, 000 373, 000, 000	\$149, 813, 500 253, 758, 500 730, 000, 000	\$48, 911, 500 71, 243, 500 56, 000, 000	\$28, 639, 000 31, 018, 500 12, 000, 000
Total.	9, 707, 870, 450	726, 734, 500	5, 149, 654, 000	726, 297, 000	1, 133, 572, 000	176, 155, 000	71,657,500
Issues.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.	Treasury.
Loan certificates. Tax certificates. Special short-term certificates. Special issue (War Finance Corporation).	\$188, 344, 000 247, 829, 000 301, 000, 000	\$65, 361, 000 77, 581, 000 39, 000, 000	\$37, 705, 500 40, 464, 500 7, 000, 000	\$57, 916, 000 71, 089, 000 6, 000, 000	\$25,527,000 34,570,000 13,000,000	\$107, 678, 500 150, 280, 500 171, 100, 000	\$12,000,000 37,500,000 32,854,450
Total.	737, 173, 000	181, 942, 000	85,170,000	135,005,000	73,097,000	429,059,000	82, 354, 450

(C) RECAPITULATION.

FROM APR. 6, 1917, TO OCT. 31, 1921.

Issues.	Total amount.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlanta.
Loan certificates: In anticipation of the first Liberty loan. In anticipation of the second Liberty loan. In anticipation of the strict Liberty loan. In anticipation of the fourth Liberty loan. Series 1920. Series 1922.	\$868, 205, 000.00 2, 320, 483, 000.00 4, 012, 085, 500.00 4, 659, 280, 000.00 6, 137, 589, 560.00 1, 327, 280, 560.00 1, 327, 280, 560.00 515, 641, 500.00	\$57, 367, 000 132, 044, 000 214, 417, 000 381, 122, 500 475, 792, 500 105, 076, 000 42, 276, 500	\$460, 462,000 1, 467, 543,000 11, 255, 308,000 11, 680, 889,000 2, 255, 145,000 539, 162, 500 199, 576, 500	\$43,400,000 \$81,132,000 196,500,000 316,020,000 420,334,500 1445,544,500 100,530,000 56,094,000	\$58,900,000 1182,513,000 238,033,500 440,569,000 554,761,500 1121,777,500 42,670,000	\$13,703,000 40,014,000 75,829,500 117,983,500 187,497,000 48,841,000 35,813,500 15,480,000	\$13.305,000 32.135,000 79,573,000 114,857,000 143.311,500 72,428,000 21,098,500 10,522,000
Total loan certificates	21, 221, 129, 500.00	1, 596, 301, 000	8,818,165,500	1,367,555,000	1,813,693,000	535, 184, 500	487, 230, 000
	The state of the s				the same of the sa		

13, 006, 000 71, 414, 000 79, 119, 500 25, 639, 000 12, 460, 000	201, 638, 500	15, 664, 000	749, 532, 500	Treasury.	\$10, 605, 000 11, 805, 000 25, 316, 000 7, 400, 000 12, 000, 000	130, 613, 500	44, 588, 500 · 00 34, 645, 000 · 00 40, 063, 000 · 00	119, 296, 500.00	112, 091, 700.00 1, 040, 990, 658, 53 32, 854, 450.00	1, 435, 846, 808. 53
20, 522 , 000 92, 519, 000 64, 280, 500 54, 652, 000 29, 637, 000	261, 890, 500	12, 260, 000	988, 335, 000	San Francisco.	\$36, 900, 000 85, 958, 000 172, 790, 500 305, 020, 000 168, 052, 000 38, 872, 000 39, 556, 500	1, 283, 624, 000	47, 831, 000 166, 156, 500 199, 031, 500 123, 430, 600 58, 513, 500	594, 962, 500	10, 880, 000	2, 490, 566, 500
285, 452, 500 435, 440, 500 246, 367, 000 194, 030, 500 102, 281, 000	1, 263, 571, 500	23, 299, 000	4, 554, 563, 500	Dallas.	\$18, 225, 000 39, 347, 000 99, 925, 000 83, 320, 000 101, 546, 000 77, 638, 000 18, 33, 000 9, 301, 000	439, 095, 000	28, 950, 500 61, 940, 000 88, 671, 500 24, 439, 500 18, 850, 500	222, 852, 000	8, 300, 000	872, 247, 000
95, 537, 000 141, 001, 500 191, 939, 500 135, 318, 500 94, 986, 000	658, 782, 500	30, 280, 000	2, 570, 617, 500	Kansas City.	\$30, 300, 000 38, 039, 000 128, 534, 500 176, 866, 000 187, 745, 000 81, 875, 500 44, 485, 000 18, 258, 500	706, 453, 500	21, 036, 500 41, 984, 500 69, 996, 000 56, 256, 500 33, 480, 500	222, 754, 000	12, 820, 000 123, 000, 000	1, 065, 027, 500
831, 473, 000 1, 451, 852, 000 1, 358, 566, 000 822, 993, 500 437, 086, 500	4, 901, 971, 000	59, 276, 000	25, 478, 912, 500	Minneapolis.	\$14,600,000 29,471,000 89,350,000 127,560,000 218,880,500 73,113,000 23,1000 14,699,000	592, 894, 500	11, 393, 000 51, 650, 500 63, 787, 500 26, 860, 500 19, 140, 000	172, 836, 500	8, 480, 000	970, 711, 000
83, 260, 000 256, 911, 500 187, 623, 500 127, 678, 000 71, 851, 000	727, 324, 000	21, 436, 000	3, 066, 061, 000	St. Louis.	\$32,745,000 133,584,500 138,584,500 186,983,000 245,288,000 84,738,000 50,955,000	800,004,500	22, 703, 000 75, 522, 000 98, 585, 000 60, 029, 000 34, 151, 500	290, 990, 500	17, 068, 000	1, 235, 063, 000
1, 624, 403, 500, 00 3, 354, 787, 500, 00 3, 078, 030, 000, 00 1, 873, 996, 500, 00 1, 027, 019, 000, 00	10,958,236,500.00	259, 375, 000, 00 112, 091, 700, 00 18,694, 090, 658, 53	32,854,450.00 51,277,777,808.53	Chicago.	877, 693, 000 325, 355, 000 325, 355, 000 663, 204, 000 278, 575, 000 157, 359, 500 56, 116, 500	2,650,315,500	162, 934, 000 463, 807, 000 395, 437, 500 182, 606, 500 114, 581, 500	1, 319, 366, 500	39, 612, 000	5, 800, 294, 000
Tax certificates: In anticipation of income and profits taxes, 1918. In anticipation of income and profits taxes, 1919. In anticipation of income and profits taxes, 1920. In anticipation of income and profits taxes, 1921. In anticipation of income and profits taxes, 1921.	Totaltax certificates.	Special issues to secure Federal reserve bank notes. Special issues payable in foreign currency. Special short term issues.	Special issue (War Finance Corporation)	Issues.	Loan certificates: In anticipation of the first Liberty loan In anticipation of the second Liberty loan In anticipation of the second Liberty loan In anticipation of the find Liberty loan In anticipation of the Victory Liberty loan Series 1920. Series 1921.	Totalloan certificates	Tax certificates: In anticipation of income and profits taxes, 1918. In anticipation of income and profits taxes, 1919. In anticipation of income and profits taxes, 1920. In anticipation of income and profits taxes, 1921. In anticipation of income and profits taxes, 1921.	Total tax certificates.	Special issues to secure Federal roserve bank notes. Special issues payable in foreign currency. Special issue dry stable in Special issue (War Finance Corporation).	Grand total, all issues.

ISSUES AND RETIREMENTS—CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS. Exhibit 2.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1921

	June 30, 1921. Unmatured.	\$155, 492, 500 192, 026, 500
	Outstanding June 30, 1921 Matured. Unmatured	\$500 10,000 2,000 1,000 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,000 1,000 1,143,000 1,143,000 1,143,000
	Retired.	\$2,000 11,000 1,000 1,000 1,1000 1,00
	Issued.	1 \$20,000 1 \$20,000 1 31,000 157,83,500 157,83,500 158,60,000 178,60,500 188,60,000 192,020,500 192,020,500 192,020,500 193,020 193,02
30, 1921.	Outstanding June 30, 1920.	\$2,000 10,000 10,000 13,000 25,500 25,500 27,000 11,000 13,500 10,500 10,500 176,604,000
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1921	Date of maturity.	May 9, 1918 June 18, 1918 July 9, 1918 Oct. 24, 1918 Nov. 21, 1918 Nov. 21, 1918 June 18, 1919 May 9, 1919 May 9, 1919 June 17, 1919 July 15, 1919 July 15, 1920 July 17, 1920 July 18, 1921 July 18, 1921 July 18, 1921 July 18, 1921 July 19, 1921
Fiscal yea	Date of issue.	Feb. 8, 1918 Apr. 20, 1918 June 25, 1918 Juny 2, 1918 Juny 1, 1919 Apr. 10, 1919 Apr. 10, 1919 Apr. 10, 1920 Apr. 15, 1920 Apr. 16, 1920
	Rate (per cent).	-ಮಹುದುವರುವಹುವಹುವಾದುವಹುವರುವಹುವಹುವಹುವಹುವಹುವ ೧೯೨೮ ೧೯೧೮ ೧೯೮೮ ೧೮೮೮ ೧೮೮೮ ೧೮೮೮
	Title.	Loan issues: Matured June 30, 1920— Matured June 30, 1920— Matured June 30, 1920— Apr. 10, 1918. Apr. 10, 1918. N. A. IV-D. IV

1 Denominational exchange.

Issues and retirements—Certificates of indebtedness—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Ē	Outst	Outstanding June 30, 1920.	1920.	,		Outst	Outstanding June 30, 1921.	.921.
Title.	Matured.	Unmatured.	Total.	Issued.	Kenrea.	Matured.	Unmatured.	Total.
Loan issues. Tax issues. Pittman Act. War Finance Corporation. Special (short term).	\$224, 000 4, 676, 500	\$681,168,000 1,804,382,500 259,375,000 24,000,000	\$681,392,000 1,809,059,000 259,375,000 24,000,000	1,8212,000 1,405,816,500 11,615,000 2,032,794,000 2,187,338,000 32,854,450 5,014,500,000	\$212,000 1,163,772,500 1,615,090 2,306,444,000 187,338,000 43,500,000 5,038,500,000	\$1,349,000	\$923,087,000 1,527.514,000 215,875,000 32,854,450	\$924,436,000 1,535,409,000 215,875,000 32,854,450
Total.	4, 900, 500	2,768,925,500	2, 773, 826, 008	¹ 1, 827, 000 ² 187, 338, 000 8, 486, 964, 950	1,827,000 187,338,000 8,552,216,500	9, 244, 000	9, 244, 000 2, 699, 330, 450	2 708,574,450

1 Denominational exchange.

Ехнівіт 3.

[Department Circular No. 214. Loans and Currency.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS. DATED AND BEARING INTEREST FROM DECEMBER 15, 1920. SERIES T J2-1921, 5\frac{3}{4} PER CENT, DUE JUNE 15, 1921. SERIES T D-1921, 6 PER CENT, DUE DECEMBER 15, 1921.

The Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of the act approved September 24, 1917, as amended, offers for subscription, at par and accrued interest, through the Federal Reserve Banks, Treasury certificates of indebtedness, in two series, both dated and bearing interest from December 15, 1920, the certificates of Series T J2-1921 being payable on June 15, 1921, and bearing interest at the rate of five and three-quarters per cent per annum, and the certificates of Series T D-1921 being payable on December 15, 1921, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semiannually.

Applications will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks.

Bearer certificates will be issued in denominations of \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, and \$100,000. The certificates of Series T J2-1921 will have one interest coupon attached payable June 15, 1921, and the certificates of Series T D-1921 two interest coupons attached,

payable June 15 and December 15, 1921.

The certificates of both said series shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act approved September 24, 1917, and amendments thereto, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate \$5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

Certificates of these series will be accepted at par, with an adjustment of accrued interest, during such time and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed or approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, in payment of income and profits taxes payable at the maturity of the certificates, respectively. The certificates of these

series do not bear the circulation privilege.

The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount of certificates of either or both series applied for and to close the subscriptions as to either or both series at any time without notice. Payment at par and accrued interest for certificates allotted must be made on or before December 15, 1920, or on later allotment. After allotment and upon payment Federal Reserve Banks may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates. Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit for certificates allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of

its district. Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series T D-1920, maturing December 15, 1920, of Series A-1921, maturing January 3, 1921, and of Series B-1921, maturing January 15, 1921, will be accepted at par, with an adjustment of accrued interest, in payment for any certificates of the Series T J2-1921 or T D-1921 now offered which shall be subscribed for and allotted.

As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions and to make allotment in full in the order of the receipt of applications up to amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal

Reserve Banks of the respective districts.

D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department,
Office of the Secretary,
December 8, 1920.

TO THE INVESTOR:

Almost any banking institution in the United States will handle your subscription for you, or you may make subscription direct to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district. Special attention is invited to the terms of subscription as stated above. If you desire to purchase certificates of the above issues after the subscriptions close, or certificates of any outstanding issue, you should make application to your own bank, or if it can not obtain them for you, to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district.

Exhibit 4.

[Department Circular No. 222. Loans and Currency.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF IN-DEBTEDNESS. DATED AND BEARING INTEREST FROM JAN-UARY 15, 1921. SERIES E 1921, 5½ PER CENT, DUE APRIL 15, 1921. SERIES F 1921, 5½ PER CENT, DUE OCTOBER 15, 1921.

The Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of the act approved September 24, 1917, as amended, offers for subscription, at par and accrued interest, through the Federal Reserve Banks, Treasury certificates of indebtedness, in two series, both dated and bearing interest from January 15, 1921, the certificates of Series E 1921 being payable on April 15, 1921, with interest at the rate of five and one-half per cent per annum, and the certificates of Series F 1921 being payable on October 15, 1921, with interest at the rate of five and three-quarters per cent per annum.

Applications will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks.

Bearer certificates will be issued in denominations of \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, and \$100,000. The certificates of Series E 1921 will have one interest coupon attached, payable April 15, 1921, and the certificates of Series F 1921 two interest coupons attached, one for semiannual interest payable July 15, 1921, and the other payable October 15, 1921.

The certificates of said series shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits

of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act approved September 24, 1917, and amendments thereto, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate \$5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

The certificates of these series do not bear the circulation privilege,

and will not be accepted in payment of taxes.

The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount of certificates of either or both series applied for and to close the subscriptions as to either or both series at any time without notice. Payment at par and accrued interest for certificates allotted must be made on or before January 15, 1921, or on later allotment. After allotment and upon payment Federal Reserve Banks may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates. Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit for certificates allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district. Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series B-1921, maturing January 15, 1921, will be accepted at par, with an adjustment of accrued interest, in payment for any certificates of the Series E 1921 or F 1921 now offered which shall be subscribed for and allotted.

As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions and to make allotments in full in the order of the receipt of applications up to amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts.

D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
January 10, 1921.

To THE INVESTOR:

Almost any banking institution in the United States will handle your subscription for you, or you may make subscription direct to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district. Special attention is invited to the terms of subscription as stated above. If you desire to purchase certificates of the above issues after the subscriptions close, or certificates of any outstanding issue, you should make application to your own bank, or if it can not obtain them for you, to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district.

Ехнівіт 5.

[Department Circular No. 227. Loans and Currency.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—FIVE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS. SERIES G 1921. DATED AND BEARING INTEREST FROM FEBRUARY 15, 1921. DUE JULY 15, 1921.

The Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of the act approved September 24, 1917, as amended, offers for subscription, at par and accrued interest, through the Federal Reserve Banks, Treasury certificates of indebtedness, Series G 1921, dated and bear-

ing interest from February 15, 1921, payable July 15, 1921, with interest at the rate of five and one-half per cent per annum.

Applications will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks.

Bearer certificates will be issued in denominations of \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, and \$100,000. The certificates will have one interest

coupon attached, payable July 15, 1921.

The certificates of said series shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act approved September 24, 1917, and amendments thereto, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate \$5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

The certificates of this series do not bear the circulation privilege

and will not be accepted in payment of taxes.

The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for and to close the subscriptions at any time without notice. Payment at par and accrued interest for certificates allotted must be made on or before February 15, 1921, or on later allotment. After allotment and upon payment Federal Reserve Banks may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates. Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit for certificates allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district.

As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions and to make allotment in full in the order of the receipt of applications up to amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts.

D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
February 10, 1921.

TO THE INVESTOR:

Almost any banking institution in the United States will handle your subscription for you, or you may make subscription direct to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district. Special attention is invited to the terms of subscriptions as stated above. If you desire to purchase certificates of the above issue after the subscriptions close, or certificates of any outstanding issue, you should make application to your own bank, or, if it can not obtain them for you, to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district.

Ехнівіт 6.

[Department Circular No. 232. Loans and Currency.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF IN-DEBTEDNESS. DATED AND BEARING INTEREST FROM MARCH 15, 1921. SERIES T S2-1921, 5½ PER CENT, DUE SEPTEMBER 15, 1921. SERIES T M-1922, 5¾ PER CENT, DUE MARCH 15, 1922.

The Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of the act approved September 24, 1917, as amended, offers for subscription, at par and accrued interest, through the Federal Reserve Banks, Treasury certificates of indebtedness, in two series, both dated and bearing interest from March 15, 1921, the certificates of Series T S2-1921 being payable on September 15, 1921, with interest at the rate of five and one-half per cent per annum semiannually, and the certificates of Series T M-1922 being payable on March 15, 1922, and bearing interest at the rate of five and three-quarters per cent per annum, payable semiannually.

Applications will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks.

Bearer certificates will be issued in denominations of \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, and \$100,000. The certificates of Series T S2-1921 will have one interest coupon attached payable September 15, 1921, and the certificates of Series T M-1922 two interest coupons attached,

payable September 15, 1921, and March 15, 1922.

The certificates of both said series shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act approved September 24, 1917, and amendments thereto, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate \$5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

Certificates of these series will be accepted at par, with an adjustment of accrued interest, during such time and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed or approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, in payment of income and profits taxes payable at the maturity of the certificates, respectively. The certificates of

these series do not bear the circulation privilege.

The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount of certificates of either or both series applied for and to close the subscriptions as to either or both series at any time without notice. Payment at par and accrued interest for certificates allotted must be made on or before March 15, 1921, or on later allotment. After allotment and upon payment Federal Reserve Banks may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates. Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit for certificates allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess

of existing deposits when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district. Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series T M-1921, Series T M2-1921, Series T M3-1921, and Series T M4-1921, all maturing March 15, 1921, and of Series E 1921, maturing April 15, 1921, with any unmatured interest coupons attached, will be accepted at par, with an adjustment of accrued interest, in payment for any certificates of the Series T S2-1921 or T M-1922 now offered which shall be subscribed for and allotted.

As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions and to make allotment in full in the order of the receipt of applications up to amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal

Reserve Banks of the respective districts.

A. W. MELLON, Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, March 9, 1921.

TO THE INVESTOR:

Almost any banking institution in the United States will handle your subscription for you, or you may make subscription direct to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district. Special attention is invited to the terms of subscription as stated above. If you desire to purchase certificates of the above issues after the subscriptions close, or certificates of any outstanding issue, you should make application to your own bank, or if it can not obtain them for you, to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district.

EXHIBIT 7.

[Department Circular No. 235. Loans and Currency.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA-FIVE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, SERIES H 1921. DATED AND BEARING INTEREST FROM APRIL 15, 1921. DUE OCTOBER 15, 1921.

The Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of the act approved September 24, 1917, as amended, offers for subscription, at par and accrued interest, through the Federal Reserve Banks, Treasury certificates of indebtedness, Series H 1921, dated and bearing interest from April 15, 1921, payable October 15, 1921, with semiannual interest at the rate of five and one-half per cent per annum.

Applications will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks.

Bearer certificates will be issued in denominations of \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, and \$100,000. The certificates will have one inter-

est coupon attached, payable October 15, 1921.

The certificates of said series shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act approved September 24, 1917, and amendments thereto, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate \$5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

The certificates of this series do not bear the circulation privilege

and will not be accepted in payment of taxes.

The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for and to close the subscriptions at any time without notice. Payment at par and accrued interest for certificates allotted must be made on or before April 15, 1921, or on later allotment. After allotment and upon payment Federal Reserve Banks may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates. Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit for certificates allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district. Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series E 1921, maturing April 15, 1921, and of Series D 1921, maturing May 16, 1921 (with any unmatured interest coupons attached), will be accepted at par, with an adjustment of accrued interest, in payment for any certificates of the Series H 1921 now offered which shall be subscribed for and allotted.

As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions and to make allotment in full in the order of the receipt of applications up to amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve

Banks of the respective districts.

A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

April 11, 1921.

To the Investor:

Almost any banking institution in the United States will handle your subscription for you, or you may make subscription direct to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district. Special attention is invited to the terms of subscription as stated above. If you desire to purchase certificates of the above issue after the subscriptions close, or certificates of any outstanding issue, you should make application to your own bank, or if it can not obtain them for you, to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district.

Ехнівіт 8.

[Department Circular No. 238. Loans and Currency.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—FIVE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, SERIES A-1922. DATED AND BEARING INTEREST FROM MAY 16, 1921. DUE FEBRUARY 16, 1922.

The Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of the act approved September 24, 1917, as amended, offers for subscription, at par and accrued interest, through the Federal Reserve Banks, Treasury certificates of indebtedness, Series A-1922, dated and bearing interest from May 16, 1921, payable February 16, 1922, with interest at the rate of five and one-half per cent per annum.

Applications will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks.

Bearer certificates will be issued in denominations of \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, and \$100,000. The certificates will have two interest coupons attached, one for semiannual interest payable November 16,

1921, and the other payable February 16, 1922.

The certificates of said series shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act approved September 24, 1917, and amendments thereto, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate \$5,000 owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

The certificates of this series do not bear the circulation privilege

and will not be accepted in payment of taxes.

The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for and to close the subscriptions at any time without notice. Payment at par and accrued interest for certificates allotted must be made on or before May 16, 1921, or on later allotment. After allotment and upon payment Federal Reserve Banks may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates. Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit for certificates allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district. Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series D–1921, maturing May 16, 1921, will be accepted at par, with an adjustment of accrued interest, in payment for any certificates of the Series A–1922 now offered which shall be subscribed for and allotted.

As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions and to make allotment in full in the order of the receipt of applications up to amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal

Reserve Banks of the respective districts.

A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

May 11, 1921.

TO THE INVESTOR:

Almost any banking institution in the United States will handle your subscription for you, or you may make subscription direct to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district. Special attention is invited to the terms of subscription as stated above. If you desire to purchase certificates of the above issue after the subscriptions close, or certificates of any outstanding issue, you should make application to your own bank, or if it can not obtain them for you, to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district.

EXHIBIT 9.

[Department Circular No. 241. Loans and Currency.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—FIVE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, SERIES T J-1922. DATED AND BEARING INTEREST FROM JUNE 15, 1921. DUE JUNE 15, 1922.

The Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of the act approved September 24, 1917, as amended, offers for subscription, at par and accrued interest, through the Federal Reserve Banks, Treasury certificates of indebtedness, Series T J-1922, dated and bearing interest from June 15, 1921, payable June 15, 1922, with interest at the rate of five and one-half per cent per annum, payable semiannually.

Applications will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks.

Bearer certificates will be issued in denominations of \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, and \$100,000. The certificates will have two interest coupons attached, payable December 15, 1921, and June 15, 1922

The certificates of said series shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act approved September 24, 1917, and amendments thereto, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate \$5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

Certificates of this series will be accepted at par, with an adjustment of accrued interest, during such time and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed or approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, in payment of income and profits taxes payable at the maturity of the certificates. The certificates do not bear the circu-

lation privilege.

The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for and to close the subscriptions at any time without notice. Payment at par and accrued interest for certificates allotted must be made on or before June 15, 1921, or on later allotment. After allotment and upon payment Federal Reserve Banks may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates. Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit for certificates allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district. Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series T J-1921 and Series T J2-1921, both maturing June 15, 1921, and of Series G 1921, maturing July 15, 1921, and Series C 1921, maturing August 16, 1921, with any unmatured interest coupons attached,

will be accepted at par, with an adjustment of accrued interest, in payment for any certificates of the Series T J-1922 now offered which

shall be subscribed for and allotted.

As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions and to make allotment in full in the order of the receipt of applications up to amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts.

A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department,
Office of the Secretary,
June 8, 1921.

TO THE INVESTOR:

Almost any banking institution in the United States will handle your subscription for you, or you may make subscription direct to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district. Your special attention is invited to the terms of subscription and allotment as stated above. If you desire to purchase certificates of the above issue after the subscriptions close, or certificates of any outstanding issue, you should make application to your own bank, or if it can not obtain them for you, to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district.

Ехнівіт 10.

[Department Circular No. 246. Loans and Currency.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF IN-DEBTEDNESS. DATED AND BEARING INTEREST FROM AUGUST 1, 1921. SERIES TM2-1922, 5½ PER CENT, DUE MARCH 15, 1922. SERIES B-1922, 5½ PER CENT, DUE AUGUST 1, 1922.

The Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of the act approved September 24, 1917, as amended, offers for subscription, at par and accrued interest, through the Federal Reserve Banks, Treasury certificates of indebtedness, in two series, both dated and bearing interest from August 1, 1921, the certificates of Series TM2–1922 being payable on March 15, 1922, with interest at the rate of five and one-quarter per cent per annum, and the certificates of Series B–1922 being payable on August 1, 1922, with interest at the rate of five and one-half per cent per annum, payable semiannually.

Applications will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks.

Bearer certificates will be issued in denominations of \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, and \$100,000. The certificates of Series TM2-1922 will have one interest coupon attached, payable March 15, 1922, and the certificates of Series B-1922 two interest coupons attached, pay-

able February 1, 1922, and August 1, 1922.

The certificates of said series shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act approved September 24, 1917, and amendments thereto, the principal of which

does not exceed in the aggregate \$5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the

taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

The certificates of these series do not bear the circulation privilege, and the certificate of Series B-1922 will not be accepted in payment of taxes. The certificates of Series TM2-1922 will be accepted at par, with an adjustment of accrued interest, during such time and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed or approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, in payment of income and profits taxes

payable at the maturity of the certificates. The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less

than the amount of certificates of either or both series applied for and to close the subscriptions as to either or both series at any time without notice. Payment at par and accrued interest for certificates allotted must be made on or before August 1, 1921, or on later allotment. After allotment and upon payment Federal Reserve Banks may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates. Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit for certificates allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district. Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series C-1921, maturing August 16, 1921, with any unmatured interest coupons attached, will be accepted at par, with an adjustment of accrued interest, in payment for any certificates of the Series TM2-1922 or B-1922 now offered which shall be subscribed for and allotted.

As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions and to make allotments in full in the order of the receipt of applications up to amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve

Banks of the respective districts.

A. W. MELLON, Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

July 27, 1921.

TO THE INVESTOR:

Almost any banking institution in the United States will handle your subscription for you, or you may make subscription direct to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district. Your special attention is invited to the terms of subscription and allot-ment as stated above. If you desire to purchase certificates of the above issues after the subscriptions close, you should make application to your own bank, or if it can not obtain them for you, to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district.

EXHIBIT 11.

[Department Circular No. 255. Loans and Currency.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF IN-DEBTEDNESS. DATED AND BEARING INTEREST FROM SEP-TEMBER 15, 1921. SERIES TM3-1922, 5 PER CENT, DUE MARCH 15, 1922. SERIES TS-1922, 51 PER CENT, DUE SEPTEMBER 15,

The Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of the act approved September 24, 1917, as amended, offers for subscription, at par and accrued interest, through the Federal Reserve Banks, Treasury certificates of indebtedness, in two series, both dated and bearing interest from September 15, 1921, the certificates of Series TM3–1922 being payable on March 15, 1922, with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum semiannually, and the certificates of Series TS-1922 being payable on September 15, 1922, with interest at the rate of five and one-quarter per cent per annum, payable semiannually.

Applications will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks.

Bearer certificates will be issued in denominations of \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, and \$100,000. The certificates of Series TM3-1922 will have one interest coupon attached, payable March 15, 1922, and the certificates of Series TS-1922 two interest coupons attached, pay-

able March 15, 1922, and September 15, 1922.

The certificates of said series shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act approved September 24, 1917, and amendments thereto, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate \$5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

The certificates of these series will be accepted at par, with an adjustment of accrued interest, during such time and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed or approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, in payment of income and profits taxes payable at the maturity of the certificates. The certificates of these series do

not bear the circulation privilege.

The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount of certificates of either or both series applied for and to close the subscriptions as to either or both series at any time without notice. Payment at par and accrued interest for certificates allotted must be made on or before September 15, 1921, or on later allotment. After allotment and upon payment Federal Reserve Banks may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates. Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit for certificates allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series TS-1921 and Series TS2-1921, both maturing September 15, 1921, and of Series F-1921 and Series H-1921, both maturing October 15, 1921, with any unmatured interest coupons attached, will be accepted at par, with an adjustment of accrued interest, in payment for any certificates of the Series TM3-1922 or TS-1922 now offered which shall be subscribed for and allotted.

As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions and to make allotments in full in the order of the receipt of applications up to amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts.

A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

September 9, 1921.

To the Investor:

Almost any banking institution in the United States will handle your subscription for you, or you may make subscription direct to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district. Your special attention is invited to the terms of subscription and allotment as stated above. If you desire to purchase certificates of the above issues after the subscriptions close, or certificates of any outstanding issue, you should make application to your own bank, or if it can not obtain them for you, to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district.

Ехнівіт 12.

[Department Circular No. 264. Loans and Currency.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS. DATED AND BEARING INTEREST FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1921. SERIES C-1922, 44 PER CENT, DUE APRIL 1, 1922. SERIES TS 2-1922, 44 PER CENT, DUE SEPTEMBER 15, 1922.

The Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of the act approved September 24, 1917, as amended, offers for subscription, at par and accrued interest, through the Federal Reserve Banks, Treasury certificates of indebtedness, in two series, both dated and bearing interest from November 1, 1921, the certificates of Series C-1922 being payable on April 1, 1922, with interest at the rate of four and one-quarter per cent per annum, and the certificates of Series TS 2-1922 being payable on September 15, 1922, with semi-annual interest at the rate of four and one-half per cent per annum. Applications will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks.

Bearer certificates will be issued in denominations of \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, and \$100,000. The certificates of Series C-1922 will have one interest coupon attached, payable April 1, 1922, and the certificates of Series TS 2-1922 two interest coupons attached,

payable May 1, 1922, and September 15, 1922.

The certificates of said series shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act approved September 24, 1917, and amendments thereto, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate \$5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

The certificates of these series do not bear the circulation privilege, and the certificates of Series C-1922 will not be accepted in payment of taxes. The certificates of Series TS 2-1922 will be accepted at par, with an adjustment of accrued interest, during such time and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed or approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, in payment of income and profits

taxes payable at the maturity of the certificates.

The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount of certificates of either or both series applied for and to close the subscriptions as to either or both series at any time without notice. Payment at par and accrued interest for certificates allotted must be made on or before November 1, 1921, or on later allotment. After allotment and upon payment Federal Reserve Banks may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates. Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit for certificates allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district.

As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions and to make allotments in full in the order of the receipt of applications up to amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve

Banks of the respective districts.

A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
October 27, 1921.

TO THE INVESTOR:

Almost any banking institution in the United States will handle your subscription for you, or you may make subscription direct to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district. Special attention if invited to the terms of subscription and allotment as stated above. If you desire to purchase certificates of the above issues after the subscriptions close, or certificates of any outstanding issue, you should make application to your own bank, or if it can not obtain them for you, to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district.

Ехнівіт 13.

[Department Circular No. 240. Loans and Currency.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—FIVE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT TREASURY NOTES, SERIES A-1924. DATED AND BEARING INTEREST FROM JUNE 15, 1921. DUE JUNE 15, 1924.

The Secretary of the Treasury offers for subscription, at par and accrued interest, through the Federal Reserve Banks, Treasury notes of Series A-1924, of an issue of gold notes of the United States authorized by the Act of Congress approved September 24, 1917, as amended. The notes will be dated and bear interest from June 15, 1921, will be payable June 15, 1924, and will bear interest at the rate of five and three-quarters per cent per annum payable semiannually on December 15 and June 15 in each year.

Applications will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks.

Bearer notes with interest coupons attached will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, and \$100,000. The

notes are not subject to call for redemption before maturity, and will not be issued in registered form. The principal and interest of the notes will be payable in United States gold coin of the present standard

of value.

The notes of said series shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partner-

ships, associations, or corporations.

Notes of this series will be accepted at par, with an adjustment of accrued interest, during such time and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed or approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, in payment of income and profits taxes payable at or within six months before the maturity of the notes. Any of the notes which have been owned by any person continuously for at least six months prior to the date of his death, and which upon such date constitute part of his estate, shall, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, be receivable by the United States at par and accrued interest in payment of any estate or inheritance taxes imposed by the United States, under or by virtue of any present or future law upon such estate or the inheritance thereof. The notes of this series will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys, but do not bear the circulation privilege.

The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount of notes applied for and to close the subscriptions at any time without notice. Payment at par and accrued interest for notes allotted must be made on or before June 15, 1921, or on later allotment. After allotment and upon payment Federal Reserve Banks may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive notes. Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit for notes allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district. Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series TJ-1921 and Series TJ2-1921, both maturing June 15, 1921, and of Series G-1921, maturing July 15, 1921, and Series C-1921, maturing August 16, 1921, with any unmatured interest coupons attached, will be accepted at par, with an adjustment of accrued interest, in payment for any notes of the Series A-1924 now offered which shall be subscribed for and allotted.

As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions and to make allotment in full in the order of the receipt of applications up to amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve

Banks of the respective districts.

A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
June 8, 1921.

TO THE INVESTOR:

Almost any banking institution in the United States will handle your subscription for you, or you may make subscription direct to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district. Your special attention is invited to the terms of subscription and allotment as stated above. If you desire to purchase notes of the above issue after the subscriptions close, you should make application to your own bank, or if it can not obtain them for you, to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district.

Exhibit 14.

[Department Circular No. 256. Loans and Currency.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—FIVE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT TREASURY NOTES, SERIES B-1924. DATED AND BEARING IN-TEREST FROM SEPTEMBER 15, 1921. DUE SEPTEMBER 15, 1924.

The Secretary of the Treasury offers for subscription, at par and accrued interest, through the Federal Reserve Banks, Treasury notes of Series B-1924, of an issue of gold notes of the United States authorized by the Act of Congress approved September 24, 1917, as amended. The notes will be dated and bear interest from September 15, 1921, will be payable September 15, 1924, and will bear interest at the rate of five and one-half per cent per annum payable semiannually on March 15 and September 15 in each year.

Applications will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks.

Bearer notes with interest coupons attached will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, and \$100,000. The notes are not subject to call for redemption before maturity, and will not be issued in registered form. The principal and interest of the notes will be payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value.

The notes of said series shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individ-

uals, partnerships, associations, or corporations.

Notes of this series will be accepted at par, with an adjustment of accrued interest, during such time and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed or approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, in payment of income and profits taxes payable at or within six months before the maturity of the notes. Any of the notes which have been owned by any person continuously for at least six months prior to the date of his death, and which upon such date constitute part of his estate, shall, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, be receivable by the United States at par and accrued interest in payment of any estate or inheritance taxes imposed by the United States, under or by virtue of any present or future law upon such estate or the inheritance thereof. The notes of this series will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys, but do not bear the circulation privilege.

The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount of notes applied for and to close the subscriptions at any time without notice. Payment at par and accrued interest for notes allotted must be made on or before September 15, 1921, or on later allotment. After allotment and upon payment Federal Reserve Banks may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive notes. Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit for notes allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district. Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series TS-1921 and Series TS2-1921, both maturing September 15, 1921, and of Series F-1921 and Series H-1921, both maturing October 15, 1921, with any unmatured interest coupons attached, will be accepted at par, with an adjustment of accrued interest, in payment for any notes of the Series B-1924 now offered which shall be subscribed for and allotted.

As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions and to make allotments in full in the order of the receipt of applications up to amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal

Reserve Banks of the respective districts.

A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
September 9, 1921.
To the Investor:

Almost any banking institution in the United States will handle your subscription for you, or you may make subscription direct to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district. Your special attention is invited to the terms of subscription and allotment as stated above. If you desire to purchase notes of the above issue after the subscriptions close, or notes of any outstanding issue, you should make application to your own bank, or if it can not obtain them for you, to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district.

Exhibit 15.

OFFER TO REDEEM BEFORE MATURITY, TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, SERIES E 1921.

March collections of income and profits taxes have amounted to slightly over \$700,000,000 and have thus exceeded by about \$125,000,000 the March 15th maturities of principal and interest. This margin is therefore available to meet other Treasury requirements, including the Treasury certificates maturing April 15, 1921, which were offered with a maturity one month after the quarterly tax payment date in the expectation that they might be retired out of tax receipts. The Secretary of the Treasury has accordingly authorized the Federal Reserve Banks on and after Friday, April 1, 1921, and until further notice to redeem in cash before April 15, 1921, at the holders' option, at par and accrued interest to the date of such optional redemption, Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series E-1921, maturing April 15, 1921.

EXHIBIT 16.

OFFER TO REDEEM BEFORE MATURITY, TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, SERIES D 1921.

Secretary Mellon announced that he has authorized the Federal Reserve Banks on and after Saturday, April 30, 1921, and until fur-

ther notice, to redeem in cash before May 16, 1921, at the holders' option, at par and accrued interest to the date of such optional redemption, Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series D-1921, dated November 15, 1920, maturing May 16, 1921.

EXHIBIT 17.

OFFER TO REDEEM BEFORE MATURITY, TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, SERIES TJ-1921 AND TJ2-1921...

Secretary Mellon announced that he has authorized the Federal Reserve Banks on and after Wednesday, June 8, 1921, and unti' further notice, to redeem in cash before June 15, 1921, at the holdersoption, at par and accrued interest to the date of such optional re, demption, Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series TJ-1921, dated June 15, 1920, maturing June 15, 1921, and Series TJ2-19211 dated December 15, 1920, maturing June 15, 1921.

Ехнівіт 18.

OFFER TO REDEEM BEFORE MATURITY, TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, SERIES G-1921.

Secretary Mellon announced that he has authorized the Federal Reserve Banks on and after Tuesday, June 28, 1921, and until further notice, to redeem in cash before July 15, 1921, at the holders' option, at par and accrued interest to the date of such optional redemption, Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series G-1921, dated February 15, 1921, maturing July 15, 1921.

Ехнівіт 19.

OFFER TO REDEEM BEFORE MATURITY, TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, SERIES C-1921.

Secretary Mellon announced that he has authorized the Federal Reserve Banks on and after Tuesday, August 2, 1921, and until further notice, to redeem in cash before August 16, 1921, at the holders' option, at par and accrued interest to the date of such optional redemption, Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series C-1921, dated August 16, 1920, maturing August 16, 1921.

EXHIBIT 20.

OFFER TO REDEEM BEFORE MATURITY, TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, SERIES TS-1921 AND TS-2-1921.

Secretary Mellon announced that he has authorized the Federal Reserve Banks on and after Thursday, September 8, 1921, and until further notice, to redeem in cash before September 15, 1921, at the holder's option, at par and accrued interest to the date of such optional redemption, Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series TS-1921, dated September 15, 1920, and Series TS2-1921, dated March 15, 1921, both maturing September 15, 1921.

Ехнівіт 21.

OFFER TO REDEEM BEFORE MATURITY, TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, SERIES F-1921 AND H-1921.

Secretary Mellon announced that he has authorized the Federal Reserve Banks on and after Tuesday, September 27, 1921, and until further notice, to redeem in cash before October 15, 1921, at the holder's option, at par and accrued interest to the date of such optional redemption, Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series F-1921, dated January 15, 1921, and Series H-1921, dated April 15, 1921, both maturing October 15, 1921.

Ехнівіт 22.

LETTER OF SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO THE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES OF THE COUNTRY, ACCOMPANYING THE OFFERING OF TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS OF SERIES TJ2-1921 AND SERIES TD-1921, BOTH DATED DECEMBER 15, 1920.

Washington, D. C., December 8, 1920.

DEAR SIR:

About \$700,000,000 of Treasury certificates of indebtedness mature on December 15, 1920, about \$175,000,000 on January 3, 1921, and about \$125,000,000 additional on January 15, 1921. On December 15, 1920, there will also become payable the semi-annual interest on the First Liberty Loan and the Victory Liberty Loan, aggregating about \$140,000,000. The greater part of the \$700,-000,000 of tax certificates maturing on December 15th will be covered by the installment of income and profits taxes payable on that date. In order to meet the remainder of these heavy maturities of principal and interest, and at the same time provide for the current requirements of the Government, the Treasury has decided, on the basis of the best estimates available at this time, to offer Treasury certificates of indebtedness in the amount of \$500,000,000, or thereabouts, in two series dated December 15, 1920, one series designated TJ 2-1921, bearing 53 per cent interest, maturing June 15, 1921, and the other series designated TD-1921, bearing 6 per cent interest and maturing December 15, 1921. Applications for Treasury certificates of these series will be received through the several Federal Reserve Banks, from which full particulars concerning the offering may be obtained. Treasury certificates of the series maturing December 15, 1920, January 3, 1921, and January 15, 1921, will be accepted at par with an adjustment of accrued interest in payment for any certificates of the two series now offered which may be subscribed for and allotted.

As indicated in the circular letter of September 7, 1920, to the banking institutions of the country, the operations of the Treasury for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, ended September 30, 1920, showed a surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditures amounting to \$289,224,706.29, notwithstanding actual cash payments to railroads during the quarter of some \$275,000,000 under the provisions of the Transportation Act, in connection with the return of the railroads to private control. The Treasury's current operations during the months of October and November show a

net current deficit (excess of ordinary disbursements over ordinary receipts) amounting to \$357,134,068.15, of which about \$112,000,000 represents payments to the railroads under the Transportation Act. The Treasury confidently expects, however, that the current quarter, ending December 31, 1920, will still show a substantial surplus as the result of the quarterly payment of income and profits taxes in December.

In consequence of the operations incident to the retirement of the Treasury certificates which matured on September 15 and October 15, 1920, and the quarterly payment of income and profits taxes on September 15th, the gross debt of the Government on October 31, 1920, on the basis of daily Treasury statements, was reduced to \$24,062,509,672.96, of which about \$2,337,000,000 consisted of loan and tax certificates unmatured. On September 30, 1920, the gross debt had been \$24,087,356,128.65, of which about \$2,347,000,000 were loan and tax certificates unmatured. On November 30, 1920, after the issue of \$232,000,000 of Treasury certificates on November 15th and the retirement on the same date of about \$100,000,000 of maturing certificates, the gross debt, on the basis of daily Treasury statements, amounted to \$24,175,156,-244.14, of which about \$2,475,000,000 represented floating debt (loan and tax certificates unmatured). These temporary increases in both gross debt and floating debt will, it is expected, be more than overcome by December 31, 1920, in consequence of the December operations, and both gross debt and floating debt should, on December 31st, be reduced below the amounts outstanding on September 30th. The Government's further progress in retiring September 30th. the gross debt and the floating debt will depend, of course, upon the relation between current receipts and current expenditures during the coming calendar year, but there is good reason to hope that unless new burdens are imposed by legislation, there should be important further reductions in the last two quarters of the current fiscal year, provided always that tax receipts are maintained at a sufficiently high level, salvage operations vigorously pressed, and the strictest economy practiced in Government expenditure.

The three months which have passed since the last quarterly tax payment period have been marked by a still further distribution of Treasury certificates among investors and a further reduction of holdings of Treasury certificates by the banks. The reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System (about 823 member banks in leading cities, which are believed to control about 40 per cent of the commercial bank deposits of the country and to have subscribed in the first instance for perhaps 75 per cent of the Treasury certificates of indebtedness now outstanding) held on November 26, 1920, only about \$313,000,000 of Treasury certificates, as compared with reported holdings on August 27, 1920, of about \$430,-000,000, and on November 28, 1919, of about \$816,000,000. On December 3, 1920, the Federal Reserve Banks reported that there were pledged with Federal Reserve Banks only about \$214,000,000 of Treasury certificates to secure loans and discounts, notwithstanding the preferential rates still maintained in many of the Federal Reserve Districts and the probability that borrowing banks would use Treasury certificates as convenient collateral to secure loans

for commercial purposes.

The Treasury certificates of the two series now offered are exempt, like other Treasury certificates outstanding, from all State and local taxes (except estate and inheritance taxes), and from the normal Federal income tax and the corporation income tax, and are admissible assets for the purpose of calculating profits taxes. The certificates now offered are also acceptable in payment of Federal income and profits taxes payable at their respective maturities, and the United States reserves no option to call them for redemption before maturity. With these features, the attractive rates of interest, and absolute security of principal and interest, these certificates are extremely desirable investments and should prove particularly attractive to taxpayers having taxes to pay in the calendar year 1921, as well as to persons having idle funds awaiting investment. In these circumstances, the Treasury believes that banking institutions generally should feel free to enter subscriptions for the two issues now offered with the confident expectation of prompt resale for investment, and urges them, as in the past, to subscribe liberally for the certificates and devote their best efforts to obtain the widest possible distribution among investors.

Cordially yours,

D. F. Houston, Secretary.

To the President of the Bank or Trust Company addressed.

Ехнівіт 23.

LETTER OF SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO THE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES OF THE COUNTRY, ACCOMPANYING THE OFFERING OF TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS OF SERIES TS2-1921 AND SERIES TM-1922, BOTH DATED MARCH 15, 1921.

DEAR SIR:

At the outset of my administration of the Treasury I am addressing this letter to the banking institutions of the country to inform them of the state of the Nation's finances, the probable requirements of the Treasury for the coming months, and its financial plans for the immediate future.

the immediate future.

About \$500,000,000 of Treasury certificates of indebtedness mature on March 15, 1921, and about \$118,000,000 additional on April 15, 1921. On March 15, 1921, there will become payable the semi-annual interest on the Third Liberty Loan, amounting to about \$75,000,000. The Treasury must also make large payments under the recent legislation authorizing partial payments on account of the railroad guaranty, which may amount to as much as \$200,000,000 during the course of the next month. In order to meet these heavy requirements and at the same time provide for the current expenses of the Government, the Treasury relies in large part upon the quarterly installment of income and profits taxes due March 15, 1921. Advance payments of March taxes have been up to expectations, and though it is impossible to forecast the results with certainty, the Treasury has good reason to hope that income and profits tax payments during March will about balance the March 15 maturities

of principal and interest. To provide for its further requirements, the Treasury has decided, on the basis of the best available estimates, to offer Treasury certificates of indebtedness in the amount of \$400,-000,000, or thereabouts, in two series, both dated March 15, 1921, one series designated T S 2–1921, bearing $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest, maturing September 15, 1921, and the other series designated T M–1922, bearing $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent interest and maturing March 15, 1922. Applications for Treasury certificates of these series will be received in regular course through the several Federal Reserve Banks, as fiscal agents of the United States, from which full particulars concerning the offering may be obtained. Treasury certificates of the series which mature on March 15, 1921, and April 15, 1921, will be accepted at par with an adjustment of accrued interest in payment for any certificates of the two series now offered which may be subscribed for and allotted.

On the basis of the Treasury Daily Statements, the current operations of the Government during the first eight months of the fiscal year through February 28, 1921, show a net current surplus (excess of ordinary receipts over ordinary disbursements) amounting to \$186,115,505.53. This showing is particularly encouraging in view of the fact that during these eight months there have been extraordinarily heavy expenditures but only two quarterly payments of income and profits taxes. Ordinary receipts up to February 28, 1921, have amounted to \$3,433,411,141.36, as against ordinary disbursements during the same period of \$3,247,295,635.83 (or at the rate of almost 5 billions a year). Of these disbursements about \$750,000,000 have represented expenditures of the War Department, about \$450,000,000 expenditures of the Navy Department, about \$475,000,000 payments to the railroads under the Transportation Act, 1920, and about \$550,000,000 payments of interest on the public debt—a total of about \$2,225,000,000 under these four main headings. In the four months which remain of the fiscal year there will be two further quarterly payments of income and profits taxes, both based on the business of the calendar year 1920. While it is impossible to estimate these tax payments with accuracy, and the prospects are that expenditures will continue heavy for some time to come, the Treasury expects that the operations of the first three quarters of the year, through March 31, 1921, as well as the completed year's operations, will show some surplus of receipts over expenditures.

The gross debt of the Government on February 28, 1921, amounted to \$24,051,684,728.28, on the basis of Treasury Daily Statements, while on the same date the floating debt (loan and tax certificates unmatured) amounted to \$2,484,032,000. These figures contrast with a gross debt on December 31, 1920, of \$23,982,224,168.16, and a floating debt on the same date of \$2,300,656,000. As a result of the Treasury's operations on March 15, 1921, these increases in gross debt and floating debt (which are to be expected in the odd months when no quarterly income and profits tax payments are made) should be largely offset and perhaps overcome. The progress to be made during the balance of the current year in the retirement of gross debt and floating debt will depend, of course, upon the extent of the demands made upon the Treasury and the volume of its receipts from taxes and salvage. This progress is likely to be seriously limited by reason of the heavy railroad payments to be expected during the next

two or three months.

These figures as to the public debt and the current operations of the Treasury show that the country's finances are sound, but that the situation calls for the utmost economy. The Nation can not afford extravagance, and so far as possible it must avoid entering upon new fields of expenditure. The heavy requirements of the Government on account of necessary expenditures, including interest and sinking fund on the public debt, and the maturity of $7\frac{1}{2}$ billions of short-dated debt within the next two years or thereabouts make it imperative that the greatest care and economy be exercised in matters affecting Government expenditure. The people generally must become more interested in saving the Government's money than in spending it. A thoroughgoing National budget system must be established, and the Government's expenses brought into relation to its income.

The period which has elapsed since the last quarterly installment of income and profits taxes has been marked by important developments in the market for Treasury certificates of indebtedness. On January 15, 1921, the Treasury successfully sold an offering of threemonths $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent certificates and nine-months $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent certifi-On February 15, 1921, an offering of five-months $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent certificates was likewise promptly oversubscribed. Treasury certificates of indebtedness now enjoy a broad and active market, on a straight investment basis, and all issues now outstanding are quoted in the open market either at par or at a premium. The last three months have also been marked by still further distribution of Treasury certificates among investors and a reduction in holdings of Treasury certificates by banks. The reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System (about 825 banks in leading cities, which are believed to control about 40 per cent of the commercial bank resources of the country and to have subscribed in the first instance for about 75 per cent of the Treasury certificates of indebtedness now outstanding) held on February 25, 1921, only about \$235,000,000 of Treasury certificates as compared with reported holdings on November 26, 1920, of about \$313,000,000, and on February 27, 1920, of about \$673,000,000. On March 4, 1921, the Federal Reserve Board reported that there were pledged with the Federal Reserve Banks only about \$110,000,000 of Treasury certificates to secure loans and discounts, or less than 5 per cent of the aggregate amount of loan and tax certificates then outstanding. These figures strikingly show the success of the efforts which have been made for the past year or more to secure distribution of Treasury certificates among real investors, and to keep them out of the banks.

The two series of six months and twelve months certificates now offered are both acceptable in payment of income and profits taxes, and should prove peculiarly attractive to taxpayers as well as to persons having idle funds awaiting investment. I know that I can count, like my predecessors in office, on your hearty cooperation in the distribution and sale of Treasury certificates, and hope that, as in the past, you will subscribe liberally in the first instance for the certificates and use your best efforts to resell them to investors.

Cordially yours,

A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

To the President of the Bank or Trust Company addressed.

EXHIBIT 24.

LETTER OF SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO THE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES OF THE COUNTRY, ACCOMPANYING THE OFFERING OF TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, SERIES T J-1922, AND TREASURY NOTES, SERIES A-1924, BOTH DATED JUNE 15, 1921.

DEAR SIR:

In accordance with the Treasury's practice to advise the banking institutions of the country from time to time of its plans and policies, I am addressing this letter to you in order to inform you of the state of the National finances and indicate the Treasury's financial program for the immediate future. The condition of the Treasury, its estimates of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years 1921 and 1922, and its recommendations as to the revision of the internal tax laws have recently been set forth at some length in my letter of April 30, 1921, to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, a copy of which has been sent you. In that letter I announced also that it would be the Treasury's policy to vary its monthly offerings of Treasury certificates of indebtedness from time to time with issues of short-term notes in moderate amounts with maturities of from three to five years, with a view to the gradual distribution of the short-dated debt through successive issues of notes in convenient

maturities extending over the period from 1923 to 1928.

Pursuant to this program, the Treasury is announcing to-day a combined offering of three-year $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent Treasury notes, dated June 15, 1921, due June 15, 1924, and one-year $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Treasury certificates of indebtedness, dated June 15, 1921, due June 15, 1922. The combined offering will be for \$500,000,000, or thereabouts. The Treasury notes thus offered will be straight three-year notes, designated Treasury Notes of Series A-1924, will not be subject to call for redemption before maturity, and will be acceptable in payment of income and profits taxes payable at or within six months before maturity. The notes are exempt from the normal Federal income tax and the corporation income tax and from all State and local taxation (except estate and inheritance taxes), but not from Federal income surtaxes or profits taxes. The Treasury certificates will be tax certificates, designated Series T J-1922, and will be acceptable in payment of income and profits taxes payable at maturity. Definitive notes and certificates will, it is expected, be available for delivery on or about June 15th, but wherever necessary Federal Reserve Banks will be prepared to issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive securities.

Applications for the notes and certificates will be received in regular course through the several Federal Reserve Banks, as fiscal agents of the United States, from which full particulars concerning the offering may be obtained. Banking institutions which are duly qualified as special depositaries of public moneys will be permitted to make payment by credit upon the usual terms for notes and certificates allotted to them for themselves and their customers. Treasury certificates of indebtedness of the series which mature on June 15, 1921, July 15, 1921, and August 16, 1921, will be accepted at par with an adjustment of accrued interest in payment for any notes or certificates of the series now offered which may be subscribed for and

allotted.

Treasury certificates of indebtedness to the amount of about \$430,000,000 mature on June 15, 1921, and on the same date there will become payable the semiannual interest on the First Liberty Loan and the Victory Liberty Loan, amounting in the aggregate to about \$130,000,000. On July 15, 1921, there will mature about \$132,000,000, and on August 16, 1921, about \$156,000,000 of additional Treasury certificates. Against these heavy maturities of principal and interest the Treasury expects to receive during June about \$575,000,000 on account of the quarterly payment of income and profits taxes. To provide for its further requirements, including current disbursements and increased payments incident to the close of the fiscal year, the Treasury will need in the neighborhood of \$500,000,000, and has therefore decided to make the combined

offering of notes and certificates above described.

In consequence of the issue of Treasury notes and Treasury certificates on June 15th, and the retirement of maturing Treasury certificates, the Treasury expects to show important progress in the execution of its plan to make the short-dated debt more manageable and gradually distribute it over the period from 1923 to 1928. The Victory Liberty Loan, which matures on May 20, 1923, amounted when originally issued to \$4,495,374,300. Through the operation of the bond purchase fund and the cumulative sinking fund, and the miscellaneous retirements of the public debt, the amount of Victory notes outstanding on May 31, 1921, had been reduced to \$4,022,116,-555, according to the preliminary statement of the public debt for that date. This means a total reduction to date in the amount of the Victory Loan of about half a billion dollars. As similar retirements of Victory notes are effected from time to time pursuant to the Treasury's program, there should be important further reductions in the Victory Loan maturity. The result of this and succeeding issues of short-term notes, and of the debt retirements which the Treasury expects to make from time to time out of its current surplus, should be to spread the 7½ billions of short-dated debt, which is now concentrated in relatively few maturities, into a progressively smaller aggregate amount of better diversified maturities extending over the period from 1923 to 1928.

The current operations of the Government during the first eleven months of the fiscal year, through May 31, 1921, show a net current surplus (excess of ordinary receipts over ordinary disbursements) amounting to \$228,602,077.55. During June there will be paid the second quarterly installment of income and profits taxes for the calendar year. The result of the completed fiscal year's operations, according to the best information now available, should be a net current surplus of about \$500,000,000, substantially in accordance with the estimates set forth in the letter of April 30th to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. This current surplus will have been applied for the most part to the retirement of the short-dated debt, chiefly through the operation of the cumulative sinking fund, the current redemptions of War-Savings securities, and the wiscellaneous retirements of the public debt required to be made by

alm.

The gross debt of the Government on May 31, 1921, on the basis of daily Treasury statements, amounted to \$23,952,741,592.43, of which about \$7,558,447,589.40 represents short-dated debt. These figures

contrast with a gross debt at the beginning of the fiscal year 1921 of \$24,299,321,467.07, of which \$7,844,052,732.09 constituted short-dated debt. This means that in the first eleven months of the fiscal year there has been a reduction in the gross debt of about \$350,000,000, of which substantially the whole amount represents retirement of short-dated debt. When the operations incident to the June 15th offering of notes and certificates and the quarterly payment of income and profits taxes on the same date shall have been completed, there should be important further reductions in the gross debt and the short-dated debt, as well as better distribution of the short-dated debt.

The progress of these operations and the development of the Treasury's program for dealing with the short-dated debt should mean improved market conditions for Government securities. ury certificates of indebtedness already enjoy a countrywide investment market, and the last three months have been marked by continued improvement in their distribution. The past three offerings of Treasury certificates have been promptly oversubscribed. On March 15, 1921, the Treasury successfully sold an offering of six months $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent certificates and one year $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent certificates. On April 15, 1921, an offering of six months $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent certificates was quickly absorbed. On May 16, 1921, the Treasury sold an offering of nine-months 5½ per cent certificates, with the largest oversubscription yet received. The market for outstanding Treasury certificates has continued strong and active, and all issues now outstanding are quoted in the open market at a premium. distribution of the certificates among investors is particularly noteworthy. On May 25, 1921, according to the latest report from the Federal Reserve Board, the reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System held only about \$203,000,000 of Treasury certificates as against \$235,000,000 on February 25, 1921, and \$609,000,000 on May 28, 1920. On May 25, 1921, only about \$55,000,000 of Treasury certificates were pledged with the Federal Reserve Banks to secure loans and discounts. Substantial progress has also been made in the distribution of Victory notes among investors. According to the latest figures, the reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System held on May 25, 1921, only \$188,000,000 of Victory notes out of about \$4,000,000,000 outstanding. The market position of Victory notes has correspondingly improved, and should show further improvement as the maturity of the notes approaches and is gradually distributed.

The fortunate position of the market for Treasury certificates is due in no small measure to the constant cooperation which the Treasury has had from the banking institutions of the country in the distribution of certificates among investors. Upon this first offering of short-term notes in pursuance of the Treasury's new program I look forward with confidence to your continued cooperation and support, and hope that, as with Treasury certificates, you will subscribe liberally for the new Treasury notes and devote your best efforts to

their resale to ultimate investors.

Cordially yours,

A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

To the President of the Bank or Trust Company addressed.

Ехнівіт 25.

LETTER OF SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO THE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES OF THE COUNTRY, ACCOMPANYING THE OFFERING OF TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, SERIES TM3-1922 AND TS-1922, AND TREASURY NOTES, SERIES B-1924, ALL DATED SEPTEMBER 15, 1921.

DEAR SIR:

With the announcement of the second issue of short-term Treasury notes pursuant to the program for handling the short-dated debt outlined in my letter of April 30, 1921, to the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, I am writing to inform you of the state of the finances and the development of the Treasury's financial program.

Treasury certificates of indebtedness to the amount of about \$535,000,000 will mature on September 15, 1921, and about \$382,000,-000 additional certificates will mature on October 15, 1921. On September 15, 1921, there will also become payable the semiannual interest on the Third Liberty Loan, which with other interest maturing on that date will amount to about \$100,000,000, while on October 15, 1921, there will become payable semiannual interest on the Fourth Liberty Loan and other interest aggregating about \$145,000,000. These maturities of principal and interest amount to over \$1,150,000,-000. Against these payments the Treasury expects to receive during September about \$525,000,000 on account of the quarterly payment of income and profits taxes, in addition to ordinary revenues from other sources. The current operations of the Government for the first two months of the current fiscal year through August 31, 1921, on the basis of the Treasury daily statements, show a net current deficit (excess of ordinary disbursements over ordinary receipts) of \$161,464,774.96. With the payment of income and profits taxes in September, however, there should be, according to the best information now available, a small net current surplus for the quarter.

To provide for its further requirements, including current disbursements, and in furtherance of its announced plan for dealing with the short-dated debt, the Treasury is announcing to-day an offering of three-year 5½ per cent Treasury notes dated September 15, 1921, due September 15, 1924, and of one-year 5¹/₄ per cent Treasury certificates of indebtedness dated September 15, 1921, due September 15, 1922, and six months 5 per cent Treasury certificates dated September 15, 1921, due March 15, 1922. The combined offering is for \$600,000,000, or thereabouts. The Treasury notes will be designated Treasury notes of Series B-1924, and like those of Series A-1924, offered in June, will be straight three-year notes, will not be subject to call for redemption before maturity, and will be acceptable in payment of income and profits taxes payable at or within six months before maturity. The notes will be exempt from the normal Federal income tax and the corporation income tax and from all State and local taxation (except estate and inheritance taxes), but not from Federal income surtaxes or profits taxes. The Treasury certificates will be tax certificates, designated Series TS-1922 and Series TM3-1922, respectively, and will be acceptable in payment of income and profits taxes payable at maturity. Definitive notes and certificates will, it is expected, be available for delivery on or about September 15th, but wherever necessary Federal Reserve Banks will be prepared to issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive securities.

Applications for the notes and certificates will be received in regular course through the several Federal Reserve Banks, as fiscal agents of the United States, from which full particulars concerning the offering may be obtained. Banking institutions which are duly qualified as special depositaries of public moneys will be permitted to make payment by credit upon the usual terms for notes and certificates allotted to them for themselves and their customers. Treasury certificates of indebtedness of the series which mature September 15, 1921, and October 15, 1921, will be accepted at par, with an adjustment of accrued interest, in payment for any notes or certificates of the series now offered which may be subscribed for and allotted.

With the completion of the September 15th operations, the Treasury expects to show further substantial progress in the execution of its plans for distributing the short-dated debt over the period from 1923 to 1928. This program was successfully launched with the first offering of Treasury notes in June, and is more fully described in my letter of June 8th to the banking institutions of the country. The notes then offered immediately proved attractive to investors, and from the outset have enjoyed a broad and active market, which has greatly facilitated their secondary distribution by subscribing According to the latest reports of the Federal Reserve Board, only \$52,019,000 of the \$311,191,600 of Treasury notes issued on June 15th were held by the reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve system on August 24, 1921, and on August 31, 1921, only \$3,200,000 were pledged with the Federal Reserve Banks to secure loans and discounts. The market for Treasury certificates has likewise continued to develop. The latest reports from the Federal Reserve Board show that on August 24, 1921, reporting member banks held only \$171,383,000 of Treasury certificates, as against \$203,000,000 on May 25, 1921, and \$235,000,000 on February 25, 1921, and that on August 31, 1921, only \$26,800,000 of the \$2,542,000,000 loan and tax certificates outstanding were pledged with Federal Reserve Banks to secure loans and discounts, as against \$53,400,000 on May 25, 1921.

Important progress has also been made in the distribution of the Victory Liberty Loan maturity. The amount of Victory notes outstanding has been reduced from \$4,022,116,555 on May 31, 1921, to \$3,806,172,250 on August 31, 1921, on the basis of Treasury daily statements. The amount of Victory notes originally issued was \$4,495,374,300, so that this represents a total reduction of about

\$689,000,000

These satisfactory results have been due in no small measure to the effective cooperation of the banking institutions of the country in the distribution of short-term Treasury securities among investors. I am confident that the Treasury can count on your continued cooperation and support in the furtherance of its plans for dealing with the short-dated debt, and hope that you will subscribe liberally for the new issues and continue your successful efforts to distribute them among investors.

Cordially yours,

A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE BANK OR TRUST COMPANY ADDRESSED.

Ехнівіт 26.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1921.

		\$883, 728, 270. 00			15, 235, 216, 000. 00	3, 913, 780, 350. 00	
Amount outstanding.	\$599, 724, 650, 00 118, 489, 900, 00 48, 954, 180, 00 25, 900, 000, 25, 900, 00 11, 718, 240, 00	· ·	1, 952, 258, 800. 00	3, 316, 536, 550, 00 3, 611, 560, 300, 00 6, 354, 860, 350, 00	3, 272, 852, 350, 00	311, 191, 600, 00	1, 527, 514, 000. 00
		\$1,410,074,250.00 17,982,800.00 520,709,600.00 3,492,150.00	77, 870, 150. 00 3. 238, 666, 400. 00				341, 969, 500, 00 389, 557, 500, 00 193, 302, 000, 00 288, 501, 000, 00 314, 184, 000, 00
Amount retired.	\$46, 526, 100.00 43, 825, 500.00 5, 677, 800.00 4, 652, 600.00	37, 196, 750. 00	491, 328, 450. 00	564, 089, 750. 00	581, 593, 950. 00		12, 000, 000. 00
Amount issued.	\$646, 250, 150, 00 162, 315, 400, 00 54, 631, 980, 00 36, 000, 000, 00 50, 000, 000, 00 28, 894, 500, 00 11, 718, 240, 00	1, 989, 455, 550.00	3, 807, 865, 000. 00	4, 175, 650, 050. 00 6, 964, 581, 100. 00	4, 495, 374, 300. 00	311, 191, 600. 00	341, 969, 500, 00 401, 557, 500, 00 193, 302, 000, 00 288, 501, 000, 00 314, 184, 000, 00
	Bonds: 27 consols of 1930. INTEREST-BEARING DEBT. 27 consols of 1930. 27 Panamas of 1914-1936 27 Panamas of 1914-1938 27 Panamas of 1918-1938 27 Panamas of 1918-1938 27 Panamas of 1918-1938 27 Panamas of 1918-1938 27 Panamas of 1930 27 Pan	First Liberty loan 34, 2017. 34% bonds of 1322-1947. Converted 44% bonds of 1332-1947. Second converted 44% bonds of 1332-1947.	Second Liberty Ions 4% bonds of 1927–1942. Converted 44% bonds of 1927–1942.	Third Liberty loan—	Notes: Victory Liberty loan 44% notes of 1922-23 34% notes of 1922-23	Treasury notes— Series A-1924. Certificates of indebtedness:	Tax— Tax— Series TS-1921 Series TS-2-1921 Series TS-2-1921 Series TY-1922

Statement of the public debt of the United States, June 30, 1921—Continued.

itstanding.	\$923, 087, 000, 00 215, 875, 000, 00	580 175, 584 02 62, 490, 911 38 62, 490, 911 38 11, 865, 447 91 10, 647, 640. 00	23,737,352,080.37	1, 000, 00 19, 800, 00 13, 630, 00 380, 800, 00 10, 350, 00 893, 900, 26 893, 900, 90 376, 660, 00	10,939,620.26
Amount outstanding.	\$155, 492, 500.00 128, 128, 500.00 190, 511, 500.00 256, 170, 000.00 210, 511, 500.00	580,1 580,1 10,8 11,8 11,8		8 8018	346, 681, 016, 00 152, 979, 025, 63
Amount retired.	\$2,162,000.00 4,000,000.00	441, 935, 485, 16 40, 156, 390, 11 13, 071, 965, 37 1, 406, 461, 41 113, 00			
 Amount issued.	\$157, 654, 500.00 132, 125, 500.00 132, 886, 500.00 190, 511, 500.00 256, 170, 000.00 259, 375, 000.00	3, 534, 430. 00 3, 102, 111, 069, 18 102, 647, 331, 49 41, 97, 762, 43 13, 271, 909, 32 10, 647, 753. 00			
	Certificates of indebtedness—Continued. Loan. Series C-1921. Series F-1921. Series F-1921. Series H-1921. Series A-1922. Puttman Act.	War savings securities: 1 War savings certificates, Series 1918. War savings certificates, Series 1919. War savings certificates, Series 1920. War savings certificates, Series 1920. War savings certificates, Series 1920. Thrift stamps, unclassified sales, etc.	Total interest-bearing debt outstanding	Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2%, called for redemption May 18, 1900, interest ceased Aug. 18, 1900. Funded loan of 1891, matured Sept. 2, 1891. Loan of 1994, matured Feb. 2, 1994. Funded loan of 1997, matured July 2, 1997. Refunding certificates, matured July 1, 1907. Old debt matured at various dates prior to Jan. 1, 1891, and other items of debt matured at various dates prior to Jan. 1, 1891, and other items of Certificates of indebtedness, at various interest rates, matured. Loan of 1909-1918.	Total matured debt outstanding on which interest has ceased. DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST—FAYABLE ON PRESENTATION. Obligations required to be reissued when redeemed: United States notes. Less gold reserve.

		SECRETAR	Y OF THE
77 700 850 766	23, 976, 250, 608, 40	370, 195, 152. 29 24, 346, 445, 760. 69	532, 898, 329, 77 23, 813, 547, 430. 92
53,012.50, 32,204,594.00 1,999,310.90	99, 497, 510. 22	21, 584, 162, 21 147, 199, 302, 25 249, 678, 105, 76	16, 779, 775. 99
Obligations that will be retired on presentation: Old demand notes. Old demand notes. National bank notes and Federal reserve bank notes assumed by the United States on deposit of lawful money for their retirement. Fractional currency. Total debt bearing no interest outstanding.	Total gross debt 2 Matured interest obligations, etc.: Matured interest obligations outstanding Discount accrued (partly estimated) on war savings securities, Series of 1918 2 Discount accrued (partly estimated) on war savings securities, Series of 1000 at a cerued (partly estimated) on war savings securities, Series of 1000 at a cerued (partly estimated) on war savings securities, Series of	Treasury warrants outstanding Disbursing officers' checks outstanding. Balance held by the Treasurer of the United States as per daily Treasury statement for June 30, 1921.	Net debt, including matured interest obligations, etc.

Amounts issued of the series of 1918 and 1919 are on basis of reports of sales; amounts issued of the series of 1920 and 1921 are on basis of cash receipts by Treasurer of the three stands and include receipts from sales of thrift stands and Treasury savings stands.

2 The total gross debt June 30, 1921, on the basis of daily Treasury statements, was \$23,977,450,552.54, and the net amount of public debt redemptions and receipts in transit, etc., was \$1,199,944.14.

*Accruéd discount calculated on basis of exact accrual at rate of 4 per cent per annum compounded quarterly, with due allowance for cash redemptions to date. No deduction is made on account of obligations of foreign Governments or other investments.

Issues of soldiers' and sailors' civil relief bonds not included in the above: Total issue to June 30, 1921, was \$195,500, of which \$141,700 has been retired.

Detail of outstanding interest-bearing issues, June 30, 1921.

Title.	Authorizing act.	Rate of interest.	Date of issue.	When redeemable or payable.	Interest payable.
Prewar loans: Consols of 1930. Loan of 1935. Fanama Canal loan of 1936. Panama Canal loan of 1938. Panama Canal loan of 1961. Conversion bonds. Postal savings bonds (1st to 20th series).	Mar. 14, 1900	207. 207. 207. 307. 21.70.	2°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°	Payable after Apr. 1, 1830 Jan. 1, Apr. 1, July 1, Oct. 1, Rayable after Feb. 1, 1915 Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1, Nov. 1, Redeamable after Nov. 1, 1916 Do. 1, 1926 Do. 1, 1926 Do. 1, 1926 Do. 1, 1927 D	Jan. 1, Apr. 1, July 1, Oct. 1. Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1, Nov. 1. Do. Do. Mar. 1, June 1, Sept. 1, Dec. 1. Jan. 1, Apr. 1, July 1, Oct. 1.
War Dann- First Liberty Joan- 34% bonds of 1932–1947. Converted 45% bonds of 1932–1947 Second converted 44% bonds of 1932–1947	Apr. 24, 1917, Sept. 21, 1917. Apr. 24, 1917; Sept. 24, 1917. as amonded. Apr. 24, 1917; Sept. 24, 1917.	33.00	June 15, 1917 Nov. 15, 1917 May 9, 1918. Oct. 24, 1918.	Redeemable on or after June 15, 1932. June 15, Dec. 15.	June 15, Dec. 15.
Second Liberty loan— 4% bonds of 1927-1912. Converted 44% bonds of 1927-1912. Third Liberty loan— 44% bonds of 1928. Farrily 1 ilberty loan—	Sept. 24, 1917. Sept. 24, 1917, as amended do	4100	Nov. 15, 1917 May 9, 1918.	Redeemable on or after Nov. 15, 1927. May 15, Nov. 15, Payable Nov. 15, 1942	May 15, Nov. 15. Mar. 15, Sept. 15.
45% bonds of 1933–1938. Victory Liberty Ioan— 45% Victory notes of 1922–1923.	.dododo.	4200	Oct. 24, 1918	Redeemable on or after Oct. 15, 1933. Apr. 15, Oct. 15. [Payable Oct. 15, 1938	Apr. 15, Oct. 15.
Treasury notes: Series A-1924. Certificates of indebtedness:	do	53.70	June 15, 1921	June 15, 1924.	Dec. 15, June 15.
Loan Series C-1921 Series F-1921 Series H-1921 Series H-1921 Series A-1922 Tax — Series TS-1921	მი. მი. მი. მი.	60% 60% 60% 60% 60% 60% 60% 60% 60% 60%	Aug. 16, 1920 Jan. 15, 1921 Feb. 15, 1921 Apr. 15, 1921 May 16, 1921 Sept. 15, 1920	Aug. 16, 1921 Oct. 15, 1921 July 15, 1921 Oct. 15, 1921 Feb. 16, 1922	Feb. 16, Aug. 16. At maturity. Do. Nov. 16, Feb. 16. Mar. 15, Sept. 15.

June 15, Dec. 15.	At maturity.	Sept. 15, Mar. 15.	Jan. I, July 1.	At maturity.		Do.	Jan. 1, July 1.	
Dec. 15, 1921	Mar 15, 1999	June 15, 1922	One year from date of issue or renewal	At maturity	Payable Jan. 1, 1923. Payable Jan. 1, 1924.	Payable Jan. 1, 1925.	Mature July 1, 1928; may be called 1 Jan. 1, July 1.	year after termination of war.
Dec. 15, 1920	do do	June 15, 1921	Various dates, 1918-	Various dates	Jan. 2, 1918.	Jan. 2, 1920.	July 1, 1918.	
6%	532/0	5100	20%	Varion	1 407.	**************************************	31%	
do	qo	do	Sept. 24, 1917, as amended	Sept. 24, 1917, as amended	do	. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Mar. 8, 1918	
Series TD-1921.	Series TM-1922	Series TJ-1922.	Pittman Act	Special issues	War savings securities		soldiers' and sailors' civil relief bonds	-

1 If held to maturity War savings securities yield interest at rate 4 per cent per annum compounded quarterly for the average period to maturity on the average issue price. Phrift stamps and Treasury savings stamps do not bear interest.

STATEMENT OF SECURITIES OWNED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, JUNE 30, 1921.

	. 89, 434, 774, 829, 24	2, 266, 709. 66			97, 050, 376. 57	
less repayments of \$1, 648, 034, 050, 90 23, 265, 000, 00 187, 729, 750, 00 26, 175, 139, 22	\$4, 159, 491. 96 57, 369, 610. 59 12, 922, 675. 42 406, 082. 30		51, 671, 749.36 4, 465, 465.07 870,000,000.00 3, 500,000.00	\$500,000,000.00	\$500, 000, 000. 00 402, 949, 623. 43	\$6, 500, 000. 00 3, 000, 000. 00 20, 000, 000. 00 500, 000. 00 1, 850, 000. 00 50, 000. 00
Obligations of foreign Governments, under authority of acts approved Apr. 24, 1917, and Sept. 24, 1917, as amended (on basis of eash advances, less repayments of principal): Safat, 691, 566, 23	from the Secretary of War on account of sale of surplus v \$27, 588, 581, 14 20, 621, 994, 54 12, 213, 377, 88 400, 000, 000, 00	ecretary of the Navy on accomerican Rehef Administrat	1, 785, 767, 72 8, 281, 926, 17 cy Corporations: tency Fleet Corporation	Gapital stock of the Sugar Equalization Board	Capital stock of the War Finance Corporation, authorized and issued. Less cash deposited with the Treasurer United States to credit of War Finance Corporation.	Obligations of carriers acquired under section 7 of the Federal control act, approved Mar. 21, 1918, as amended: 1 State Ballorad Co. Chicago, Ferre Haute & Southeastern Railway Co. The Ere Railroad Co. International Great Northern Railway Co., The Receiver of the Loop One One Warning Railroad Co. Locomotive Superheater Co. Locomotive Superheater Co. Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway of Texas, Receiver of 52,000.00 Total. State Control Railroad Co. Total.

	\$311, 260,
\$954, 800 1870,000 1870,000 1870,000 1870,000 1871,122, 800 1871,138, 888, 800 1871,1400	
600 Kanawha & Michigan Railway Co. 600 Kanasa City Terminal Railway Co. 600 Lake Eric & Western Railway Co. 600 Lake Eric & Western Railway Co. 600 Maine Central Railroad Co. 600 Michigan Central Railroad Co. 600 Michigan Central Railroad Co. 600 Missouri Facific Railroad Co. 600 Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. 600 Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. 600 Mosilo & Ohio Railroad Co. 600 Mosilo & Ohio Railroad Co. 600 Mosilo & Chio Railroad Co. 600 Norganown & Kingwood Railroad Co. 600 Norganown & Kingwood Railroad Co. 600 Norganown & Harload & St. Louis Railway Co. 600 Norfolk Scuttlern Railroad Co. 600 Norfolk & Western Railway Co. 600 Norfolk & Western Railway Co. 600 Perr Marquette Railway Co. 600 Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny Railroad Co. 600 Southern Railway Co. 600 Southern Railway Co. 600 Southern Railway Co. 600 Southern Railway Co. 600 Viginian Railroad Association of St. Louis & Western Railway Co. 600 Viginian Railway Co. 600 Washington Southern Railway Co.	
\$1534,000 6, \$738,600 6, \$738,600 6, \$738,600 5, \$944,200 10, \$7870,000 11, \$7870,000 12, \$7870,000 13, \$282,000 14, \$600 15, \$600 16, \$600 17, \$600 18, \$600 19,	
Alabama Greet Southern Railroad Co. Ann Arbor Railroad Co. Attanta, Birmingham & Adantic Railway Co. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. Alantic Coast Line Railroad Co. Batimore & Ohio Railroad Co. Buttimore & Ohio Railroad Co. Boston & Maine Railroad & Ohio Railway Co. Carcilia. Cinchfield & Ohio Railway Co. Charload Cinchfield & Ohio Railway Co. Charload & Cinchfield & Ohio Railway Co. Charload & Charload & Chio Railway Co. Charload & Charload & Chio Railway Co. Chicago & Alion Railroad Co. Chicago & Burlington & Quinor Railroad Co. Chicago & Lastern Hailroad Co. Chicago & Lastern Hailroad Co. Chicago & Lastern Railroad Co. Chicago & Lorent Western Railroad Co. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. Chicago & Worthwestern Railway Co. Chicago & Worthwestern Railway Co. Chicago & Wostern Indiana Railroad Co. Chicago & Wostern Indiana Railroad Co. Chicago & Southern Railway Co. Chicago & Southern Railway Co. Chicago & Southern Railway Co. Chicago & Worthwa Railway Co. Chicago & Worthwa Railway Co. Chicago & Wostern Railway Co. Chicago & Thorn Railway Co. Fort Worth & Denyer Clip Railway Co. Fort Worth & Western Railway Co. Hocking Yalley Railway Co. Hocking Yalley Railway Co. Hidiana Harbor Belt Railroad Co. Lindiana Harbor Belt Railroad Co.	Total.

^{300.00} ¹ This amount does not include securities purchased by the Director General of Railroads under the provisions of section 12 of the Federal control act, approved Mar. 21, 1918.

² In each case the notes are in series, all dated Jan. 15, 1920, and due, respectively, on the 15th day of January, 1922 to 1935, inclusive.

21.		REPORT ON THE FINANC.	EiO.		
	000	889, 500, 00	215, 574, 603. 67		6 700 675 60
\$180,000.00	60, 026, 500. 00	\$2, 500, 000, 00 1754, 000, 00 1, 1973, 000, 00 1, 1973, 000, 00 1, 1973, 000, 00 1, 1973, 766, 67 25, 775, 000, 00 8, 133, 000, 00 8, 133, 000, 00 1, 709, 00	381, 750. 00 90, 000. 00	\$359, 240, 00 306, 530, 00 574, 485, 00 429, 495, 00 708, 860, 00 369, 305, 00	
ortation act, approved Feb. 28, 1920, as amended: 89, 000, 000. 00 Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railread Co. 20, 000, 000. 00 New York. New Haven & Harfford Bailread Co.	The state of the s	Paportation act, approved Feb. 28, 1920, as amended: 1, 394, 000. 00 Kansas City Therminal Railway Co. 2, 394, 000. 00 Louis Island Railway Co. 2, 000. 00. 00 Maine Central Railroad Co. 2, 000. 00. 00 Minneapolia & St. Louis Railroad Co. 1, 000, 000. 00 Minneapolia & St. Louis Railroad Co. 1, 000, 000. 00 Minneapolia & St. Louis Railroad Co. 2, 000, 000. 00 Minneapolia & St. Louis Railroad Co. 2, 000, 000. 00 Minneapolia & St. Louis Railroad Co. 2, 000, 000. 00 New Orlens, Prevas & Mexico Railway Co. 2, 000, 000. 00 New York Central Railroad Co. 2, 000, 000. 00 New York Central Railroad Co. 2, 000, 000. 00 New York Central Railroad Co. 2, 000, 000. 00 New York Central Railroad Co. 2, 15, 57, 300. 00 Northern Perife Railway Co. Pennisylvania Railroad Co. 2, 15, 57, 300. 00 Ruthand Railroad Co. 35, 300. 00 Satt Lake & Utah Railroad Co. 35, 300. 00 Satt Lake & Utah Railroad Co. 35, 000. 00 Satt Lake & Utah Railroad Co. 35, 000. 00 Satt Lake & Utah Railroad Co. 37, 500. 00 Satt Lake & Western Railroad Co. 37, 000. 00 Pennisylvania Railroad Co. 38, 000. 00 Pennisylvania Railroad Co. 38,	:	\$739, 505, 00 St. Paul, Minn 7741, 485, 00 Owners, Nebr 694, 225, 00 Wiehlig, Kans 598, 495, 00 Houston, Pee 622, 175, 00 Berkeley, Calif.	
Obligations of earriers acquired pursuant to section 207 of the transportation act, approved Feb. 28, 1920, as amended: Baldinnore & Ohio Railroad Co. \$1,000,000,000 of Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad Co. 20,000,000,000 New York. New Haven & Harifurd Reinroad Co.	Total Obligations of general and a second an	pursuant to section 210 of the transway Co. Janite Railway Co. J	epayn	Datingueu, Masss S738 Baltimore, Md S738 Baltimore, Md S738 Baltimore, Md S738 Baltimore, Md S748 Baltimore, Md S748 Baltimore, Mo S748 Baltimore, Md S748 Baltimore, Md B	Total

	\$186, 885, 000, 00
m loan bonds,	Edden farm hear as per cent bonds.

MEMORANDUM,
A States from the Control Brench of the ITuien Decide Decide Control

\$1,600,000,00 3, 553, 891, 09 1,953,891,09 Total. Principal Amount due the United States from the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad on account of bonds issued (Pacific Railroad aid bonds, acts approved July 1, 1862, July 2, 1864, and May 7, 1878): Interest

Note.—This statement is made up on the basis of the face value of the securities therein described as received by the United States, with due regard for repayments. To the extent that the securities are not held in the custody of the Treasury, the statement is made up from reports received from other Government departments and establishments. The statement does not include securities which the United States holds as collateral, or as the result of the investment of trust finds (as, for example, securities held for account of the Alien Property Custodian, the United States Government Life Insurance Fund, and other similar trust funds).

EXHIBIT 27.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OCTOBER 31, 1921.

On the basis of daily Treasury statements.

15, 227, 151, 100.00

701, 897, 700.00

664, 666, 302.00

17, 460, 140. 26

Public debt dishursements October 1 to 31,	\$23, 924, 108, 125. 06 ., 434, 572. 00 6, 394, 200. 47
Decrease for period	464, 959, 528. 47
Total gross debt October 31, 1921	23, 459, 148, 496. 59
Note.—Total gross debt before deduction of t free of current obligations, and without any deduc foreign Governments or other investments, was as for	the balance held by the Treasurer tion on account of obligations of
Loan of 1925. 118 Panama's of 1916–1936. 48 Panama's of 1918–1938. 25 Panama's of 1961. 56 Conversion bonds 28	9, 724, 050. 00 8, 489, 900. 00 8, 954, 180. 00 5, 947, 400. 00 0, 000, 000. 00 8, 894, 500. 00 1, 774, 020. 00
First Liberty loan 1, 955 Second Liberty loan 3, 314 Third Liberty loan 3, 606 Fourth Liberty loan 6, 35	\$883, 784, 050. 00 2, 164, 800. 00 4, 152, 200. 00 9, 247, 700. 00
rourth Liberty loan	15 227 151 100 00

Total bonds. 16, 110, 935, 150.00 Notes: Victory Liberty loan..... 3, 645, 286, 400.00

Treasury notes-Treasury certificates:

Tax 515, 641, 500. 00 Loan 146, 375, 000. 00 Pittman Act.....

2, 078, 593, 000.00 War savings securities (net cash receipts)..... Total interest-bearing debt..... 23, 201, 378, 552.00 Debt on which interest has ceased.....

Noninterest-bearing debt. 240, 309, 804. 33 Total gross debt..... 23, 459, 148, 496. 59

EXHIBIT 28.

QUARTERLY COMPARATIVE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT, SHOWING ALSO FIGURES FOR AUG. 31, 1919, WHEN WAR DEBT WAS AT ITS PEAK.

[On the basis of daily Treasury statements.]

	Aug. 31, 1919.	Sept. 30, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1920.
*Gross debt Net balance in general fund	\$26, 596, 701, 648. 01 1, 118, 109, 534. 76	\$24, 087, 356, 128. 65 434, 961, 050. 10	\$23, 982, 224, 168. 16 504, 951, 394. 20
Gross debt less net balance in general fund	25, 478, 592, 113. 25	23, 652, 395, 078. 55	23, 477, 272, 773. 90
*Includes Treasury certificates (unmatured): Loan and tax. Pittman Act and special.	3, 938, 225, 000. 00 262, 914, 050. 39	2, 347, 791, 000. 00 292, 229, 450. 00	2, 300, 656, 000. 00 292, 229, 450. 00
Total	4, 201, 139, 050. 39	2, 640, 020, 450. 00	2, 592, 885, 450. 00

Quarterly comparative public debt statement, showing also figures for Aug. 31, 1919, when war debt was at its peak—Continued.

	*		
	Mar. 31, 1921.	June 30, 1921.	Sept. 30, 1921.
*Gross debt Net balance in general fund	\$23, 980, 104, 397. 83 614, 593, 426. 78	\$23, 977, 450, 552. 54 549, 678, 105. 76	\$23, 924, 108, 125, 06 757, 675, 230, 61
Gross debt less net balance in general fund.	23, 365, 510, 971. 05	23, 427, 772, 446. 78	23, 166, 432, 894. 45
*Includes Treasury certificates (unmatured): Loan and tax. Pittman Act and special.	2, 474, 612, 000. 00 280, 229, 450. 00	2, 450, 843, 500. 00 248, 729, 450. 00	2, 307, 437, 500. 00 172, 375, 000. 00
Total	2, 754, 841, 450. 00	2, 699, 572, 950. 00	2, 479, 812, 500. 00

EXHIBIT 29.

SECTIONS 204, 209, AND 210 OF TRANSPORTATION ACT, 1920, AS AMENDED.

REIMBURSEMENT OF DEFICITS DURING FEDERAL CONTROL.

Sec. 204. (a) When used in this section—

The term "carrier" means a carrier by railroad which, during any part of the period of Federal control, engaged as a common carrier in general transportation, and competed for traffic, or connected, with a railroad under Federal control, and which sustained a deficit in its railway operating income for that portion (as a whole) of the period of Federal control during which it operated its own railroad or system of transportation; but does not include any street or interurban electric railway which has as its principal source of operating revenue urban, suburban, or interurban passenger traffic or sale of power, heat, and light, or both; and

The term "test period" means the three years ending June 30, 1917.

(b) For the purposes of this section—

Railway operating income or any deficit therein for the period of Federal control shall be computed in a manner similar to that provided in section 209 with respect to such income or deficit for the guaranty period; and

Railway operating income or any deficit therein for the test period shall be computed in the manner provided in section 1 of the Federal

Control Act.

(c) As soon as practicable after March 1, 1920, the Commission shall ascertain for every carrier, for every month of the period of Federal control during which its railroad or system of transportation was not under Federal operation, its deficit in railway operating income, if any, and its railway operating income, if any (hereinafter called "Federal control return", and the average of its deficit in railway operating income, if any, and of its railway operating income, if any, for the three corresponding months of the test period taken together, (hereinafter called "test period return"): Provided, That "test period return," in the case of a carrier which operated its railroad or system of transportation for at least one year during, but not for the whole of, the test period, means its railway operating income, or the deficit therein, for the corresponding month during the test period, or the average thereof for the corresponding months during the test period taken together, during which the carrier operated its railroad or system of transportation.

(d) For every month of the period of Federal control during which the railroad or system of transportation of the carrier was not under Federal operation, the Commission shall then ascertain (1) the difference between its Federal control return, if a deficit, and its test period return, if a smaller deficit, or (2) the difference between its test period return, if an income, and its Federal control return, if a smaller income, or (3) the sum of its Federal control return, if a deficit, plus its test period return, if an income. The sum of such amounts shall be credited to the carrier.

(e) For every such month the Commission shall then ascertain (1) the difference between the carrier's Federal control return, if an income, and its test period return, if a smaller income, or (2) the difference between its test period return, if a deficit, and its Federal control return, if a smaller deficit, or (3) the sum of its Federal control return, if an income, plus its test period return, if a deficit. The sum of such amounts shall be credited to the United States.

(f) If the sum of the amounts so credited to the carrier under subdivision (d) exceeds the sum of the amounts so credited to the United States under subdivision (e), the difference shall be payable to the carrier. In the case of a carrier which operated its railroad or system of transportation for less than a year during, or for none of, the test period, the foregoing computation shall not be used, but there shall be payable to such carrier its deficit in railway operating income for that portion (as a whole) of the period of Federal control during which it operated its own railroad or system of transportation.

(g) The Commission shall promptly certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the several amounts payable to carriers under paragraph (f). The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed thereupon to draw warrants in favor of each such carrier upon the Treasury of the United States for the amount shown in such certificate as payable thereto. An amount sufficient to pay such warrants is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not other-

wise appropriated.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, in certifying to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount payable to any carrier under paragraphs (f) and (g) of section 204 of the Transportation Act, 1920, also shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury such sums, if any, as may be due from such carrier to the President (as operator of transportation systems under Federal control) on account of traffic balances or other indebtedness. The amount so certified to be due the President, upon his request, shall be deducted by the Secretary of the Treasury from the amount so certified to be due such carrier and thereupon shall be transferred from the appropriation made in paragraph (g) of the said section 204 and credited by him to the appropriation made in section 202 of the Transportation Act, 1920. Such deductions shall be considered as a payment pro tanto of such indebtedness to the Government.

GUARANTY TO CARRIERS AFTER TERMINATION OF FEDERAL CONTROL.

Sec. 209. (a) When used in this section—

The term "carrier" means (1) a carrier by railroad or partly by railroad and partly by water, whose railroad or system of transportation is under Federal control at the time Federal control terminates, or which has heretofore engaged as a common carrier in general trans-

portation and competed for traffic, or connected, with a railroad at any time under Federal control; and (2) a sleeping car company whose system of transportation is under Federal control at the time Federal control terminates; but does not include a street or interurban electric railway not under Federal control at the time Federal control terminates, which has as its principal source of operating revenue urban, suburban, or interurban passenger traffic or sale of power, heat, and light, or both;

The term "guaranty period" means the six months beginning

March 1, 1920.

The term "test period" means the three years ending June 30,

1917; and

The term "railway operating income" and other references to accounts of carriers by railroad shall, in the case of a sleeping car company, be construed as indicating the appropriate corresponding accounts in the accounting system prescribed by the Commission.

(b) This section shall not be applicable to any carrier which does not on or before March 15, 1920, file with the Commission a written

statement that it accepts all the provisions of this section.

(c) The United States hereby guarantees—

(1) With respect to any carrier with which a contract (exclusive of so-called cooperative contracts or waivers) has been made fixing the amount of just compensation under the Federal Control Act, that the railway operating income of such carrier for the guaranty period as a whole shall not be less than one-half the amount named in such contract as annual compensation, or, where the contract fixed a lump sum as compensation for the whole period of Federal operation, that the railway operating income of such carrier for the guaranty period as a whole shall not be less than an amount which shall bear the same proportion to the lump sum so fixed as six months bears to the number of months during which such carrier was under Federal operation, including in both cases the increases in such compensation provided for in section 4 of the Federal Control Act;

(2) With respect to any carrier entitled to just compensation under the Federal Control Act, with which such a contract has not been made, that the railway operating income of such carrier for the guaranty period as a whole shall not be less than one-half of the annual amount estimated by the President as just compensation for such carrier under the Federal Control Act, including the increases in such compensation provided for in section 4 of the Federal Control Act. If any such carrier does not accept the President's estimate respecting its just compensation, and if in proceedings under section 3 of the Federal Control Act it is determined that a larger or smaller annual amount is due as just compensation, the guaranty under this para-

graph shall be increased or decreased accordingly;

(3) With respect to any carrier, whether or not entitled to just compensation under the Federal Control Act, with which such a contract has not been made, and for which no estimate of just compensation is made by the President, and which for the test period as a whole sustained a deficit in railway operating income, the guaranty shall be a sum equal to (a) the amount by which any deficit in its railway operating income for the guaranty period as a whole exceeds one-half of its average annual deficit in railway operating income for the test

period, plus (b) an amount equal to one-half the annual sum fixed by

the President under section 4 of the Federal Control Act;

(4) With respect to any carrier not entitled to just compensation under the Federal Control Act, which for the test period as a whole had an average annual railway operating income, that the railway operating income of such carrier for the guaranty period as a whole shall not be less than one-half the average annual railway operating

income of such carrier during the test period.

(d) If for the guaranty period as a whole the railway operating income of any carrier entitled to a guaranty under paragraph (1), (2), or (4) of subdivision (c) is in excess of the minimum railway operating income guaranteed in such paragraph, such carrier shall forthwith pay the amount of such excess into the Treasury of the United States. If for the guaranty period as a whole the railway operating income of any carrier entitled to a guaranty under paragraph (3) of subdivision (c) is in excess of one-half of the annual sum fixed by the President with respect to such carrier under section 4 of the Federal Control Act, such carrier shall forthwith pay the amount of such excess into the Treasury of the United States. amounts so paid into the Treasury of the United States shall be added to the funds made available under section 202 for the purposes indicated in such section. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subdivision, any carrier may retain out of any such excess any amount necessary to enable it to pay its fixed charges accruing during the guaranty period.

(e) For the purposes of this section railway operating income, or any deficit therein, for the test period shall be computed in the manner

provided for in section 1 of the Federal Control Act.

(f) In computing railway operating income, or any deficit therein,

for the guaranty period for the purposes of this section—

(1) Debits and credits arising from the accounts, called in the monthly reports to the Commission equipment rents and joint facility rents, shall be included, but debits and credits arising from the operation of such street electric passenger railways, including railways commonly called interurbans, as are not under Federal control

at the time of termination thereof, shall be excluded;

(2) Proper adjustments shall be made (a) in case any lines which were, during any portion of the period of Federal control, a part of the railroad or system of transportation of the carrier, and whose railway operating income was included in such income of the carrier for the test period, do not continue to be a part of such railroad or system of transportation during the entire guaranty period, and (b) in case of any lines acquired by, leased to, or consolidated with, the railroad or system of transportation of the carrier at any time since the end of the test period and prior to the expiration of the guaranty period, for which separate operating returns to the Commission are not made in respect to the entire portion of the guaranty period;

(3) There shall not be included in operating expenses, for maintenance of way and structures, or for maintenance of equipment, more than an amount fixed by the Commission. In fixing such amount the Commission shall so far as practicable apply the rule set forth in the proviso in paragraph (a) of section 5 of the "standard contract" between the United States and the carriers (whether or

not such contract has been entered into with the carrier whose rail-

way operating income is being computed);

(4) There shall not be included any taxes paid under Title I or II of the Revenue Act of 1917, or such portion of the taxes paid under Title II or III of the Revenue Act of 1918 as by the terms of such Act are to be treated as levied by an Act in amendment of Title I or II of the Revenue Act of 1917; and

(5) The Commission shall require the elimination and restatement of the operating expenses and revenues (other than for maintenance of way and structures, or maintenance of equipment) for the guaranty period, to the extent necessary to correct and exclude any disproportionate or unreasonable charge to such expenses or revenues for such period, or any charge to such expenses or revenues for such period which under a proper system of accounting is attributable to

another period.

(g) The commission shall, as soon as practicable after the expiration of the guaranty period, ascertain and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the several amounts necessary to make good the foregoing guaranty to each carrier. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed thereupon to draw warrants in favor of each such carrier upon the Treasury of the United States, for the amount shown in such certificate as necessary to make good such guaranty. An amount sufficient to pay such warrants is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise

appropriated.

(h) Upon application of any carrier to the Commission, asking that during the guaranty period there may be advanced to it from time to time such sums, not in excess of the estimated amount necessary to make good the guaranty, as are necessary to enable it to meet its fixed charges and operating expenses, the Commission may certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of, and times at which, such advances, if any, shall be made. The Secretary of the Treasury, on receipt of such certificate, is authorized and directed to make the advances in the amounts and at the times specified in the certificate, upon the execution by the carrier of a contract, secured in such manner as the Secretary may determine, that upon final determination of the amount of the guaranty provided for by this section such carrier will repay to the United States any amounts which it has received from such advances in excess of the guaranty, with interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the time such excess was paid. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to enable the Secretary of

the Treasury to make the advances referred to in this subdivision.

(i) If the American Railway Express Company shall, on or before March 15, 1920, file with the Commission a written statement that it accepts all the provisions of this subdivision, the contract of June 26, 1918, between such company and the Director General of Railroads, as amended and continued by agreement dated November 21, 1918, shall remain in full force and effect during the guaranty period in so far as the same constitutes a guaranty on the part of the United States to such company against a deficit in operating

income

In computing operating income, and any deficit therein, for the guaranty period for the purposes of this subdivision, the Commission

shall require the elimination and restatement of the operating expenses and revenues for the guaranty period, to the extent necessary to correct and exclude any disproportionate or unreasonable charge to such expenses or revenues for such period, or any charge to such expenses or revenues for such period which under a proper system of accounting is attributable to another period, and to exclude from operating expenses so much of the charge for payment for express privileges to carriers on whose lines the express traffic is carried as is in excess of 50.25 per centum of gross express revenue.

For the guaranty period the American Railway Express Company shall pay to every carrier which accepts the provisions of this section, as provided in subdivision (b) hereof, 50.25 per centum of the gross revenue earned on the transportation of all its express traffic on the carrier's lines, and every such carrier shall accept from the American Railway Express Company such percentage of the gross revenue as its compensation. In arriving at the gross revenue on through or joint express traffic, the method of dividing the revenue between the carriers shall be that agreed upon between the carriers and such express company and approved by the Commission.

If for the guaranty period as a whole the American Railway Express Company does not have a deficit in operating income, it shall forthwith pay the amount of its operating income for such period into the Treasury of the United States. The amount so paid shall be added to the funds made available under section 202 for the

purposes indicated in such section.

The Commission shall, as soon as practicable after the expiration of the guaranty period, certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount necessary to make good the foregoing guaranty to the American Railway Express Company. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed thereupon to draw warrants in favor of such company upon the Treasury of the United States for the amount shown in such certificate as necessary to make good such guaranty. An amount sufficient to pay such warrants is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not other-

wise appropriated.

Upon application of the American Railway Express Company to the Commission, asking that during the guaranty period there may be advanced to it from time to time such sums, not in excess of the estimated amount necessary to make good the guaranty, as are necessary to enable it to meet its operating expenses, the Commission may certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of, and times at which, such advances, if any, shall be made. Secretary of the Treasury, on receipt of such certificate, is authorized and directed to make the advances in the amounts and at the times specified in the certificate, upon the execution by such company of a contract, secured in such manner as the Secretary may determine, that upon final determination of the amount of the guaranty provided for by this subdivision such company will repay to the United States any amounts which it has received from such advances in excess of the guaranty, with interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the time such excess was paid. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated a sum sufficient to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to make the advances referred to in this subdivision.

NEW LOANS TO RAILROADS.

Sec. 210. (a) For the purpose of enabling carriers by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act properly to serve the public during the transition period immediately following the termination of Federal control, any such carrier may, at any time after the passage of this Act, and before the expiration of two years after the termination of Federal control make application to the Commission for a loan from the United States to meet its maturing indebtedness, or to provide itself with equipment or other additions and betterments, setting forth the amount of the loan; the term for which it is desired; the purpose of the loan and the use to which it will be applied; the present and prospective ability of the applicant to repay the loan and meet the requirements of its obligations in that regard; the character and value of the security offered; and the extent to which the public convenience and necessity will be served. The application shall be accompanied by statements showing such facts in detail as the Commission may require with respect to the physical situation, ownership, capitalization, indebtedness, contract obligations, operation, and earning power of the applicant, together with such other facts relating to the propriety and expediency of granting the loan applied for, and the ability of the applicant to make good the obligation as the Commission may deem pertinent to the inquiry.

(b) If the Commission, after such hearing and investigation, with or without notice, as it may direct, finds that the making, in whole or in part, of the proposed loan by the United States, for one or more of the aforesaid purposes, is necessary to enable the applicant properly to meet the transportation needs of the public, and that the prospective earning power of the applicant and the character and value of the security offered are such as to furnish reasonable assurance of the applicant's ability to repay the loan within the time fixed therefor, and to meet its other obligations in connection with such loan the Commission shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury its findings of such facts; also the amount of the loan which is to be made; the time, not exceeding fifteen years from the making thereof, within which it is to be repaid; the terms and conditions of the loan, including the security to be given for repayment; that the prospective earning power of the applicant, together with the character and value of the security offered, furnish, in the opinion of the Commission, reasonable assurance of the applicant's ability to repay the loan within the time fixed therefor and reasonable protection to the United States; and that the applicant, in the opinion of the Commission, is unable to provide itself with the funds necessary for the aforesaid purposes from other sources.

(c) Upon receipt of such certificate from the Commission the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately, or as soon as practicable, make a loan of the amount recommended in such certificate out of any funds in the revolving fund provided for in this section and accept the security prescribed therefor by the Commission. All such loans shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum, payable semiannually, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to be placed to the credit of said revolving fund. The form of obligation to be entered into shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the time, not exceeding fifteen years from the making thereof,

within which such loan is to be repaid, the security which is to be taken therefor, and the terms and the conditions of the loan shall be in accordance with the findings and the certificate of the Commission.

(d) The Commission or the Secretary of the Treasury may call upon the Federal Reserve Board for advice and assistance with

respect to any such application or loan.

(e) There is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$300,000,000, which shall be used as a revolving fund for the purpose of making the loans provided for in this section, and for paying the judgments, decrees, and awards referred to in subdivision (e) of section 206.

(f) A carrier may issue evidences of indebtedness to the United States pursuant to this section without the authorization or approval of any authority, State or Federal, and without compliance with any

requirement, State or Federal, as to notification.

The loans for equipment authorized by section 210, Transportation Act, 1920, may be made to or through such organization, car trust or other agency as may be determined upon or approved or organized for the purpose by the Commission as most appropriate in the public interest for the construction, and sale or lease of equipment to carriers, upon such general terms as to security and payment or lease as provided in this section or in subsections 11 and 13 of section 422 of the Transportation Act, 1920.

Ехнівіт 30.

STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNTS OF PARTIAL PAYMENTS AND FINAL PAYMENTS, RESPECTIVELY, LESS DEDUCTIONS THERE-FROM FOR INDEBTEDNESS TO THE PRESIDENT, TO NOV. 15, 1921, INCLUSIVE, MADE TO CARRIERS IN RESPECT TO THE REIMBURSEMENT OF DEFICITS PROVIDED IN SECTION 204 OF THE TRANSPORTATION ACT, 1920, AS AMENDED.

Carrier.	Partial payments.	Final pay- ments.	Deduc- tions.1	Total certified.
Carrier. Alabama & Mississippi Railroad Co., receiver. Alabama Northern Railway Co. Angelina & Neches River Railroad Co. Apalachicola Northern Railroad Co. Apalachicola Northern Railroad Co. Atlanta & St. Andrews Bay Railway Co. Bartlett Western Railway. Bonlee & Western Railway Co. Bristol Railroad Co. Brownstone & Middletown Railroad Co. Bullfrog Goldfield Railroad Co. Bullfrog Goldfield Railroad Co. Carolina & Yadkin River Railway Co. Carolina & Yadkin River Railway Co. Chicago, Palatine & Wauconda Railroad Co. Dayton. Toledo & Chicago Railway Co., receiver. Deering Southwestern Railway Co. Ettrick and Northern Railroad Co. Fort Smith, Subiaco & Rock Island Railroad Co. Fourche River Valley & Indian Territory Railway Co. Franklin & Pittsylvania Railroad Co.	\$3,000.00 30,000.00 50,000.00 17,546.73 500.00 3,000.00 2,000.00 30,000.00 50,000.00 16,500.00 9,000.00	ments. \$60, 295, 21 103, 452, 76 38, 157, 71 127, 313, 36 40, 221, 64 871, 05 11, 410, 94 8, 166, 45 73, 332, 16	5, 485, 71 10, 932, 42 2, 931, 66 100, 000, 00 708, 25 3, 308, 96 513, 34 10, 565, 89 17, 262, 19	\$60, 295.21 3, 000.00 30, 000.00 50, 000.00 103, 452.76 17, 546.73 500.00 2, 000.00 2, 000.00 50, 000.00 16, 500.00 9, 000.00 127, 313.36 40, 221.64 47, 579.30 11, 410.94 8, 166.45 73, 332.16 21, 751.06
Frankfort & Cincinnati Railway Co. Gainesville & Northwestern Railroad Co. Georgia Coast & Piedmont Railroad Co. Georgia, Florida & Alabama Railway Co. Gulf Florida & Alabama Railway Co., receiver.	7, 100. 34 40, 000. 00 25, 000. 00 370, 000. 00	72, 507. 96	5,600.00 600.34 3,513.52 356,360.45	5,600.00 7,100.34 40,000.00 25,000.00 442,507.96 60,000.00
Jefferson & Northwestern Railway Co	100, 000. 00			100,000.00

¹ Amount due from the carrier to the President (as operator of the transportation systems under Federal control) on account of traffic balances and other indebtedness.

Statement showing amount of partial payments, etc.—Continued.

	Partial	Final pay-	Deduc-	Total
Carrier.	payments.	ments.	tions.1	certified.
	1			
	1			
Kentwood & Eastern Railway Co	\$64,000.00			\$64,000.00
Knoxville, Sevierville & Eastern Railway Co., receive	31,000.00		\$11,749.88	31,000.00
Liberty White Railroad Co	2, 500, 00	\$8, 499. 20		10, 999, 20
Liberty White Railroad Co., receiver		7, 618, 95		7, 618. 95
Little Cottonwood Transportation Co		39, 073, 32	6, 922, 70	39, 073. 32
Lorain & Southern Railroad Co	5, 187. 38			5, 187. 38
Lorama Railroad Co	5, 700. 00			5, 700. 00
Lufkin, Hemphill & Gulf Railway Co	50,000.00			50, 000, 00
Louisiana Railway and Navigation Co	300, 000. 00		65, 490. 86	300,000.00
Marrietta & Vincent Railroad Co.		20,188.84		20,188.84
Midland Railway	98, 769, 67	41, 892. 92	35, 852. 46	98, 769. 67
Middle Tennessee Railroad Co.		41, 892. 92	2, 578, 83	41, 892. 92
Mineral Point & Northern Railway Co	50, 000. 00		8, 153. 97	50, 000. 00
Mohassuck Valley Railroad Co	25, 000. 00			25, 000, 00
Monson Railroad Co.	00 501 00	11, 623. 92	2, 940. 90	11, 623. 92
Montana Western Railway Co.	23, 501, 20		10 101 05	23, 501. 20
Mount Jewett, Kinzua & Riterville Railroad Co				16, 000. 00
Nevada-California-Oregon Railway	45, 189. 21	100 070 07	10, 550. 95	45, 189. 21
New Mexico Central Railway Co.	60, 699. 52	133, 979. 07	11,824.52	194, 678. 59
New York Dock Railway		01 100 40	28, 466. 31	64, 000. 00
The Nezperce & Idaho Railroad Co Ocilla Southern Railroad Co	00 070 10		17 450 00	21, 109. 43 26, 279. 10
Paris & Mt. Pleasant Railroad Co., receiver	26, 279. 10 80, 000. 00		17, 456. 28 80, 000, 00	80, 000. 00
Pann Van & Lake Chare Poilway Co. receiver	15, 000. 00		2, 198. 16	15, 000, 00
Penn Yan & Lake Shore Railway Co., receiver Pickens Railroad Co. Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railroad Co., receiver	11, 000. 00			11, 000. 00
Pittsburg Shammut & Northern Pailroad Co. receiver	200,000.00		0,075.01	200, 000, 00
Randolph & Cumberland Railroad Co., 18661V61	23, 214. 06		10, 714. 06	23, 214. 06
Shearwood Railway Co	9, 540. 33	1, 758. 28	1, 258. 02	11, 298. 61
South Manchester Railroad Co.	3, 010. 00	16, 353, 02	1, 200, 02	16, 353, 02
Tennessee, Alabama & Georgia Railroad Co., receiver		59, 950, 17	4, 367. 15	59, 950. 17
Texas State Railroad	16,000.00	00,000.11	4, 450. 00	16, 000. 00
Ursina & North Fork Railway Co.	20, 000. 00		1, 200, 00	20, 000, 00
Western Allegheny Railroad Co.		114, 941, 96	527. 05	114, 941, 96
White Sulphur & Huntersville Railroad Co	14,000.00		6, 121, 88	14, 000, 00
Wisconsin & Michigan Railroad Co.			5, 694. 43	33, 364, 56
0				
Total	2, 177, 651, 41	1,012,718.32	952, 001, 66	3, 190, 369, 73
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	, , ,	,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

¹ Amount due from the carrier to the President (as operator of the transportation systems under Federal control) on account of traffic balances and other indebtedness.

Ехнівіт 31.

STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNTS OF ADVANCES, PARTIAL PAYMENTS, AND FINAL PAYMENTS, RESPECTIVELY, TO NOV. 15, 1921, INCLUSIVE, MADE TO CARRIERS IN RESPECT TO THE GUARANTY PROVIDED IN SECTION 209 OF THE TRANSPORTATION ACT, 1920, AS AMENDED.

Carrier.	Advances.	Partial payments.	Final payments.	Total.
Adirondack & St. Lawrence Railroad Co	\$4, 929. 00	\$3,000.00		\$4, 929. 00 3, 000. 00
Corporation. American Railway Express Co. Ann Arbor Railroad Co. Apalachicola Northern Railroad Co.	19, 700, 000. 00 240, 000. 00	62, 500, 00 8, 375, 000, 00 6, 000, 00	\$ 75, 261. 85	62, 500. 00 28, 075, 000. 00 315, 261. 85 6, 000. 00
Arizona and New Mexico Railway Co	12,000.00	150, 000. 00 390, 000. 00		150,000.00 12,000.00 390,000.00
Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railway Co., receiver. Atlanta & St. Andrews Bay Railway Co. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co.	1, 114, 000. 00 70, 000. 00 2, 500, 000. 00	5, 425, 000. 00 90, 000. 00 2, 400, 000. 00		5, 425, 000, 00 1, 204, 000, 00 70, 000, 00 4, 900, 000, 00
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. and Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., joint lessees of the Georgia Railroad Atlantic & Western Railroad Co.	15,000.00	414, 000. 00		414,000.00 15,000.00
Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Co The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co The Baltimore & Ohio Chicago Terminal R. R. Co	159, 300, 00 14, 000, 000, 00	6, 400, 000. 00 735, 000. 00		159, 300, 00 20, 400, 000, 00 735, 000, 00
Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co	284,000.00			344, 000. 00

Statement showing amounts of advances, etc.—Continued.

		1		
Carrier.	Advances.	Partial payments.	Final payments.	Total.
Bartlett Western Railway		\$7,500.00		\$7,500.00
Bath & Hammondsport Railroad Co		9,000.00		9,000.00
Bennettsville & Cheraw Railroad Co		10,000.00		10,000.00
Big Fork & International Falls Railway Co	400 000 00	25, 000. 00		25,000.00
Birmingham & Northwestern Railway Co Birmingham and Southeastern Railway Co.,	\$33,000.00			33, 000. 00
receivers		12,000.00		12,000.00
receivers. Boston & Maine Railroad. Boyne City, Gaylord & Alpena Railroad Co. Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal. The Brownwood North & South Railroy Co.	4,000,000.00	6, 500, 000, 00		10, 500, 000. 00
Boyne City, Gaylord & Alpena Railroad Co	30,000.00	12, 500. 00		42, 500. 00
The Brownwood North & South Railway Co	220, 000. 00	5, 500, 00		220,000.00
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Co	1,300,000.00	232, 500. 00		5,500.00 1,532,500.00 100,000.00
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Co Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Corporation		100,000.00		100,000.00
Bullfrog Goldfield Railroad Co	7, 500. 00	10,000.00		7,500.00 10,000.00
Carolina & Northeastern Railway Co. Carolina & Northwestern Railway Co. Carrollton & Worthville Railroad Co.		59, 500.00		59, 500, 00
Carrollton & Worthville Railroad Co	11,000.00			59, 500. 00 11, 000. 00 3, 625, 000. 00 80, 000. 00
Central of Georgia Railway Co	3, 150, 000. 00	475,000.00		3,625,000.00
Central New England Railway Co	1,532,670.00	80,000.00		1, 532, 670. 00
Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey	5, 146, 411. 00			5, 146, 411. 00
Central of Georgia Railway Co. Central Indiana Railway Co. Central New England Railway Co. Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey. Central New York Southern Railroad Corpora-	, ,			
1.1011	1 225 000 00	23,000.00		33,000.00 1,425,000.00
Central Vermont Railway Co. Charleston Terminal Railway Co. Charleston & Western Carolina Railway Co. Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.	1, 325, 000. 00	100, 000, 00 50, 000, 00		50,000.00
Charleston & Western Carolina Railway Co	220,000.00	50,000.00 260,000.00		480, 000. 00
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.	2,700,000.00	600,000.00		3,300,000.00
Chesapeake Western Railway. The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.	10,000.00 700,000.00	1,020,000.00		10, 000. 00 1, 720, 000. 00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co	100,000.00	7,650,000.00		7 650 000 00
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co., receiver.	1,500,000.00			1,500,000.00 1,621,500.00 3,185,000.00 1,275,000.00 1,250,000.00
Chicago & Erie Railroad Co	1, 285, 000, 00 1, 700, 000, 00	336, 500. 00		1,621,500.00
Chicago, Great Western Railroad Co	500,000.00	1, 485, 000. 00 775, 000. 00		1, 275, 000, 00
Chicago Junction Railway Co	1,000,000.00	250, 000. 00		1, 250, 000. 00
Chicago, Milwaukee & Gary Railway Co Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co	91,697.00	0 107 100 0*		91, 697. 00 22, 434, 892. 05
Chicago & North Western Railway Co	14, 297, 702, 00	8, 137, 190, 05 12, 800, 000, 00		12, 800, 000, 00
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Co., re-		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
ceivers	238,000.00	170,000.00		408, 000. 00
Chicago River & Indiana Railroad Co Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co	75,000.00	6,000,000.00		75,000.00 6,000,000.00
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Rail-		3,070,000.00		0,000,000,00
way Co.	900,000.00	1, 192, 000. 00		2,092,000.00
way Co		49,000.00		49,000.00
Chicago Tunnel Co. Chicago, West Pullman & Southern Railroad Co.		14, 500. 00		14, 500. 00
Chicago, West Pullman & Southern Railroad Co.	150 000 00	22,000.00		22,000.00
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railroad Co. The Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern Railway	150,000.00	230, 000. 00		380, 000. 00
Co		150,000.00		150,000.00
Co The Cleveland, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway		470,000.00		470,000.00
Colorado & Southern Railway Co		340,000.00		340,000.00
Cooperstown & Charlotte Valley Railroad		15,000.00		15,000.00
Copper Range Railroad Co	0,000,00	150,000.00		150,000.00
Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad Co	8,000.00	60,000.00		8,000.00
Co Colorado & Southern Railway Co Colorado & Southern Railway Co Cooperstown & Charlotte Valley Railroad Copper Range Railroad Co. Cumberland & Manchester Railroad Co. Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Deering Southwestern Railway		4,000.00		4,000.00
Delaware & Hudson Co. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co.	2, 195, 000. 00	507, 500, 00		2,702,500.00
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co.	2, 195, 000. 00 5, 124, 500. 00 31, 500. 00	2,000,000.00		7, 124, 500. 00 31, 500. 00
Delaware & Northern Railroad Co. The Denison & Pacific Suburban Railway Co	31, 300.00	17,700.00		17, 700. 00
The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co., re-				
Douger & Salt Lake Pailread Co. receivers	425,000.00	937, 500. 00		937, 500. 00 425, 000. 00
Denver & Salt Lake Railroad Co., receivers Detroit, Bay City & Western Railroad Co		4, 500. 00		94, 500. 00
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway Co	90,000.00	580, 000. 00		580, 000, 00
The Detroit & H uron Railway		7,500.00		7, 500. 00
Detroit & Mackinac Railway Co	100,000.00	55,000.00		55, 000. 00 100, 000. 00
Detroit Terminal Railroad Co. Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad Co.		225,000.00		225, 000. 00
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway Co	281, 500, 00		011 000 07	281, 500.00
Electric Short Line Railway Co. Electric Short Line Terminal Co.	45,000.00		\$14, 993. 67 3, 158. 56	59, 993. 67 3, 158. 56
Erie Railroad Co.	13, 765, 000. 00	1,000,000.00	5, 158, 50	14, 765, 000, 00
Erie Railroad Co. Fernwood Columbia & Gulf Railroad	35, 000. 00	24,000.00		59,000.00
Flint River & Northeastern Railroad Co		4,000.00 •		4,000.00
Fort Dodge, Des Moines & Southern Railroad	137, 500.00			137, 500.00
The Fort Worth Belt Railway Co		12, 500, 00		12,500.00
Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railway Co		210,000.00		210,000.00

Statement showing amounts of advances, etc.—Continued.

		,	1	
Carrier.	Advances.	Partial payments.	Final payments.	Total.
Fourche River Valley & Indian Territory Rail-				
way Co	\$16,500.00			\$16,500.00
Frankfort & Cincinnati Railway Co	11 000 00	\$12,500.00		12, 500. 00
Franklin & Pittsylvania Railroad Co		3,000.00 25,000.00		14,000.00 36,300.00
Gainesville & Northwestern Railroad Co	8, 400.00	7,000.00		15, 400. 00
The Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio		150 000 00		150 000 00
The Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway Co. Galveston Wharf Co. Georgia & Florida Railway, receivers. Georgia, Florida & Alabama Railway Co. Georgia Northern Railway Co. Georgia Southern & Florida Railway Co. Grand Canyon Railway Co. Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Co. The Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada, lessee of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad		150,000.00 139,000.00 15,000.00 40,000.00 5,500.00 130,000.00		150,000.00 139,000.00
Georgia & Florida Railway, receivers	445,000.00	15,000.00		460,000.00
Georgia, Florida & Alabama Railway Co	120, 000. 00	5 500 00		160,000.00
Georgia Southern & Florida Railway Co		130, 000. 00		5,500.00 130,000.00
Grand Canyon Railway Co.		9,500.00		9,500.00
The Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada.		780,000.00		780,000.00
lessee of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad				
The Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada,		425, 000. 00		425, 000. 00
lessee of the Chicago. Detroit & Canada Grand				
lessee of the Chicago, Detroit & Canada Grand Trunk Junction Railroad Co. The Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada,		55,000.00		55,000.00
The Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada, lessee of the Cincinnati, Saginaw & Mackinaw				
Railroad Co.		90,000.00		90, 000. 00
The Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada.		22 000 00		99 000 00
lessee of the Lewiston & Auburn Railroad Co The Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada,		,		22, 000. 00
lessee of the Michigan Air Line Railway		30,000.00		30,000.00
Grand Trunk Western Railway Co. Great Northern Railway Co. Greenwich & Johnsonville Railway Co.	6 500 000 00	6,000,000.00		1,000,000.00 12,500,000.00
Greenwich & Johnsonville Railway Co.	0,000,000.00	6,000.00		6,000,00
Guil, Colorado & Santa Fe Kaliway Co		1,575,000.00		1,575,000.00
Gulf, Florida & Alabama Railway Co., receiver. Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad Co	235, 000. 00 528, 000. 00	30,000.00 1,000,000.00 6,000,000.00 6,000.00 1,575,000.00 12,000.00 200,000.00		1,575,000.00 247,000.00 728,000.00
Gulf, & Ship Island Railroad Co Gulf, Texas & Western Railway Co.	245, 000. 00	20,000. QU		265, 000. 00
Gulf, Texas & Western Railway Co Hawkinsville & Florida Southern Railway Co.,	95,000.00	20,000.00		115,000.00
receiver	65, 000. 00	10,000.00		75,000.00
Houston & Brazos Valley Railway Co., receiver.	37, 000, 00	15,500.00		52, 500.00
The Houston, East & West Texas Railway Co		900, 000, 00		145,000.00 900,000.00
Houston & Texas Central Railroad Co Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain Railroad		,	!	,
& Coal Co Illinois Central Railroad Co	82,715.00 8,000,000.00	122, 285. 00 4, 376, 000. 00		205, 000. 00 12, 376, 000. 00
Illinois Northern Railway		35,000.00		35,000.00
Illinois Northern Railway. Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Co. International & Creat Northern Polynon Co.		900,000.00		900,000.00
Indiana Haroof Beit Kairoad Co- International & Great Northern Railway Co., receiver Jefferson & Northwestern Railway The Kanawha & Michigan Railway Co.	1,815,000.00	260,000.00		2,075,000.00
Jefferson & Northwestern Railway	30,000.00	102 000 00		30,000.00
Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield Railway Co.		55, 000, 00		103, 000. 00 55, 000. 00
Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway Co	142,000.00	120,000.00		262,000.00
Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway Co. of	470,000.00			470,000.00
Texas. Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad Co., receiver	170,000.00			
Vanaga City Couthorn Pailway Co	600,000,00			446, 000. 00 600, 000. 00
Kinston Carolina Railroad Co.	000,000.00	1,500.00		1,500.00 21,000.00
Kinston Carolina Railroad Co. Lake Charles & Northern Railroad Co. The Lake Frie & Western Reilroad Co.		21,000.00		21,000.00
The Leavenworth Terminal Railway & Bridge		360, 000. 00		360, 000. 00
Co		18,000.00		18,000.00 200,000.00
Co. Lehigh & Hudson River Railway Co. Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. Live Oak, Perry & Gulf Railroad Co. The Long Island Railroad Co. Louisville Bridge & Terminal Railway Co. Louisville Hendorson & St. Louis Railway Co.	7 000 000 00	200,000.00		7,000,000.00
Live Oak, Perry & Gulf Railroad Co		22,000.00		22,000.00
The Long Island Railroad Co		450,000.00		450, 000. 00 150, 000. 00
Louisville Bridge & Terminal Railway Co Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railway Co Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co		175,000.00		175, 000. 00
Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co	2,000,000.00	4,750,000.00		6,750,000.00
Louisville & Wadley Railroad Co	50,000.00	6,500.00		6, 500.00 50, 000.00
Maine Central Railroad Co. Manistique & Lake Superior Railroad Co.	2, 300, 000.00	300,000.00		2,600,000.00
Manistique & Lake Superior Railroad Co Marion & Rye Valley Railway Co	5, 250. 00	33,000.00 8,800.00		33,000.00 14,050.00
Maryland, Delaware & Virginia Railway Co	85,000.00			85,000.00
Maryland & Pennsylvania Railroad Co	3,000.00	75,000.00		75, 000, 00
Memphis, Dallas & Gulf Railroad Co., receiver.	90,000.00	6,000.00		3,000.00 96,000.00 29,000.00
Meridian & Memphis Railway Co	20,000.00	9,000.00		29,000.00
Michigan Central Railroad Co		910,000.00 3,500.00		910, 000. 00 3, 500. 00
		0,000.00		-,

Statement showing amounts of advances, etc.—Continued.

Midland Railway S30,000.00 S30,000.00 S40,000.00		1			
Minneapolis Esstern Railway Co. 2,150,000.00 3,000.00 2,460,000.00 3,000.00	Carmer.	Advances.			Total.
Minneapolis Esstern Railway Co. 2,150,000.00 3,000.00 2,460,000.00 3,000.00					
Minneapolis Esstern Railway Co. 2,150,000.00 3,000.00 2,460,000.00 3,000.00	Midland Railway	\$30,000.00			\$30,000.00
Minneapolis Esstern Railway Co. 2,150,000.00 3,000.00 2,460,000.00 3,000.00	Mineral Point & Northern Reilroad Co.		6 500 00		6 500 00
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co. 2,150,000.00 490,000.00 2,140,000.00 1,400,000.00 2,140,000.00 1,500,000.00		70,000.00	0, 500.00		70,000.00
Miniseoric Reliteria Railroad Co Mississippi Central Railroad Co, receiver, Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Co, receiver, Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Co, receiver, Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, receiver, Missouri & North Arkansas Railroad & Montana, Western Railway Co. Montana Western Railway Co. Montana Western Railway Co. Montana Western Railway Co. Mount Hope Mineral Railroad Co. M	Minneapelis Eastern Railway Co		17,000.00		17,000.00
Miniseoric Reliteria Railroad Co Mississippi Central Railroad Co, receiver, Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Co, receiver, Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Co, receiver, Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, receiver, Missouri & North Arkansas Railroad & Montana, Western Railway Co. Montana Western Railway Co. Montana Western Railway Co. Montana Western Railway Co. Mount Hope Mineral Railroad Co. M	Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.	2, 150, 000. 00	490,000.00		2, 640, 000.00
Minnisosla & International Railway Co. 150,000.00 1	Monneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Rall-	3 135 000 00	1 100 000 00		1 525 000 00
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co, receiver 700,000.00 700,000.0 2,870,000.00 2,870,000.00 2,870,000.00 2,870,000.00 2,870,000.00 2,870,000.00 2,870,000.00 2,870,000.00 2,870,000.00 2,870,000.00 2,870,000.00 2,870,000.00 2,870,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 1,350.00.00 0 1,350.00.00 0 1,350.00.00 0 1,350.00.00 0 1,350.00.00 0 1,350.00.00 0 1,350.00.00 0 1,350.00.00 0 1,350.00.00 0 1,350.00.00 0 20,000.00 1,350.00.00 0 <t< td=""><td>Minnesota & International Railway Co</td><td>0, 100, 000.00</td><td>150, 000, 00</td><td></td><td>1.50 000 00</td></t<>	Minnesota & International Railway Co	0, 100, 000.00	150, 000, 00		1.50 000 00
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co, receiver 700,000.00 700,000.0 2,870,000.00 2,870,000.00 2,870,000.00 2,870,000.00 2,870,000.00 2,870,000.00 2,870,000.00 2,870,000.00 2,870,000.00 2,870,000.00 2,870,000.00 2,870,000.00 2,870,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 1,350.00.00 0 1,350.00.00 0 1,350.00.00 0 1,350.00.00 0 1,350.00.00 0 1,350.00.00 0 1,350.00.00 0 1,350.00.00 0 1,350.00.00 0 1,350.00.00 0 20,000.00 1,350.00.00 0 <t< td=""><td>Mississippi Eastern Railway Co</td><td></td><td>8, 500, 00</td><td></td><td>8, 500, 00</td></t<>	Mississippi Eastern Railway Co		8, 500, 00		8, 500, 00
Receiver 2,870,000,00	Mississippi Central Railroad Co	700 000 00	245, 000. 00		245,000.00
Receiver 2,870,000,00	Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ranway Co., receiver.	700,000.00			400,000.00
Montana Western Railway Co	receiver.	2, 870, 000, 00			2, 870, 000, 00
Montana Western Railway Co	Missouri & North Arkansas Railroad, receiver.	300,000.00	49, 500.00		349, 500.00
Montana Western Railway Co	Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.	9, 483, 000. 00	3,100,000.00		12, 583, 000. 00
Montapa Western Railway Co. 3,000.00 0.15,000.00 0	Monson Railroad Co	950, 000, 00	375,000.00		
Ship Co	Montana Western Railway Co	3,000.00	3.000.00		3,000.00
Ship Co	Montpelier & Wells River Railroad		64,500.00		64, 500.00
Mount Hope Mineral Railroad Co 4,000.00 4,000.00 Mount Jewett, Kinzua & Riterville Railroad Co 9,000.00 9,000.00 The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad Co 1,200,000.00 150,000.00 New Greans, Texas & Wexico Railway Co 30,000.00 235,500.00 New Orleans Great Northern Railroad Co 500,000.00 235,500.00 New York Central Railroad Co 500,000.00 20,000.000.00 New York Central Railroad Co 500,000.00 20,000.000.00 New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co 11,817,200.00 11,817,200.00 New York, Ontario & Western Railway Co 600,000.00 15,000.00 New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad Co 15,000.00 15,000.00 New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad 20,000.00 556,000.00 Ney Orts, Flidadelphia & Norfolk Railroad Co 700,000.00 6,000.00 New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Co 80,000.00 800.00 Norfolk & Portsmouth Belt Line Railroad Co 700,000.00 800.00 Norfolk & Portsmouth Ball Line Railroad Co 700,000.00 800.00 Norfolk & Portsmouth Ball Railway Co <	Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad & Steam-				2" 000 00
Muscaline, Burlington & Southern Railroad Co. The Nashville, Chattarnooga & St. Louis Railway. The Nashville, Chattarnooga & St. Louis Railway. Newada Copper Belt Railroad Co. New Orleans Great Northern Railroad Co. New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Co. 500,000.00 235,500.00 235,500.00 230,000.000. New York Central Railway Co. 500,000.00 20,000.000.00 20,000.000. New York Dock Railway Railway Co. 500,000.00 50,000.00 50,000.00 New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. New York, Ontario & Western Railway Co. 600,000.00 11,817, 200.00 11,817, 200.00 New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad Co. New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Co. New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Co. New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Co. 700,000.00 6,000.00 550,000.00 550,000.00 Norfolk & Portsmouth Belt Line Railroad Co. 700,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00 755,000.00 Norfolk & Western Railway Co. 6,000.00 6,000.00 755,000.00 80,000.00 Northern Alabama Railway Co. 6,000.00 70,000.00 80,000.00 80,000.00 Northern Alabama Railway Co. 6,000.00 70,000.00 70,000.00 80,000.00 80,000.00 80,000.00 90,000.00 80,000.00 9	Mount Hope Mineral Reilroad Co		4,000,00		\$5,000.00
Muscaline, Burlington & Southern Railroad Co. The Nashville, Chattarnooga & St. Louis Railway. The Nashville, Chattarnooga & St. Louis Railway. Newada Copper Belt Railroad Co. New Orleans Great Northern Railroad Co. New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Co. 500,000.00 235,500.00 235,500.00 230,000.000. New York Central Railway Co. 500,000.00 20,000.000.00 20,000.000. New York Dock Railway Railway Co. 500,000.00 50,000.00 50,000.00 New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. New York, Ontario & Western Railway Co. 600,000.00 11,817, 200.00 11,817, 200.00 New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad Co. New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Co. New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Co. New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Co. 700,000.00 6,000.00 550,000.00 550,000.00 Norfolk & Portsmouth Belt Line Railroad Co. 700,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00 755,000.00 Norfolk & Western Railway Co. 6,000.00 6,000.00 755,000.00 80,000.00 Northern Alabama Railway Co. 6,000.00 70,000.00 80,000.00 80,000.00 Northern Alabama Railway Co. 6,000.00 70,000.00 70,000.00 80,000.00 80,000.00 80,000.00 90,000.00 80,000.00 9	Mount Jewett, Kinzua & Riterville Railroad Co.	9,000,00	4,000.00		9,000.00
The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Rail way. New Add Copper Belt Railroad Co. 30,000.00 30,000.00 30,000.00 New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Co. 500,000.00 235,500.00 255,500.00 New York Central Railroad Co. 20,000,000.00 20,000,000.00 New York Dock Railway New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. 11,817,200.00 15,000.00 50,000.00 New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. 15,000.00 15,000.00 600,000.00 New York, Ontario & Western Railway Co. 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad Co. 15,000.00 300,000.00 556,000.00 New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Co. 550,000.00 205,000.00 556,000.00 Norfolk Southern Railroad Co. 700,000.00 600,000.00 600,000.00 Norfolk Southern Railroad Co. 700,000.00 600,000.00 755,000.00 Norfolk Southern Railroad Co. 700,000.00 600,000.00 755,000.00 Northern Pacific Railway Co. 6,000,000.00 2,000,000.00 8,000.00 7,000.	Muscatine, Burlington & Southern Railroad Co.	46,000.00			46,000.00
New Orleans Great Northern Railroad Co. New York Central Railroad Co. New York Central Railroad Co. New York Central Railroad Co. New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad Co. New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad Co. New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Co. New Jork, Western Railroad Co. Norfolk & Portsmouth Belt Line Railroad Co. Norfolk & Western Railway Co. Norfolk & Western Railway Co. Norfolk & Western Railway Co. Norfolk Southern Railroad Co. Norfolk Railway Co. Ocilla Southern Railroad Co. Norfolk Railway Co. Ocilla Southern Railway Co. Ocilla Southern Railway Co. Ocilla Southern Railway Co. Ocilla Southern Railway Co. Oregon Electric Railway Co. Oregon Electric Railway Co. Oregon Trunk Railway Co. Oregon Railway Co. Oregon Railway Co. Oregon Trunk Railway Co. Oregon Trunk Railway Co. Oregon Railway Co. Oregon Trunk Railway Co. Oregon Railway Co. Orego	The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Rail-	1 000 000 00	*** *** ***		
New Orleans Great Northern Railroad Co. New York Central Railroad Co. New York Central Railroad Co. New York Central Railroad Co. New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad Co. New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad Co. New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Co. New Jork, Western Railroad Co. Norfolk & Portsmouth Belt Line Railroad Co. Norfolk & Western Railway Co. Norfolk & Western Railway Co. Norfolk & Western Railway Co. Norfolk Southern Railroad Co. Norfolk Railway Co. Ocilla Southern Railroad Co. Norfolk Railway Co. Ocilla Southern Railway Co. Ocilla Southern Railway Co. Ocilla Southern Railway Co. Ocilla Southern Railway Co. Oregon Electric Railway Co. Oregon Electric Railway Co. Oregon Trunk Railway Co. Oregon Railway Co. Oregon Railway Co. Oregon Trunk Railway Co. Oregon Trunk Railway Co. Oregon Railway Co. Oregon Trunk Railway Co. Oregon Railway Co. Orego	Way Navada Conner Rolt Railroad Co	1, 200, 000. 00	150,000.00		1, 350, 000.00
New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad Co	New Orleans Great Northern Railroad Co	.00,000.00	235, 500, 00		235, 500, 00
New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad Co	New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Co	500,000.00			500,000.00
New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad Co	New York Central Railroad Co		20,000,000.00		20,000,000.00
New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad Co	New York New Heyer & Hertford Reilroad Co.	11 817 900 00	50,090.00		50,000.00
New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad Co	New York, Ontario & Western Railway Co	11,011,200.00	600,000,00		600, 000, 00
Nezperce & Idaho Railroad Co	New York & Pennsylvania Railway Co		15,000.00		15,000.00
Nezperce & Idaho Railroad Co	New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad Co.	256, 000. 00	300,000.00		556, 000, 00
Norfolk & Portsmouth Belt Line Railroad Co. 30,000.00 \$6,000.00 Norfolk Southern Railroad Co. 700,000.00 \$611,700.63 \$1,311,700.63 \$8,000.00 Norfolk & Western Railway Co. 6,000,000.00 2,000,000.00 \$8,000.00 \$0,000.00 Northern Alabama Railway Co. 5,000,000.00 70,000.00 12,000,000.00 Northern Pacific Railway Co. 5,000,000.00 70,000.00 12,000.00 00 12,000.00 00 12,000.00 00 12,000.00 00 12,000.00 00 12,000.00 00 12,000.00 00 12,000.00 00 12,000.00 00 12,000.00 00 12,000.00 00 12,000.00 00 12,000.00 00 13,000.00 13,000.00 00 13,000.00 00 00 00 00 00 00	Co	550,000,00	205 000 00		755 000 00
Norfolk & Portsmouth Belt Line Railroad Co. 30,000.00 \$10,000.00 \$13,000.00 \$13,17.00.33 \$30.000.00 \$10,000.	Nezperce & Idaho Railroad Co.		6,000.00		6,000.00
Northern Alabama Railway Co.	Norfolk & Portsmouth Belt Line Railroad Co	30,000.00			30, 000, 00
Northern Pacific Railway Co. 5,000,000.00 7,000,000.00 12,000,000.00	Norfolk & Western Reilway Co	6 000 000 00	2 000 000 00	\$611,700.63	1,311,700.63
Northern Pacific Railway Co. 5,000,000.00 7,000,000.00 12,000,000.00	Northern Alabama Railway Co		80, 000, 00		80, 000, 00
Pacific Coast Railroad Co 30,000.00 30,000.00 30,000.00 Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway Co 550,000.00 550,000.00 Paris & Great Northern Railroad Co 27,500.00 27,500.00 27,000.00 Paris & Mt. Pleasant Railroad Co, receiver 50,000.00 20,000.00 70,000.00 Paris & Mt. Pleasant Railroad Co 50,000.00 20,000.00 20,000.00 2,000.00 20,000	Northern Pacific Railway Co.	5,000,000.00	7,000,000,00		12,000,000.00
Pacific Coast Railroad Co 30,000.00 30,000.00 30,000.00 Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway Co 550,000.00 550,000.00 Paris & Great Northern Railroad Co 27,500.00 27,500.00 27,000.00 Paris & Mt. Pleasant Railroad Co, receiver 50,000.00 20,000.00 70,000.00 Paris & Mt. Pleasant Railroad Co 50,000.00 20,000.00 20,000.00 2,000.00 20,000	The Ohio Piver & Western Poilway Co.	8,000.00	15,000.00		23,000.00
Pacific Coast Railroad Co 30,000.00 30,000.00 30,000.00 Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway Co 550,000.00 550,000.00 Paris & Great Northern Railroad Co 27,500.00 27,500.00 27,000.00 Paris & Mt. Pleasant Railroad Co, receiver 50,000.00 20,000.00 70,000.00 Paris & Mt. Pleasant Railroad Co 50,000.00 20,000.00 20,000.00 2,000.00 20,000	Oregon Electric Railway Co	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	180,000.00		180,000.00
Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway Co. 550,000.00 550,000.00 Paris & Great Northern Railroad Co., receiver. 50,000.00 20,000.00 70,000.00 Paris & Mt. Pleasant Railroad Co., receiver. 50,000.00 20,000.00 2,000.00 2,000.00 2,000.00 Penn Yan & Lake Shore Railway, receiver. 2,000.00 50,000.00 53,000.00 Peria Railway Terminal Co. 53,000,000.00 S7,000.00 S7,000.00 Peoria Railway Terminal Co. 245,500.00 55,000.00 300,500.00 90.00 Peoria Railway Co. 245,500.00 55,000.00 300,500.00 Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co. 5,500,000.00 2,350,000.00 7,850,000.00 Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co. 5,500,000.00 2,350,000.00 10,100,000.00 Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co. 5,500,000.00 4,000,000.00 10,100,000.00 Philadelphia & Lake Erie Railroad Co. 175,000.00 10,000.00 11,000.00 00 11,000.00 00 Philadelphia & West Virginia Railway Co. 175,000.00 110,000.00 110,000.00 110,000.00 Philadelphia & West Virginia Railway Co. 175,000.00 110,000.00 110,000.00 Philadelphia & West Virginia Railway Co. 15,000.00 110,000.00 110,000.00 Railway Transfer Co. of the City of Minneapolis 65,000.00 65,000.00 65,000.00 Railway Transfer Co. of the City of Minneapolis 65,000.00 15,000.00 Raildelph & Cumberland Railway Co. 15,000.00 15,000.00 Rairian River Railroad Co. 15,000.00 115,000.00 Rairian Railroad Co. 15,000.00 115,000.00 Rairian Railroad Co. 15,000.00 15,000.00 Rairian Railroad Co. 15,000.00 115,000.00 Rairian Railroad Co. 15,000.00 115,000.00 115,000.00 Rairian Railroad Co. 15,000.00 115,000.00 15,000.00 Rairian Rairoad Co. 15,000.00 115,000.00 15,000.00 Rairian Rairoad Co. 15,000.00 11	Oregon Trunk Railway		40,000.00		
The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. 53,000,000.00 57,000.00 53,000,000.00 Peoria Railway Terminal Co	Pacific Coast Railroad Co.		30,000.00		30,000.00
The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. 53,000,000.00 57,000.00 53,000,000.00 Peoria Railway Terminal Co	Paris & Great Northern Reilroad Co.		97 500 00		550,000.00
The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. 53,000,000.00 57,000.00 53,000,000.00 Peoria Railway Terminal Co	Falls & Mt. Pleasant Kailroad Co receiver	50.000.00	20, 000, 00		70, 000, 00
Louis Railroad Co. 6,100,000.00 4,000,000.00 10,100,000.00 The Pittsburgh & Lake Eric Railroad Co. 175,000.00 3,000,000.00 3,000.00 0 The Pittsburgh & Lake Eric Railroad Co. 175,000.00 110,000.00 0 175,000.00 The Pontiac, Oxford & Northern Railroad Co. 55,000.00 55,000.00 55,000.00 55,000.00 66,000.00 Railway Transfer Co. of the City of Minneapolis 65,000.00 65,000.00 15,000.00 Railway Transfer Co. of the City of Minneapolis 65,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railway Transfer Co. of the City of Minneapolis 65,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railway Transfer Co. of the City of Minneapolis 65,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railday Transfer Co. of the City of Minneapolis 65,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railday Transfer Co. 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railday Transfer Co. 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railday Railroad Co. 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railday Railroad Co. 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Rockingham Railroad Co. 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railday Railroad Co. 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railday Railroad Co. 15,000.00 15,	Penn Yan & Lake Shore Railway, receiver		2,000.00		2,000.00
Louis Railroad Co. 6,100,000.00 4,000,000.00 10,100,000.00 The Pittsburgh & Lake Eric Railroad Co. 175,000.00 3,000,000.00 3,000.00 00 The Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway Co. 175,000.00 110,000.00 110,000.00 The Pontiac, Oxford & Northern Railroad Co. 55,000.00 55,000.00 55,000.00 55,000.00 66,000.00 Railway Transfer Co. of the City of Minneapolis 65,000.00 65,000.00 15,000.00 Railway Transfer Co. of the City of Minneapolis 65,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railway Transfer Co. of the City of Minneapolis 65,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railday Transfer Co. of the City of Minneapolis 65,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railday Transfer Co. of the City of Minneapolis 65,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railday Transfer Co. 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railday Transfer Co. 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railday Railroad Co. 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railday Railroad Co. 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Rockingham Railroad Co. 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railday Railroad Co. 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railday Railroad Co. 15,000.00 1	The Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	53,000,000.00			53,000,000.00
Louis Railroad Co. 6,100,000.00 4,000,000.00 10,100,000.00 The Pittsburgh & Lake Eric Railroad Co. 175,000.00 3,000,000.00 3,000.00 00 The Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway Co. 175,000.00 110,000.00 110,000.00 The Pontiac, Oxford & Northern Railroad Co. 55,000.00 55,000.00 55,000.00 55,000.00 66,000.00 Railway Transfer Co. of the City of Minneapolis 65,000.00 65,000.00 15,000.00 Railway Transfer Co. of the City of Minneapolis 65,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railway Transfer Co. of the City of Minneapolis 65,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railday Transfer Co. of the City of Minneapolis 65,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railday Transfer Co. of the City of Minneapolis 65,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railday Transfer Co. 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railday Transfer Co. 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railday Railroad Co. 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railday Railroad Co. 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Rockingham Railroad Co. 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railday Railroad Co. 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railday Railroad Co. 15,000.00 1	Peoria & Pekin Union Railway Co	245 500 00	55,000.00		300, 500, 00
Louis Railroad Co. 6,100,000.00 4,000,000.00 10,100,000.00 The Pittsburgh & Lake Eric Railroad Co. 175,000.00 3,000,000.00 3,000.00 00 The Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway Co. 175,000.00 110,000.00 110,000.00 The Pontiac, Oxford & Northern Railroad Co. 55,000.00 55,000.00 55,000.00 55,000.00 66,000.00 Railway Transfer Co. of the City of Minneapolis 65,000.00 65,000.00 15,000.00 Railway Transfer Co. of the City of Minneapolis 65,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railway Transfer Co. of the City of Minneapolis 65,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railday Transfer Co. of the City of Minneapolis 65,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railday Transfer Co. of the City of Minneapolis 65,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railday Transfer Co. 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railday Transfer Co. 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railday Railroad Co. 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railday Railroad Co. 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Rockingham Railroad Co. 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railday Railroad Co. 15,000.00 15,000.00 15,000.00 Railday Railroad Co. 15,000.00 1	Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co.	5, 500, 000, 00	2, 350, 000, 00		7, 850, 000, 00
The Pittsburgh & Lake Eric Railroad Co. 3,000,000.00 3,000.000.00 175,000.00	The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St.				
Rio Grande, El Paso & Santa Fe Railroad Co. 40,000.00 40,000.00 Rio Grande Southern Railroad Co. 115,000.00 115,000.00 Rockingham Railroad Co. 8,000.00 8,000.00 Rutland Railroad Co. 375,000.00 225,000.00 600,000.00 San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway Co. 475,000.00 475,000.00 475,000.00 San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf Railroad Co., receiver 45,000.00 65,000.00 110,000.00 Sandy River & Rangeley Lakes Railroad 10,000.00 10,000.00 300.00 Sandy River & Rangeley Lakes Railroad 4,000.00 4,000.00 525,000.00 Sandy River & Railway Co. 6,525,000.00 4,000.00 525,000.00	The Pittelungh & Lake Eric Pailmand Ca	6, 100, 000.00	4,000,000.00		
Rio Grande, El Paso & Santa Fe Railroad Co. 40,000.00 40,000.00 Rio Grande Southern Railroad Co. 115,000.00 115,000.00 Rockingham Railroad Co. 8,000.00 8,000.00 Rutland Railroad Co. 375,000.00 225,000.00 600,000.00 San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway Co. 475,000.00 475,000.00 475,000.00 San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf Railroad Co., receiver 45,000.00 5,000.00 110,000.00 Sandy River & Rangeley Lakes Railroad 10,000.00 10,000.00 Savannah & Statesboro Railway Co. 6,525,000.00 4,000.00 5,55,000.00	Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway Co	175 000 00			175 000 00
Rio Grande, El Paso & Santa Fe Railroad Co. 40,000.00 40,000.00 Rio Grande Southern Railroad Co. 115,000.00 115,000.00 Rockingham Railroad Co. 8,000.00 8,000.00 Rutland Railroad Co. 375,000.00 225,000.00 600,000.00 San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway Co. 475,000.00 475,000.00 475,000.00 San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf Railroad Co., receiver 45,000.00 5,000.00 110,000.00 Sandy River & Rangeley Lakes Railroad 10,000.00 10,000.00 Savannah & Statesboro Railway Co. 6,525,000.00 4,000.00 5,55,000.00	The Pontiac, Oxford & Northern Railroad Co	***************************************	110,000.00		110,000.00
Rio Grande, El Paso & Santa Fe Railroad Co. 40,000.00 40,000.00 Rio Grande Southern Railroad Co. 115,000.00 115,000.00 Rockingham Railroad Co. 8,000.00 8,000.00 Rutland Railroad Co. 375,000.00 225,000.00 600,000.00 San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway Co. 475,000.00 475,000.00 475,000.00 San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf Railroad Co., receiver 45,000.00 65,000.00 110,000.00 Sandy River & Rangeley Lakes Railroad 10,000.00 10,000.00 300.00 Sandy River & Rangeley Lakes Railroad 4,000.00 4,000.00 525,000.00 Sandy River & Railway Co. 6,525,000.00 4,000.00 525,000.00	Quanah, Aeme & Pacific Railway Co		55,000.00		55,000.00
Rio Grande, El Paso & Santa Fe Railroad Co. 40,000.00 40,000.00 Rio Grande Southern Railroad Co. 115,000.00 115,000.00 Rockingham Railroad Co. 8,000.00 8,000.00 Rutland Railroad Co. 375,000.00 225,000.00 San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway Co. 475,000.00 475,000.00 San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf Railroad Co., receiver 45,000.00 65,000.00 110,000.00 Sandy River & Rangeley Lakes Railroad 10,000.00 10,000.00 30 Sandy River & Railway Co. 4,000.00 4,000.00 Seaboard Air Line Railway Co. 6,525,000.00 4,000.00 5,550.00 6,500.00	Randolph & Cumberland Railway Co.	15,000,00	65,000.00		65, 000, 00
Rio Grande, El Paso & Santa Fe Railroad Co. 40,000.00 40,000.00 Rio Grande Southern Railroad Co. 115,000.00 115,000.00 Rockingham Railroad Co. 8,000.00 8,000.00 Rutland Railroad Co. 375,000.00 225,000.00 San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway Co. 475,000.00 475,000.00 San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf Railroad Co., receiver 45,000.00 65,000.00 110,000.00 Sandy River & Rangeley Lakes Railroad 10,000.00 10,000.00 30 Sandy River & Railway Co. 4,000.00 4,000.00 Seaboard Air Line Railway Co. 6,525,000.00 4,000.00 5,550.00 6,500.00	Rapid City, Black Hills & Western Railroad Co	15,000.00			15, 000, 00
Rutland Railroad Co. 375,000.00 225,000.00 600,000.00 San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway Co. 45,000.00 65,000.00 10,000.00 San Antonio & Railway Co. 45,000.00 65,000.00 110,000.00 Sandy River & Rangeley Lakes Railroad 10,000.00 10,000.00 4,000.00 8avannah & Statesboro Railway Co. 6 525,000.00 4,000.00 850,0	Raritan River Railroad Co.		80,000.00		80,000,00
Rutland Railroad Co. 375,000.00 225,000.00 600,000.00 San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway Co. 45,000.00 65,000.00 10,000.00 San Antonio & Railway Co. 45,000.00 65,000.00 110,000.00 Sandy River & Rangeley Lakes Railroad 10,000.00 10,000.00 4,000.00 8avannah & Statesboro Railway Co. 6 525,000.00 4,000.00 850,0	Rio Grande, El Paso & Santa Fe Railroad Co.		40,000.00		40,000.00
Rutland Railroad Co. 375,000.00 225,000.00 600,000.00 San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway Co. 475,000.00 475,000.00 475,000.00 Sand Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf Railroad Co., receiver 45,000.00 65,000.00 110,000.00 Sandy River & Rangeley Lakes Railroad 10,000.00 10,000.00 10,000.00 Savannah & Statesboro Railway Co. 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 Seaboard Air Line Railway Co. 6,525,000.00 6,500.00 6,500.00	Rockingham Railroad Co		8 000 00		S (AR) (R)
Sandy River & Rangeley Lakes Railroad 45,000.00 65,000.00 110,000.00 Savannah & Statesboro Railway Co. 6,525,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 Seaboard Air Line Railway Co. 6,525,000.00 6,525,000.00 6,500.00		375,000.00	225, 000. 00		600, 000, 00
Sandy River & Rangeley Lakes Railroad 45,000.00 65,000.00 110,000.00 Savannah & Statesboro Railway Co. 6,525,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 Seaboard Air Line Railway Co. 6,525,000.00 6,525,000.00 6,500.00	San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway Co.		475,000.00		475,000.00
Saybandar & Statesporo Railway Co. 4,000.00 4,000.00 525.000.00	ceiver Uvalde & Gull Railroad Co., re-	45,000,00	65,000,00		
Saybandar & Statesporo Railway Co. 4,000.00 4,000.00 525.000.00	Sandy River & Rangeley Lakes Railroad	40,000.00	10, 000, 00		10, 000, 00
Seaboard Air Line Railway Co 6 525 000 00	Savannah & Statesboro Railway Co.		4,000.00		4,000.00
Southern Pacific Co. 4, 200, 000. 00 4, 200, 000. 00 4, 200, 000. 00 450, 000. 00	Seaboard Air Line Railway Co	6, 525, 000.00	2 000 00		6, 525, 000.00
Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Co 200,000.00 250,000.00	Southern Pacific Co.		4, 200, 000, 00		4, 200, 000, 00
	Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Co	200,000.00	250,000.00		450,000.00

Statement showing amount of advances, etc.—Continued.

	Advances.	Partial	Final	Total.
Carrier.	Advances.	payments.	payments.	2 (10001.
The St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain Rail-				
road Co		\$70,000.00		\$70,000.00
St. Joseph Belt Railway Co		62, 500.00		62, 500. 00
St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co	\$220,000.00	195,000.00		415,000.00 4,530,000.00
St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co.	3,000,000.00	1,530,000.00		200,000.00
St. Louis-San Francisco & Texas Railway Co St. Paul Bridge & Terminal Railway Co		74,500.00		74, 500.00
The Sullivan County Railroad		17,000.00		17,000.00
Susquehanna & New York Railroad Co		50,000.00		50,000.00
Sylvania Central Railway Co		10,000.00		10,000.00
Tennessee Central Railroad Co		195,000.00		195,000.00
Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis		275, 000.00		1,415,000.00
Texas Midland Railroad		100,000.00 1,245,000.00		100,000.00 1,245,000.00
Texas & Pacific Railway, receivers		6,000.00		6,000.00
Texas Short Line Railway Co		80,000.00		80,000.00
The Toledo & Ohio Railway Co.		105,000.00		105,000.00
Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Co., receiver.		175,000.00		175,000.00
Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegon Railway Co		75,000.00		75,000.00
Trans-Mississippi Terminal Railroad Co		165,000.00		165,000.00
Trinity & Brazos Valley Railway Co., receiver		35,000.00		315,000.00
Trinity Valley Southern Railroad Co		1,500.00		1,500.00 244,800.00
The Ulster & Delaware Railroad Co. Union Stock Yards Co. of Omaha (Ltd.)	es 000 00	244, 800.00		
Vermont Valley Railroad		45,000.00		45 000 00
Virginia Southern Railroad Co	4 500 00			6,500.00
Wabash Railway Co	5, 077, 000, 00	1,500,000.00		6,577,000.00
Wadley Southern Railway Co				50,000.00
Waterloo, Cedar Falls & Northern Railway Co.	85,000.00			85,000.00
Waupaca-Green Bay Railway, receiver		4,000.00		
Western Allegheny Railroad Co.				45,000.00 1,400,000.00
Western Maryland Railway Co		455,000.00		955, 000. 00
The Wheeling & Lake Eric Railway Co	500,000.00 35,000.00	455,000.00		35,000.00
Wichita Falls & Northwestern Railway Co., re-	33,000.00			20,000,00
ceiver.	287, 800.00			287, 800, 00
Wichita Valley Railway Co.		145,000.00		145,000.00
Wilkes Barre & Eastern Railroad Co				140,000.00
Winston-Salem Southbound Railway Co	100,000.00			110,000.00
Wisconsin & Northern Railroad Co				27, 500. 00
The Wrightsville & Tennille Railroad Co		75,000.00		75,000.00 15,000.00
York Harbor & Beach Railroad Co		15,000.00		15,000.00
Total	263: 935 874 00	165 827 775 05	\$705 114.71	430, 468, 763, 76
10(01	200, 300, 814.00	100,021,110.00	100, 111.11	100, 100, 100. 11
			1	

Ехнівіт 32.

STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNTS OF LOANS TO NOV. 15, 1921, INCLUSIVE, MADE TO CARRIERS UNDER SECTION 210 OF THE TRANSPORTATION ACT, 1920, AS AMENDED, AND AMOUNTS OF REPAYMENTS ON SUCH LOANS.

Carrier.	Amounts.	Repayments.
Akron, Canton & Youngstown Railway Co.		
Alabama, Tennessee & Northern Railroad Corporation. Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Co. Ann Arbor Railroad Co.		\$60,000.00
Aransas Harbor Terminal Railway Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railway Co.		
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co.	3,000,000.00	4,000.00
Boston & Maine Railroad Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Co.	1,000,000.00	
Cambria & Indiana Railroad Co Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway Co		1,000,000.00
Central of Georgia Railway Co. Central New England Railway Co. Central Vermont Railway Co.	300, 000. 00	
Charles City Western Railway Co.		
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co., receiver	2, 445, 373. 00	45 000 00
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co		45,000.00

Statement showing amounts of loans, etc.—Continued.

Carrier.	Amounts.	Repayments.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.	\$9,862,000.00	
Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Co.	8,000,000.00	\$89,000.00
Cumberland & Manchester Railroad Co	375,000.00	
Erie Railroad Co Evansville, Indianapolis & Terre Haute Railway Co	11, 574, 450, 00 150, 000, 60	
Fernwood, Columbia & Gulf Railroad Co.	33,000.00	
Flemingsburg & Northern R. R. Co.	7, 250.00	
Fort Dodge, Des Moines & Southern R. R. Co	200,000.00	
Fort Smith & Western Railroad Co., receiver of the	156,000.00	
Georgia & Florida Railway, receivers of	792,000.00 33,496,000.00	15 124 000 00
Great Northern Railway Co. Greene County Railroad Co.	60, 000. 00	15, 134, 000. 06
Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad Co.	515,000.00	
Hocking Valley Railway Co	1,053,000.00	
Illinois Central Railroad Co.	4, 440, 000. 00	296,000.00
Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Co	579,000.00	
International & Great Northern Railway Co., receiver of	194, 300. 00	
Inter-Urban Railway Co	633, 500. 00 2, 500, 000. 00	
Kansas City Terminal Railway Co	580,000.00	1
Lake Erie, Franklin & Clarion Railroad Co.	25,000.00	
Long Island Railroad Co., The	719, 000.00	
Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge & Railroad Co	162,000.00	
Maine Central Railroad Co	2,373,000.00	
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co. Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co. of Texas, receiver of.	1,382,000.00	
Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.	10, 071, 760. 00	4,362,000.00
National Railway Service Corporation.	11, 437, 830.00	173, 333. 33
New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Co	234,000.00	
New York Central Railroad Co.	26, 775, 000.00	
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co	16, 530, 000. 00	
Norfolk Southern Railroad Co.	261, 000, 00 6, 000, 000, 00	
Northern Pacific Railway Co. Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	12, 480, 000. 00	
Peoria & Pekin Union Railway Co.	1,799,000.00	
Rutland Railroad Co	61,000.00	
Salt Lake & Utah Railroad Co.	1,000,000.00	15, 700, 00
Seaboard Air Line Railway Co	8, 558, 900.00	
Shearwood Railway Co	29,000.00	
Tampa Northern Railroad Co. Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis.	100,000.00 896,925.00	
Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Co., receiver of.	692,000.00	
Trans-Mississippi Terminal Railroad Co.	1,000,000.00	
Virginia Blue Ridge Railway Co.	106,000.00	
Virginia Southern Railroad Co.	38,000.00	
Virginian Railway Co., The Waterloo, Cedar Falls & Northern Railway Co	2,000,000.00	60,000.00
Waterioo, Cedar Fails & Northern Rahway Co	1,320,000.00 2,772,800.00	60,000.00
Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Co.	2,700,000,00	
Wilmington, Brunswick & Southern Railroad Co.	90,000.00	
Wichita Northwestern Railway Co.	381, 750.00	
(D. 4-1	050 405 017 00	01 050 000 00
Total	259, 467, 217. 00	21, 259, 033. 33

Ехнівіт 33.

June 24, 1921.

Honorable Andrew W. Mellon,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: A bill is now pending in Congress to provide additional compensation for veterans of the World War.

Under such bill each veteran is given the right to select adjusted service pay, or an adjusted service certificate, or vocational trade aid, or farm or home aid, or land settlement aid. What is meant by these phrases is fully explained in the bill, a copy of which I send you herewith.

In my study of the bill I have tried to determine what financial obligation its enactment would place upon the Treasury. Such obligation your Department, I am sure, is equipped to ascertain. I have no desire to place any undue burden upon you, but I would be

grateful if you could see your way clear to indicate what the enactment of the bill would mean to the Treasury of the United States.

· Thanking you in advance for any information which you may

furnish, I am

Very truly yours,

J. S. Frelinghuysen, Ú.S.S.

JULY 2, 1921.

My Dear Senator: I received your letter of June 24, 1921, with regard to the Bill now pending in Congress (S. 506) "to provide adjusted compensation for veterans of the World War." In accordance with your request, I am glad to indicate what financial obligation this Bill would place upon the Government, and what its enactment

would mean to the Treasury of the United States.

The Bill which has been reported to the Senate provides, as you know, for five optional plans, (1) adjusted service pay, (2) adjusted service certificates, (3) vocational training aid, (4) farm or home aid, and (5) land settlement aid. The financial obligation which its passage would impose on the Treasury depends in large measure upon the choice of plan which may be made by veterans entitled to the benefits of the Bill. It is, therefore, impossible to make accurate estimates at this time either as to the total cost to the Treasury or as to the time when the payments would have to be made. features of the plan which would entail the greatest expense are (1) the cash payments to be made as adjusted service pay, (2) the payments and loans to be made on adjusted service certificates, and (3) the payments involved in the so-called farm or home aid.

The most conservative estimates show that the Bill would cost from about \$1,500,000,000 (if the bulk of the payments were on account of adjusted service pay, the greater part of which would fall in the near future) to about \$5,250,000,000 (if most veterans elected to take adjusted service certificates, the payments on which would be distributed over a period of 20 years). The actual cost of the Bill should fall between these two extremes according to the choice of plan made by the veterans. If, as seems probable, at least one-half should elect the cash payment plan and about one-half the certificate plan, with one-third of the latter borrowing on their certificates, the ultimate cost of the Bill, it is estimated, would be over \$3,330,000,000. These estimates take no account of expenses of administration or possible cost of affording vocational training aid, farm or home aid, or land settlement aid to veterans who elect such benefits. These will involve substantial additional expense. Under Title V of the Bill, for example, any veteran who elects farm or home aid may obtain in one payment or in installments an amount equal to his adjusted service pay increased by 40 per cent, for the purpose of enabling him on or after January 1, 1922, to purchase or make improvements on a city or suburban home or farm. If any considerable proportion of the veterans should choose this form of aid, the effect would be to throw a heavier expense into the first two or three years, and perhaps greatly increase the aggregate cost of the plan.

These estimates, incomplete as they are, show the heavy obligations to which the pending Bill would commit the country. To impose these vast additional liabilities upon the Treasury, particularly under present conditions in industry and commerce, would in

my judgment create a serious situation.

Not the least disturbing feature of the Bill is the plan to postpone actual distribution of the principal benefits conferred by the Bill to the fiscal year 1923. This means that, without conferring immediate benefits on ex-service men, the country would be committing itself to a stupendous indeterminate liability which, once assumed, it would have to carry through no matter how embarrassing it might prove to the finances of the Government and the business of the country when the time comes for fulfillment. Incidentally this feature of the Bill tends to mislead the people into the belief that in some way the proposed program can be accomplished without imposing a serious burden on the Treasury or the country. The result is to secure for the Bill more favorable consideration than it could receive were the situation presented in its true light.

As a matter of fact, a plan to disburse even over a period of years up to 4 or 5 billions of dollars as "adjusted compensation" must inevitably increase by that much the war burden which the American people have to bear. It would greatly swell the cost of Government and virtually defeat the Administration's program of economy and retrenchment. It could be financed only by adding to the burden of debt and taxes under which the country is now staggering. However financed, no such sum could be taken out of the public Treasury without throwing a corresponding load upon the whole people in the form of increased interest charges, increased taxes, and increased cost of living. This burden, moreover, would be in addition to that already imposed in most of the States, which have provided bonuses

in varying degrees of liberality to veterans of the late war.

Nor could the vast payments required by the Bill be financed without introducing grave complications into the refunding operations which will be necessary within the next few years. The Government has to face early maturities of public debt amounting to about $7\frac{1}{2}$ billions of dollars, of which about 5 billions fall in the same fiscal year in which it is proposed to begin cash payments under the Bill. The greater part of this maturing debt will have to be refunded, and if a soldiers' bonus must also be financed the cost of that refunding will be vastly increased and the refunding operations themselves seriously embarrassed. The market for outstanding Government securities would be adversely affected and the patriotic holders of Liberty bonds, instead of looking forward to improved market conditions, would have to face the threat of further depression. I know of no one thing, for example, that would so greatly strengthen the market for Liberty bonds as the assurance that Congress had once and for all given up consideration of a soldiers' bonus.

I have already submitted to Congress, in my letter of April 30th to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, a detailed statement of the condition of the Treasury, the latest estimates of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the fiscal years 1921 and 1922, and an outline of the Treasury's program for dealing with the short-dated debt. The figures given in that letter show that even without any expenditures on account of adjusted compensation under the proposed Bill, there is grave danger that

the necessary expenditures of the Government in the near future will exceed its current receipts, thus leaving deficits to be met by new taxes or further borrowing. In these circumstances, I believe that the best interests of the country demand that action be deferred upon the soldiers' bonus or the Bill to provide so-called adjusted compensation. This is not a time to impose several billion dollars of new liabilities on an already overburdened Treasury. It seems particularly inappropriate to give present consideration to the measure when we still have before us the pressing problem of revising the internal tax laws and finding sufficient revenues to meet the existing requirements of the Government. This problem must be dealt with in the midst of extreme and widespread industrial de-These conditions affect not only every industry in our own country, but are worldwide, and our past experience furnishes no sure guide as to their duration. The revision of the tax laws, therefore, so as to adjust them to present conditions and at the same time produce sufficient revenues to meet the existing requirements of the Government, is a matter of great difficulty, and even without the burden which would be imposed by the bonus, industrial and commercial earnings in the current year have so decreased that it is a matter of grave concern to the Treasury as to the amount of revenue that will be received in 1922.

The country is under a solemn obligation to those who fought its Our first concern, of course, should be to make full provision for the needs of disabled veterans. To that object the country is pledged to give without stint of its resources. It would be unfortunate in the extreme, while we are still struggling with that problem, to dissipate our resources in a sweeping plan for cash payments to able-bodied ex-soldiers and sailors. The best interests of the veterans cannot in the last analysis be considered separate and apart from the best interests of the country as a whole, and I should be derelict in my duty to the country and to the veterans themselves if I failed to give this warning of the inevitable financial consequences of the pending Bill. Its direct consequences are inescapable, and I have already indicated what they would be. It would also involve grave dangers of renewed inflation, increased commodity prices and unsettled business conditions. The result would be serious injury and loss to the whole community, and in the long run even the veterans themselves would lose far more than they would gain. I cannot bring myself to believe that this would be "adjusted compensation" for a service that was performed as the highest duty of citizenship and a sacrifice that can never be measured in terms of money.

Very truly yours,

A. W. MELLON, Secretary.

Hon. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, United States Senate.

Ехнівіт 34.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES DELIVERED TO THE SENATE ON JULY 12, 1921, RELATIVE TO THE SOLDIERS' ADJUSTED COMPENSATION BILL.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE:

There has come to my attention the pending unfinished business before the Senate, and it is an imperative duty to convey to you the probable effect of the passage at this time of the proposed act, providing for adjusted compensation to our service men in the World War. If this measure could be made effective at the present time without disaster to the Nation's finances and without hindrance to imperative readjustment of our taxes it would present an entirely different question than that which is before you. In a personal as well as a public manner, which ought to be a plight of good faith, I have commended the policy of generous treatment of the Nation's defenders, not as a part of any contract, not as the payment of a debt which is owing, but as a mark of the Nation's gratitude. Every obligation is to the disabled and dependent. In such reference as has been made to general compensation there has been a reservation as to the earliest consistent time for such action if it is taken. Even without such reservation, however, a modified view would be wholly justifiable at the present moment, because the enactment of the compensation bill in the midst of the struggle for readjustment and restoration would hinder every effort and greatly imperil the financial stability of our country. More, this menacing effort to expend billions in gratuities will imperil our capacity to discharge our first obligations to those we must not fail to aid.

I am addressing the Senate directly because the problem is immediately yours, as your unfinished business, but the Executive branch of the Government owes it to both Houses of Congress and to the country frankly to state the difficulties we daily are called upon to meet, and

the added peril this measure would bring.

Our land has its share of the financial chaos and the industrial depression of the world. We little heeded the growth of indebtedness or the limits of expenditure during the war because we could not stop to count the cost. Our one thought then was the winning of the war, and the survival of the Nation. We borrowed and loanedindividuals to the Nation and the Government to other Governments, and to those who served the Nation, with little thought of settlement. It was relatively easy then, because national life was at stake. In the sober aftermath we face the order of reason, rather than act amid the passions of war, and our own land and the world are facing problems never solved before. There can be no solution unless we face the grim truths and seek to solve them in resolute devotion to duty. After a survey of more than four months, contemplating conditions which would stagger all of us were it not for our abiding faith in America, I am fully persuaded that three things are essential to the very beginning of the restored order of things. These are the revision, including reduction, of our internal taxation, the refunding of our war debt, and the adjustment of our foreign loans. It is vitally necessary to settle these problems before adding to our Treasury any such burden as is contemplated in the pending bill.

It is unthinkable to expect a business revival and the resumption of the normal ways of peace while maintaining the excessive taxes of war. It is quite as unthinkable to reduce our tax burdens while committing our Treasury to an additional obligation which ranges from three to five billions of dollars. The precise figures no one can give. If it is conceivably true that only two hundred millions a year will be drawn annually from the Treasury in the few years immediately before us, the bestowal is too inconsequential to be of real value to the Nation's defenders; and, if the exercise of the option should call for cash running into billions, the depression in finance and industry would be so marked that vastly more harm than good would attend.

Our Government must undertake no obligation which it does not intend to meet. No Government fiat will pay our bills. The exchanges of the world testify to-day to that erroneous theory. We may rely on the sacrifices of patriotism in war, but to-day we face markets, and the effects of supply and demand, and the inexorable

laws of credits in time of peace.

At the very moment we are obliged to pay $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent interest for Government short-time loans to care for our floating indebtedness, a rate on Government borrowing, in spite of tax-exemption, which ought to prevail in private transactions for the normal interest charges in financing our industry and commerce. Definite obligations amounting to seven and a half billions in war savings certificates, victory bonds and certificates covering floating indebtedness are to mature in the two years immediately following, and the overburdening of the Treasury now means positive disaster in the years immediately before us. Merest prudence calls out in warning.

Our greatest necessity is a return to the normal ways of peace activities. A modest offering to the millions of service men is a poor palliative to more millions who may be out of employment. Stabilized finance and well-established confidence are both essential

to restored industry and commerce.

The slump which is now upon us is an inevitable part of war's aftermath. It has followed in the wake of war since the world began. There was the unavoidable readjustment, the inevitable charge-off, the unfailing attendance of losses in the wake of high prices, the inexorable deflation which inflation had preceded. It has been wholly proper to seek to apply Government relief to minimize the hardships, and the Government had aided wherever possible, and is aiding now, but all the special acts ever dreamed of, all the particular favors ever conceived will not avoid all the distresses nor ward off all the losses. The proper mental state of our people will commit us resolutely and confidently to our tasks, and definite assurances as to taxation and expenditure will contribute to that helpful mental order. The only sure way to normalcy is over the paths nature has marked throughout all human experience.

With the approval of Congress the Executive branch of Government has been driving toward that decreased expenditure which is the most practical assurance of diminished taxation. With enthusiastic resolution your administrative agents are making not only conscientious effort to reduce the call for appropriations, but to reduce the cost of government far below the appropriations you have already provided. It is easy to believe that the only way to diminish

the burdens which the people must pay is to cut the outlay in which public moneys are expended. War is not wholly responsible for staggering costs; it has merely accentuated the menace which lies in mounting cost of government and excesses in expenditure which a successful private business would not tolerate.

I can make you no definite promise in figures to-day, but I can pledge you a most conscientious drive to reduce Government cost by many millions. It would be most discouraging to those who are bending their energies to save millions to have Congress add billions

to our burdens at the very beginning.

Even were there not the threatened paralysis of our Treasury, with its fatal reflexes on all our activities which concern our prosperity, would it not be better to await the settlement of our foreign loans? At such a time it would be a bestowal on the part of our Government when it is able to bestow.

The United States participates in none of the distributable awards of war, but the world owes us heavily, and will pay when restoration is wrought. If the restoration fails world-bankruptcy attends. I believe the world restoration is possible, but only with honest, diligent work in productivity on the one hand, and honest and diligent

opposition to needless public expenditure on the other.

If the suggested recommitment of this measure bore the merest suggestion of neglect or a hint of national ingratitude I would not urge it. It has been my privilege to speak to Congress on our obligations to the disabled and dependent soldiers and the Government's deep desire to prove its concern for their welfare. I should be ashamed of the Republic if it failed in its duty to them. Neither armistice nor permanent peace puts an end to the obligations of Government to its defenders or the obligations of citizens to the Government. Mindful of these things the administrative branch of the Government has not only spoken, it has acted and has accomplished

In view of some of the things which have been said, and very carelessly said, perhaps I ought to report officially some of the things which have been done. In the Department of War Risk Insurance there have been filed up to July 7, 1921, compensation and insurance claims numbering 813,442. Of these, 747,786 have been adjudicated, at an expenditure of \$471,946,762, There were 200,000 claims pending when the War Risk Department was reorganized, late in April, this year, and the number of pending claims has been reduced by 134,344. All work in this department will be current by the 21st of this July; that is to say, all action which the bureau may take on a given case will be current, though new claims are being filed at the

rate of 700 per day.

There have been requested 887,614 medical examinations, and less than fourteen thousand await medical action. Up to July 7 there has been a total of 147,827 patients admitted for care to our hospitals, of whom 26,237 were in hospitals on July 7, and there were on this date 6,000 beds in Government institutions without occupants. You are already aware of the progress made toward the construction of additional Government hospitals, not because we are not meeting all demands, but to better meet them and the better to specialize in the treatment of those who come under our care.

There has been paid out in allotment and allowances the sum of \$578,465,658, and nearly \$4,000,000,000 of Government insurance is in force.

In vocational training and rehabilitation of disabled soldiers there have been enrolled to date 107,824 men. To-day there are 75,812 men who are training with pay, at the maximum cost of \$160 per month; 8,208 training without pay, but at a tuition and supply outlay of \$35 per month. Four thousand disabled men have completed their training and have been returned to gainful employment. These earned an average of \$1,051 per year before entering the Army, and are earning to-day, in spite of their war disability and in spite of dimin-

ished wage or salary levels, an average of \$1,550 per annum.

It is an interesting revelation and a fine achievement, attended by both abuses and triumphs. Congress has appropriated \$65,000,000 for this noble work for the current year, but the estimated acceptance of training for the year before us contemplates an average of 95,000 disabled men, and the cost will be in excess of \$163,000,000, or nearly a hundred millions more than Congress has provided. additional sum must be made available. With the increase of availability to training, as recently urged upon Congress, the estimated additional expenditure will be \$468,000,000 per annum, until the pledge of training is discharged. These figures suggest neither neglect nor ingratitude. It is more than the entire annual cost of Federal government for many years following the Civil War, and challenges every charge of failure to deal considerately with our Nation's I do not recite the figures to suggest that it is all we may do, or ultimately ought to do. It is inevitable that our obligations will grow, and grow enormously. We never have neglected and never will neglect the dependent soldier, and there is no way to avoid Time's remorseless classifications.

Contemplating the tremendous liability, which the Government never will shirk, I would be remiss in my duty if I failed to ask Congress to pause at this particular time, rather than break down our treasury from which so much is later on to be expected. The defenders of the Republic amid the perils of war would be the last of our citizenship to wish its stability menaced by an individual pit-

tance of peace.

I know the feelings of my own breast, and that of yours and the grateful people of this Republic. But no thoughtful person, possessed with all the facts, is ready for added compensation for the healthful, self-reliant masses of our great armies at the cost of a treasury breakdown which will bring its hardships to all the citizens of the Republic. Its enactment now in all probability would so add to our interest rates that the added interest charge on new and refunded indebtedness may alone exceed the sum it is proposed to bestow. When Congress was called in extraordinary session I called your attention to the urgent measures which I thought demanded your consideration. You promptly provided the emergency tariff, and good progress has been made toward the much-needed and more deliberate revision of our tariff schedules. There is confessed disappointment that so little progress has been made in the readjustment and reduction of the war-time taxes. I believe you share with me the earnest wish for early accomplishment.

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It is not expected that Congress will sit and ignore other problems of legislation. There are often urgent problems which must enlist your attention. I have not come to speak of them, though the reorganization of the war risk and vocational training, now pending, would hasten the efficient discharge of our willing obligations to the disabled soldiers.

But I want to emphasize the suggestion that the accomplishment of the major tasks for which you were asked to sit in extraordinary session will have a reassuring effect on the entire country and speed our resumption of normal activities and their rewards which tend to

make a prosperous and happy people.

Ехнівіт 35.

The following statement shows the transactions of the fiscal year 1921 on the basis of the daily Treasury statements. This does not include receipts and expenditures on account of the Postal Service, other than salaries and expenses of the Post Office Department in Washington, postal deficiencies, and items appropriated by Congress payable from the general fund of the Treasury:

RECEIPTS.

Ordinary:	
Customs	\$308, 564, 391.00
Internal revenue— Income and profits tax	3, 206, 046, 157. 74
Miscellaneous	1, 390, 380, 823. 28
Miscellaneous revenue	707, 660, 847. 10
Panama Canal tolls, etc	12, 280, 741. 79
Total ordinary	5, 624, 932, 960, 91
Excess of ordinary receipts over ordinary disbursements Excess of ordinary disbursements over ordinary receipts	509, 005, 271, 61
Public debt:	1 14, 943, 00
Liberty bonds and Victory notes	* 0 0 1
Treasury notes	311, 191, 600, 00
Certificates of indebtedness	8, 486, 964, 950. 00
War-savings securities	26, 587, 420, 61
Postal savings bonds	178, 880.00
Deposits for retirement of National-bank notes and Federal	
Reserve bank notes (acts of July 14, 1890, and Dec. 23,	
1913)	40, 090, 415. 00
Total	8,864,998,322.61
Grand total receipts	
·	
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Ordinary:	010 004 707 17
Legislative establishment	\$18, 994, 565. 17
Executive proper	794, 384. 12
State Department	8, 780, 796. 84
Treasury Department	488, 636, 833. 10
war war and the same of the sa	1 101 615 019 39

¹ Counter entry (deduct).
² Owing to settlement between the Post Office Department and the Railroad Administration on account of transportation during Federal control, Post Office Department expenditures for June, 1921, include \$65,575,832.63 paid to the Railroad Administration. Deposit of this payment by Railroad Administration resulted in decrease in expenditures on account of "Federal control of transportation systems and transportation act, 1920," by a corresponding amount.

Post Office Department.....

1, 101, 615, 013. 32 17, 206, 418. 03

² 135, 359, 108.17

PARTITION OF THE PROPERTY OF T	20.
rdinary—Continued.	
Navy Department	\$650, 373, 835, 58
Interior Department	357, 814, 893. 01
Department of Agriculture	119, 837, 759. 41
Department of Commerce	30, 828, 761. 55
Department of Labor.	8, 502, 509, 55
United States Shipping Board. Federal control of transportation systems and transportation	130, 723, 268, 26
act, 1920	² 730, 711, 669. 98
War Finance Corporation.	³ 22, 028, 452. 12
Grain Corporation.	4 90, 353, 411. 42
Other independent offices and commissions	119, 346, 189, 40
District of Columbia.	22, 715, 158, 60
Interest on public debt	999, 144, 731. 35
_	
Total	5, 009, 710, 854. 74
Deduct unclassified repayments, etc	922, 593.14
P3 - 1	
Total	5, 008, 788, 261. 60
Panama Canal	16, 461, 409, 47
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	73, 896, 697, 44
Purchase of Federal farm-loan bonds	16, 781, 320. 79
Total ordinary	5 115 027 680 20
1 Otal Oldinary	5, 115, 927, 689. 30
ublic debt:	
Certificates of indebtedness redeemed	8, 552, 225, 500, 00
War-savings securities redeemed.	160, 256, 308. 19
Old debt items retired	152, 361. 50
First Liberty bonds retired	202, 650. 00
Second Liberty bonds retired	8, 703, 400. 00
Third Liberty bonds retired	51, 172, 350.00
Fourth Liberty bonds retired	39, 414, 450.00
Victory notes retired	332, 439, 450.00
National-bank notes and Federal reserve bank notes retired	37, 460, 701.00
Total public debt.	9, 182, 027, 170. 69
Grand total expenditures, as per daily Treasury state-	
	14 907 074 950 00
ment, June 30, 1921	14, 297, 954, 859. 99
SUMMARY.	
et balance in general fund June 30, 1920	\$357, 701, 682.23
eceipts, exclusive of principal of the public debt (see above)	5, 624, 932, 960, 91
ublic debt receipts (see above)	8, 864, 998, 322. 61
-	
Total	14, 847, 632, 965. 75
ishungamenta and living of mining of the military	
isbursements, exclusive of principal of the public debt (see	E 11E 007 000 00
above)ublic debt disbursements	5, 115, 927, 689, 30
and dear dispuisements	9, 182, 027, 170. 69
Total	14, 297, 954, 859, 99
=	11, 201, 001, 000.00
et balance in general fund June 30, 1921	549, 678, 105. 76

³ Deduct excess of credits.

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⁴ Net expenditures after taking into account credits and \$100,000,000 applied by United States Grain Corporation to reduction of capital stock and reflected in miscellaneous receipts for fiscal year 1921. (See note, p. 2, Daily Treasury Statement for August 21, 1920.)

Note.—Because of legislation establishing revolving funds and providing for the reimbursement of appropriations, commented upon in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year 1919, p. 126, ff., and in the report for the fiscal year 1929, on pp. 47–49, the gross expenditures in the case of some departments and agencies, notably the War Department, the Railroad Administration, and the Shipping Board, have been considerably larger than above stated. This statement does not include expenditures on account of the Postal Service other than salaries and expenses of the Post Office Department in Washington, postal deficiencies, and items appropriated by Congress payable from the general fund of the Treasury.

Ехнівіт 36.

The following table shows the cash expenditures of the Government for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1917, June 30, 1919, June 30, 1920, and June 30, 1921, as published in the daily Treasury statements and classified according to departments and establishments:

EXPENDITURES.

	Fiscal year 1917 (revised).	Fiscal year 1918.	Fiscal year 1919.	Fiscal year 1920.	Fiscal year 1921.
Ordinary: Legislative establishment Executive proper State Department Treasury Department War Department Navy Department Department of Justice Post Office Department Interior Department Department of Agriculture Department of Agriculture Department of Agriculture Department of Labor United States Shipping Board Federal control of transportation systems and transportation act, 1920. War Finance Corporation	815, 092, 373, 97 1, 204, 454, 85 6, 169, 316, 41 84, 294, 313, 65 358, 128, 361, 12 10, 566, 401, 25 10, 566, 401, 25 10, 566, 401, 25 10, 566, 401, 25 11, 585, 772, 34 11, 689, 792, 94 11, 689, 792, 94 12, 201, 282, 96	\$15, 825, 506, 72 9, 602, 847, 53 9, 602, 847, 53 1, 80, 426, 53 4, 80, 687, 186, 88 1, 20, 687, 186, 88 1, 278, 840, 486, 80 244, 556, 883, 96 244, 556, 883, 96 12, 883, 808, 808 12, 283, 808, 808 12, 283, 808, 808 120, 203, 996, 17 14, 929, 108, 38	\$17, 090, 106, 24 17, 487, 332, 03 20, 766, 400, 14 227, 777, 657, 81 19, 717, 022, 36 19, 717, 022, 36 19, 286, 527, 61 286, 285, 627, 61 18, 588, 544, 41 18, 588, 544, 41 18, 588, 548, 54 18, 588, 548, 54 18, 588, 54, 64 18, 588, 54, 54, 64 18, 588, 54, 54, 64 18, 588, 588, 588, 588, 588, 588, 588, 5	819, 327, 708, 72 6, 675, 517, 58 13, 586, 024, 42 12, 586, 024, 43 1, 610, 587, 367, 43 1, 610, 587, 367, 43 17, 814, 398, 18 279, 214, 660, 87 536, 546, 248, 14 30, 010, 737, 75 30, 546, 548, 14 30, 548, 548, 14 30, 548, 548, 14 31, 548, 548, 14 32, 548, 548, 14	\$18,994,565,17 784,384,12 8,760,746,84 4,856,833,10 1,101,615,613,32 17,206,418,03 17,206,418,03 116,373,835,58 175,814,893,01 111,927,759,41 30,828,716,69 1730,723,388,26 1730,723,388,26 1730,723,388,26 1730,723,388,26 1730,723,388,26 1730,733,341,11,92 99,333,411,42
Grain Corporation Food and Freel Administrations Other independent offices and commissions District of Columbia Interest on multic debt	7, 558, 829. 88 13, 681, 595. 39 24, 742, 701. 68	54, 859, 896, 40 12, 714, 740, 06 14, 446, 832, 46 189, 743, 277, 14	87, 338, 207, 08 75, 375, 809, 41 16, 014, 105, 80 619, 215, 569, 17	469, 987, 251,	119, 346, 189, 40 22, 715, 158, 60 999, 144, 731, 35
Total Deduct unclassified repayments, etc	1, 038, 868, 650. 77	7, 847, 916, 704, 60	14, 934, 953, 678. 78 7 895, 060. 84	5, 945, 397, 399, 94	5,009,710,854.74
Panama Canal	1, 039, 018, 926. 20 19, 782, 509. 32	7, 874, 386, 324. 91	14, 935, 848, 739, 62 13, 195, 522, 37	5, 940, 997, 552, 94 11, 365, 714, 01	5,008,788,261.60 16,461,409.47
Payment for West Indian Islands. Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments. Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds. Subscription to stock, Federal land banks.	885, 000, 000. 00 8, 880, 315. 00	4, 738, 029, 750, 00 65, 018, 296, 93	3, 479, 255, 265, 56 86, 580, 427, 48	421, 337, 028. 09 29, 643, 546. 17	73, 896, 697. 44
Total ordinary.	1, 977, 681, 750. 52	12, 696, 702, 471.14	18, 514, 879, 955. 03	6, 403, 343, 841. 21	5, 115, 927, 689. 30

			DECI	
8, 552, 225, 500.00 160, 256, 308.19 152, 361.50	202, 650. 00 8, 703, 400. 00 51, 172, 350. 00 39, 414, 450. 00 333, 436, 450. 00	37, 460, 701. 00	9, 182, 027, 170. 69	14, 297, 954, 859. 99
15, 589, 117, 458, 53 200, 982, 934, 62 509, 165, 97	32, 336, 700, 00 241, 144, 200, 00 296, 300, 800, 00 405, 222, 806, 00 249, 001, 500, 00	23, 424, 164, 50	17, 038, 039, 723. 62	23, 441, 383, 564. 83
15,5	4, 003, 050, 00 180, 351, 000, 00 201, 655, 700, 00 165, 000, 000, 00	23, 718, 797. 50	16, 326, 506, 560. 41	34, 841, 386, 515. 44
7, 086, 312, 732, 00 2, 727, 345, 96 20, 650, 33 27, 362, 000, 00	656, 000. 00 61, 050, 000. 00 14, 935, 500. 00	21, 625, 225. 00	7, 214, 689, 453, 29	19, 911, 391, 924, 43
632, 572, 268. 00 18, 398. 75 4, 390, 000. 00		40, 564, 115. 50	2, 655, 226, 532. 77	
Certificates of indebtedness redeemed. War-savings securities redeemed. Old debt fears retired. One-year Treasury notes redeemed (sec. 18, Federal reserve act, approved Dec. 23, 1913).	First Liberty bonds retired. Second Liberty bonds retired. Third Liberty bonds retired. Fourth Liberty bonds retired. Victory notes retired.	National bank notes and Federal reserve bank notes retired (acts of July 14, 1890, and Dec. 23, 1913).	Grand total expenditures, as per daily Treasury statement, June 30, 1917 (revised).	Crand total expenditures, as per daily Treasury statement, June 30, 1918 Grand total expenditures, as per daily Treasury statement, June 30, 1919 Grand total expenditures, as per daily Treasury statement, June 30, 1920 Grand total expenditures, as per daily Treasury statement, June 30, 1920

expenditures for June, 1921, include \$65,575,832.03 paid to the Railroad Administration. Deposit of this payment by Railroad Administration resulted in decrease in expenditures on account of "Federal Control of Transportation Systems and Transportation Act, 1920," by a corresponding amount.

Includes \$288,399,222.46 payments on certificates of indebtedness of Director General of Railroads, due July 15, 1919. 1 Owing to settlement between the Postoffice Department and the Railroad Administration on account of transportation during Federal control, Postoffice Department

3 Deduct excess of credits resulting from deposits of War Finance Corporation representing proceeds of redemptions of its holdings of United States securities. See note 2, page 2, daily Treasury statement for June 30, 1920.

6 Includes \$350,000,000 applied by United States Grain Corporation to reduction of capital stock and reflected in "Miscellancous receipts for fiscal year 1920." See note 1, page 2, a Net exponditure after taking info account credits and \$100,000,000 applied to reduction in capital stock of United States Gram Corporation. daily Treasury statement for June 30, 1920. · Deduct excess of credits.

Nore. - Because of legislation establishing revolving funds and providing for the reimbursement of appropriations, commented upon in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year 1919, page 126, ff., and in the report for the fiscal year 1920 on pp. 47-49, the gross expenditures in the case of some departments and agencies, notably the War Department, the Railroad Administration, and the Shipping Board, have been considerably larger than above stated. This statement does not include expenditures on account of the Postal Service other than salaries and expenses of the Post Office Department in Washington, postal deficiencies, and items appropriated by Congress payable from the general fund of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT 37.

STATEMENT SHOWING CLASSIFIED RECEIPTS AND DISBURSE-MENTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, EXCLUSIVE OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, BY MONTHS, FROM APR. 6, 1917, TO OCT. 31, 1921, AS PUBLISHED IN DAILY TREASURY

STATEMENTS. RECEIPTS. Miscellaneous Miscellaneous Income and revenue. Total. internal Customs. including profits tax. revenue. Panama Canal. \$24, 075, 386. 24 107, 601, 090. 34 195, 280, 281. 19 \$35, 387, 512. 86 50, 009, 778. 45 56, 993, 915. 16 \$6, 119, 713. 64 11, 996, 371. 78 14, 814, 156. 47 \$83, 446, 159. 96 198, 267, 389. 17 285, 725, 157. 96 Apr. 6 to 30, 1917.... \$17, 863, 547. 22 28, 660, 148. 60 18, 686, 895. 14 Total Apr. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1917... 326, 906, 757. 77 32, 930, 241, 89 567, 438, 707.09 142, 391, 206, 47 65, 210, 500. 96 15, 805, 129, 91 15, 902, 255, 99 15, 201, 388, 70 13, 647, 946, 24 50, 895, 959, 22 7, 747, 666. 17 83, 927, 636, 28 9, 478, 880, 98 50, 895, 959, 22 43, 922, 598, 77 41, 265, 393, 95 50, 318, 414, 27 81, 536, 702, 42 61, 425, 075, 62 61, 665, 347, 96 59, 115, 478, 32 89, 635, 237, 66 July, 1917.... August, 1917... September, 1917.... 4, 248, 091, 69 6, 026, 475, 01 5, 987, 904, 91 10, 423, 584, 41 13, 616, 104, 84 74, 496, 530. 86 76, 109, 362. 50 76, 109, 362, 50 90, 458, 290, 56 139, 490, 777, 44 105, 059, 070, 42 103, 356, 209, 87 99, 698, 439, 69 156, 749, 278, 05 209, 319, 144, 26 594, 746, 110, 99 1, 931, 772, 013, 78 20, 504, 025, 14 39, 297, 787, 35 18, 661, 246, 19 18, 099, 084, 97 October, 1917.... November, 1917.... December, 1917.... January, 1918... 6, 720, 898, 26 13, 725, 534, 51 11, 428, 560, 88 13, 200, 936, 38 11, 935, 389, 41 11, 247, 214, 10 12, 163, 216. 06 12, 019, 441. 74 February, 1918.... March, 1918.... April, 1918.... 14, 762, 583. 25 31, 424, 027, 09 83, 012, 299, 95 342, 104, 796, 75 1, 786, 647, 885, 43 89, 635, 237, 66 93, 113, 711, 68 135, 081, 929, 01 104, 052, 171, 39 18, 106, 373. 13 17, 583, 640, 17 17, 583, 640, 17 16, 747, 600, 64 97, 633, 678, 29 23, 473, 167, 68 16, 445, 531. 99 19, 925, 706, 94 17, 598, 789, 28 May, 1918..... June, 1918..... Total for fiscal year 298, 550, 169, 10 3,664,582,864.70 179, 998, 383, 49 2, 314, 006, 291, 84 872, 028, 020, 27 641, 877, 137, 14 152, 252, 031, 72 151, 884, 653, 80 151, 580, 759, 96 310, 994, 263, 19 203, 902, 264, 23 195, 842, 841, 34 162, 759, 163, 83 1, 297, 848, 946, 22 422, 552, 300, 56 279, 262, 210, 68 1, 181, 500, 563, 76 22, 594, 804. 69 497, 498, 376, 62 105, 948, 066. 11 15, 837, 889. 72 22, 594, 804, 09 23, 544, 439, 33 13, 851, 525, 72 16, 663, 790, 75 169, 846, 822, 58 14, 645, 224, 92 27, 681, 278, 13 14, 175, 802, 76 12, 719, 024, 43 30, 795, 666. 13 36, 308, 166. 21 83, 736, 123, 50 89, 005, 937. 44 11, 453, 096. 69 93, 327, 251. 94 99, 743, 394. 83 30, 136, 620, 58 28, 820, 184, 49 12, 583, 861, 29 99, 743, 394, 83 117, 658, 483, 35 112, 287, 675, 18 94, 310, 163, 04 118, 240, 897, 00 135, 059, 064, 46 115, 265, 091, 71 9, 681, 907. 59 12, 732, 514. 54 14, 979, 078. 02 61, 916, 648. 37 43, 141, 373. 49 14,645,224,92 27,681,278.13 23,128,580.27 31,910,509.72 159,655,714.78 92,486,335.12 56,505,264.07 January, 1919..... February, 1919..... 30, 341, 342, 50 1, 129, 821, 269, 04 March, 1919...... April, 1919..... 17, 876, 270, 46 107, 696, 034, 35 50, 614, 139, 20 971, 695, 866, 31 20, 141, 486. 97 20, 896, 644, 65 21, 380, 290, 27 131, 919, 143, 11 Total for fiscal year 184, 457, 867. 39 3, 018, 783, 687. 29 1,296,501,291. 67 652, 514, 290, 08 5, 152, 257, 136. 43 1919..... 53, 201, 441, 60 105, 052, 760, 89 32, 176, 712, 96 58, 596, 048, 11 51, 544, 178, 14 37, 759, 624, 98 43, 887, 135, 23 43, 814, 497, 32 28, 532, 046, 38 75, 644, 988, 00 43, 324, 835, 88 399, 097, 794, 34 227, 781, 703. 02 268, 538, 830. 96 1, 142, 555, 445. 17 257, 109, 755. 23 241, 385, 761. 91 1, 092, 691, 597. 63 255, 338, 026. 67 229, 527, 340. 77 20, 498, 245, 83 44, 043, 414. 30 110, 038, 601, 29 July, 1919..... August, 1919..... September, 1919.... 44, 043, 414, 30 28, 615, 312, 08 944, 897, 366, 34 34, 903, 495, 13 45, 556, 651, 10 905, 307, 590, 08 46, 726, 771, 16 49, 276, 050, 40 113, 817, 095, 93 140, 757, 151, 39 139, 333, 735, 95 21, 053, 662. 06 24, 724, 214. 48 24, 276, 476. 04 27, 389, 468. 44 October, 1919..... November, 1919.... 139, 333, 755, 95 113, 895, 464, 23 125, 797, 975, 12 136, 095, 229, 78 118, 657, 904, 94 117, 251, 480, 30 23, 826, 407, 45 28, 628, 890, 50 December, 1919..... January, 1920..... 26, 778, 888, 11 1, 099, **6**40, 623, 76 317, 258, 320, 39 257, 501, 375, 32 1, 305, 836, 608, 05 34, 377, 633. 56 27, 917, 798. 24 29, 129, 227. 36 34, 301, 738. 32 918, 879, 463, 52 105, 823, 389, 13 76, 508, 712, 17 744, 411, 072, 34 107, 873, 045, 02 108, 538, 599, 91 128, 026, 003, 05 Total for fiscal year 322, 902, 650. 39 3, 944, 949, 287. 75 1,460,082,286. 91 966, 631, 163, 83 6, 694, 565, 388, 88 1920..... 230, 366, 525, 45 107, 670, 917, 32 144, 710, 931, 34 27, 083, 618, 93 230, 366, 525, 45
398, 400, 665, 68
911, 307, 071, 81
220, 031, 804, 97
275, 420, 812, 25
931, 989, 397, 32
217, 328, 249, 10
248, 563, 614, 78
921, 627, 602, 72
296, 170, 665, 82
223, 706, 398, 89
750, 017, 152, 12 30, 694, 297. 30 64, 917, 691, 90 164, 810, 344. 05 23, 742, 762. 32 15, 943, 980. 45 August, 1920. 29, 327, 518. 83 59, 551, 871, 46 716, 183, 757, 45 August, 1920..... September, 1920.... 24, 036, 208, 77 147, 344, 313. 27 122, 805, 403. 43 124, 868, 247. 10 55, 685, 825, 49 October, 1920..... 25, 599, 595. 60 October, 1920.

November, 1920.

December, 1920.

January, 1921.

February, 1921.

March, 1921.

April 1921. 21, 884, 850. 58 18, 554, 794. 65 61, 193, 604, 70 670, 671, 179, 54 67, 474, 109, 87 122, 664, 468, 74 120, 098, 954, 39 54, 223, 322, 41 70, 511, 047, 03 727, 543, 549, 04 108, 380, 928, 20 17, 485, 532. 78 21, 152, 665. 92 111, 432, 952, 10 111, 599, 939, 74 34, 186, 441, 81 45, 299, 962. 09 69, 012, 822, 22 56, 386, 799, 99 51, 145, 880, 68 44, 756, 912, 09 29, 203, 977. 43 40, 417, 183. 94 25, 485, 133. 15 95, 867, 254, 03 90, 985, 753, 69 April, 1921 May, 1921 June, 1921 94, 812, 476, 67 115, 617, 135, 85 52, 262, 908, 39 564, 920, 472, 13 Total for fiscal year 5, 624, 932, 960. 91

308, 564, 391, 00 3, 206, 046, 157, 74 1,390,379,823, 28 719, 942, 588, 89

	Statement show	ving classified	receipts, etc.—	Continued.	
	Customs.	Income and profits tax.	Miscellaneous internal revenue	Miscellaneous revenue, including Panama Canal.	Total.
July, 1921 August, 1921 September, 1921 October, 1921	23, 356, 692, 08	\$47, 156, 908. 02 47, 439, 706. 64 537, 492, 412. 86 47, 986, 607. 45	\$110, 994, 768. 44 136, 780, 512. 99 116, 626, 662. 53 112, 873, 295. 45	\$31, 120, 487, 96 31, 773, 904, 92 11, 852, 492, 61 50, 579, 565, 39	\$209, 068, 454, 79 242, 443, 186, 83 689, 328, 260, 08 237, 847, 511, 34
Total July 1 to Oct. 31, 1921	96,010,087.78	680, 075, 634. 97	477, 275, 239. 41	125, 326, 450. 88	1,378,687,413.04
RECAPITULATION. Apr. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1917. Fiscal year 1918 Fiscal year 1920. Fiscal year 1921 July 1, 1921, to Oct.	179, 998, 383, 49 184, 457, 867, 39 322, 902, 650, 39	326, 906, 757, 77 2, 314, 006, 291, 84 3, 018, 783, 687, 29 3, 944, 949, 287, 75 3, 206, 046, 157, 74	142, 391, 206, 47 872, 028, 020, 27 1,296,501,291, 67 1,460,082,286, 91 1,390,379,823, 28	32, 930, 241, 89 298, 550, 169, 10 652, 514, 290, 08 966, 631, 163, 83 719, 942, 588, 89	567, 438, 707, 09 3, 664, 582, 864, 70 5, 152, 257, 136, 43 6, 694, 565, 388, 88 5, 624, 932, 960, 91
31, 1921	96,010,087.78	680,075,634.97	477, 275, 239. 41	125, 326, 450.88	1,378,687,413.04
Grand total	1,157,143,881.01	13,490,767,817.36	5,638,657,868.01	2,795,894,904.67	23,082,464,471.05
Parameter Control		DISBURSE	MENTS.		
	Ordinary, in- cluding special, except foreign loans.	Foreign loans.	Total.	Deficit.	Surplus.
Apr. 6 to 30, 1917 May, 1917 June, 1917 (revised)	\$79, 213, 777. 20 119, 065, 555. 96 132, 607, 295. 39	\$200,000.000.00 407,500,000.00 277,500,000.00	\$279, 213, 777. 20 526, 565, 555. 96 410, 107, 295. 39	\$195, 767, 617. 24 328, 298, 166. 79 124, 382, 137. 43	
Total Apr. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1917	330, 886, 628. 55	885, 000, 000. 00	1, 215, 886, 628. 55	648, 447, 921. 40	
July, 1917. August, 1917. September, 1917. October, 1917. November, 1917. December, 1917 January, 1918. February, 1918. March, 1918. April, 1918. May, 1918. June, 1918.	838, 293, 809. 24 927, 787, 779. 23 1, 084, 195, 233. 65	$\begin{array}{c} 452,500,000.00\\ 478,000,000.00\\ 478,000,000.00\\ 396,000,000.00\\ 480,700,000.00\\ 471,929,750.00\\ 492,000.000.00\\ 370,200,000.00\\ 325,000,000.00\\ 325,000,000.00\\ 287,500,000.00\\ 287,500,000.00\\ 287,500,000.00\\ 242,700,000.00\\ 242,700,000.00\\ 0\end{array}$	662, 310, 845. 97 757, 457, 364. 14 746, 378, 285. 69 944, 368, 752. 52 980, 081, 807. 53 1, 090, 356, 045. 69 1, 012, 686, 985. 74 1, 155, 793, 800. 24 1, 215, 287, 779. 23 1, 508, 195, 233. 65 1, 512, 573, 702. 42	578, 383, 209, 68 682, 960, 833, 28 670, 288, 923, 19 853, 910, 461, 90 846, 591, 030, 09 986, 999, 835, 52 913, 588, 546, 03 999, 044, 531, 18 1, 005, 968, 634, 97 913, 449, 122, 66	
Total for fiscal year 1918		4,738,029,750.00	12,696,702,471.14	19,032,119,606.44	
July, 1918. August, 1918. September, 1918. October, 1918. November, 1918. December, 1918 January, 1919 February, 1919 March, 1919. April, 1919 May, 1919. June, 1919	1, 264, 797, 654, 44 1, 526, 263, 223, 02 1, 275, 114, 285, 27 1, 175, 762, 260, 99 1, 656, 299, 611, 23 1, 671, 923, 855, 48 1, 672, 100, 149, 83 1, 044, 516, 601, 32 1, 037, 461, 785, 51 1, 019, 319, 698, 11 917, 425, 614, 44 754, 639, 949, 83	489, 100, 000, 00 278, 949, 697, 70 389, 052, 000, 00 290, 250, 800, 00 145, 397, 302, 30 322, 350, 000, 00 409, 608, 608, 27	2,060,975,855.48 1,962,350,949.83 1,189,913,903.62 1,379,811,785.51	966, 405, 517. 30 1, 653, 261, 191. 30 1, 405, 379, 631. 51, 513, 281, 501. 03 1, 624, 255, 045, 74, 51. 25, 5	
Total for fiscal year 1919	15,035,624,689.47	3,479,255,265.56	18,514,879,955.03	113,362,622,818.60	
July, 1919. August, 1919. September, 1919. October, 1919. November, 1919. December, 1919. January, 1920. February, 1920. March, 1920.	878, 623, 570, 34 711, 521, 798, 39 565, 215, 630, 24 526, 194, 278, 58 358, 832, 293, 58 465, 776, 623, 92 333, 293, 696, 44 275, 457, 433, 96 525, 540, 559, 40	97, 650, 000. 00 54, 275, 945. 99 102, 006, 000. 00 50, 154, 927. 00 10, 000, 000. 00 26, 634, 041. 10 15, 000, 000. 00 20, 000, 000. 00 12, 000, 000. 00	976, 273, 570, 34 765, 797, 744, 38 667, 221, 630, 24 576, 349, 205, 58 368, 832, 293, 58 492, 410, 665, 02 348, 293, 696, 44 295, 457, 433, 96 537, 540, 559, 40	748, 491, 867. 32 497, 258, 913. 42 319, 239, 450. 35 127, 446, 531. 67 92, 955, 669. 77 65, 930, 093. 19	475, 333, 814. 93 600, 280, 932. 61
70070	1001 10				

Statement showing classified receipts, etc.—Continued.

	Ordinary, in- cluding special, except foreign loans.	Foreign loans.	Total.	Deficit.	Surplus.
April, 1920	\$489,713,336.50 380,475,235.43 471,362,356.34	\$15, 616, 114. 00 15, 000, 000. 00 3, 000, 000. 00	\$505, 329, 450. 50 395, 475, 235. 43 474, 362, 356. 34	\$188,071,130.11 137,973,860.11	\$831, 474, 251. 71
Total for fiscal year 1920	5, 982, 006, 813. 12	421, 337, 028. 09	6, 403, 343, 841. 21		1 291, 221, 547. 67
July, 1920. August, 1920. August, 1920. September, 1920. October, 1920. November, 1920. January, 1921. February, 1921. March, 1921. April, 1921. May, 1921. June, 1921.	417, 101, 594, 56 481, 044, 489, 25 426, 497, 372, 37 426, 092, 313, 00 404, 575, 091, 03	11,000,000.00 30,469,467.89 15,732,165.64 16,695,063.91	426, 092, 313. 00 404, 575, 091. 03 388, 179, 272. 33 351, 102, 030. 45 536, 476, 360. 91	76, 135, 313, 86 49, 170, 396, 77 206, 462, 567, 40 150, 671, 500, 75 170, 851, 023, 23 102, 538, 415, 67 197, 920, 523, 67 144, 744, 146, 12	414, 530, 416, 92 527, 414, 306, 29 385, 151, 241, 81 280, 403, 194, 06
Total for fiscal year 1921	5,042,030,991.86	73, 896, 697. 44	5, 115, 927, 689. 30		1509,005,271.61
July, 1921 August, 1921. September, 1921. October, 1921.	291, 157, 847. 34		321, 818, 569. 24 291, 157, 847. 34 266, 523, 932. 79 304, 157, 955. 85	112,750,114.45 48,714,660.51 66,310,444.51	422, 804, 327. 29
Total July 1 to Oct. 31, 1921	1,183,658,305.22		1, 183, 658,305.22		1 195, 029, 107. 82
RECAPITULATION.					
Apr. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1917. Fiscal year 1918. Fiscal year 1919. Fiscal year 1920. Fiscal year 1921. July 1, 1921, to Oct. 31, 1921.	5, 982, 006, 813. 12 5, 042, 030, 991. 86	4,738,029,750.00 3,479,255,265.56 421,337,028.09 73,896,697.44	1, 215, 886, 628. 55 12, 696,702,471.14 18, 514,879,955.03 6, 403, 343, 841. 21 5, 115, 927, 689. 30 1, 183, 658, 305. 22	648, 447, 921. 46 9, 032, 119, 606. 44 13, 362,622,818.60	291, 221, 547. 67 509, 005, 271. 61 195, 029, 107. 82
Grand total	35, 532,880,149.36	9, 597,518,741.09	45, 130,398,890.45	122,047,934,419.40	
F			SBURSEMENTS reasury statement		
Net balance in the ge Apr. 5, 1917 Receipts, exclusive o of public debt, Apr Oct. 31, 1921 Public debt receipts A to Oct. 31, 1921	\$9 f principal 6, 1917, to 23, 08 kpr. 6, 1917, 74, 77 97, 94	2, 317, 710. 27 2, 464, 471. 05 3, 164, 265. 43 7, 946, 446. 75	Disbursements, principal of publ 6, 1917, to Oct. 3! Public debt disbur 6, 1917, to Oct. 3! Net balance in the Oct. 31, 1921	exclusive of lic debt, Apr. I, 1921\$45 sements Apr. I, 192152 general fund	, 130, 398, 890, 45 , 591, 142, 398, 67 226, 405, 157, 63 , 947, 946, 446, 75
Total disbursements	s for war .	1	EXPENDITURI Potal gross debt O	et. 31, 1921 \$23	
period, exclusive of public debt Total receipts for wexclusive of principlic debt	\$45,13 far period, pal of pub- 23,08	0,398,890.45	Vet balance in the general		, 281, 968, 696. 28
Excess of disburseme ceipts, for war periode Debt decrease Dec. 3 account of fractions lost and destroyed.	22,04 1, 1920, on al currency	4, 842, 066. 45	fund Oct. 31, 1921\$: Net balance in the general fund Apr. 5, 1917	92,317,710.27	
	22, U±	3,092,352.95	Net increase in ba	lance in gen-	134, 087, 447. 36
	`	1	Net deht increa		043,092,352.95

Exhibit 38.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES—RECAPITULATION OF ISSUES AND RETIREMENTS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1921.

Todail	Debt bearing no	Matured debt on which interest has ceased.	which interest ased.		Interest-be	Interest-bearing debt.	
. Totali	interest.	Old debt.	Certificates of indebtedness.	Prewar loans.	Certificates of indebtedness.	Treasury (war) savings securities.	Treasury notes.
Gross public debt, June 30, 1920	\$230, 075, 349. 91	\$1,817,200.26	\$4,900,500	\$883, 549, 390	\$2, 768, 925, 500	\$827, 419, 021. 36	\$827, 419, 021. 36
Net securities outstanding June 30, 1920	230, 075, 349, 91	1, 847, 200, 26	4, 900, 500	883, 519, 390	2, 768, 925, 500	827, 419, 021. 36	
Securities issued during fiscal year: Upon— Original subscription Receipts of lawful money	40, 186, 945, 00			178,880	8, 486, 961, 950	28, 157, 080.10	\$311, 191, 600
Exchange— Coupon for registered Of denominations Transfer of ownership Claim settlements				3, 230, 780	1, 827, 000 187, 338, 000		
Currency reissue.	319, 324, 000. 00			26 60 000	020 001 878 9	00 157 000 10	101 101 800
T Ocal	003, 010, 940, 00			00, 000, 000	0,010,123,330	25, 151, 000, 10	911, 131, 000
Securities retired during fiscal year: Account of reissue— Exchange— Coupon for registered Of denominations Transfer of ownership ('lain-actionneuts)	010 000 100 010			3, 230, 780 53, 167, 840 11, 450	1, 827, 000 187, 338, 000		
Total	319, 324, 000, 00			56 410 070	180 165 000	180 165 000	
T Ocak	313, 324, WW. W		. 11	00, 410, WO			

Public debt of the United States—Recapitulation of issues and retirements, fiscal year ended June 30, 1921—Continued.

	Treasury notes.				\$311, 191, 600		311, 191, 600
aring debt.	Certificates of Treasury (war) indebtedness. savings securities.	\$161, 470, 691. 09	161, 470, 691. 09	161, 470, 691. 09	694, 105, 410. 37		694, 105, 410. 37
Interest-bearing debt.	Certificates of indebtedness.	\$8, 547, 461, 500	8, 547, 461, 500	8, 736, 626, 500	2, 708, 428, 950	9, 098, 500	2, 699, 330, 450
9	Prewar loans.			\$56, 410, 070	883, 728, 270		883, 728, 270
which interest ased.	Certificates of indebtedness.	\$4, 755, 000	4, 755, 000	4, 755, 000	145, 500	9, 098, 500	9, 244, 000
Matured debt on which interest has ceased.	Old debt,	\$151, 580.00	151, 580.00	151, 580. 00	1, 695, 620. 26		1, 695, 620. 26
Debt bearing no	interest.	\$42, 303, 387. 14	42, 303, 387. 14	361, 627, 387. 14	1 227, 958, 907. 77		227, 958, 907. 77
	Detail.	Account of redemption	Total	Total retirements (for reissue and redemption)	Securities outstanding June 30, 1921.	russecurities outstanding (matured during fiscal Vear)	Net securities outstanding and issuable, June 30, 1921.

¹ Net amount only; \$152,979,025.63 gold reserve against United States notes deducted.

*1			Interest-bearing debt-Continued	lebt-Continued.			
Detail.			Liberty loans—Bonds and notes	onds and notes.			Total.
	First.	Second	Third.	Fourth,	Victory.	Total Liberty loans.	
Gross public debt, June 30, 1920. Less securities issuable June 30, 1920. Plus unadjusted item	\$1, 952, 458, 800 25, 933, 400 850	\$3,325,307,000 192,990,700	\$3,662,715,800 10,673,300	\$6,394,354,500	\$4, 246, 365, 350 585, 950	\$19, 581, 201, 450 230, 183, 350 850	\$24, 297, 918, 411, 53 230, 183, 350, 00 850, 00
Net securities outstanding June 30, 1920	1, 926, 526, 250	3, 132, 316, 300	3,652,042,500	6, 394, 354, 500	4, 245, 779, 400	19, 351, 018, 950	24, 067, 735, 911, 53
Upon— Original subscription Receipts of lawful money.				5,100	18,000	23,100	8, 826, 515, 610, 10
Surrender, interim certificates. Conversion Exchange—	230, 350 52, 040, 000	177, 355, 650			267, 457, 250	230, 350 496, 852, 900	40, 150, 943, 00 230, 350, 00 496, 852, 900, 00
Registered for coupon. Coupon for registered Of denominations. Temporary for permanent Mutilated for perfect.	50, 747, 350 72, 860, 150 53, 102, 250 1276, 951, 900 8, 700	42, 036, 250 161, 561, 400 235, 520, 150 11, 846, 165, 550 38, 350	50,791,100 134,574,300 217,581,900 1610,718,250 33,050	101, 682, 950 461, 483, 150 351, 453, 900 4, 705, 325, 600 62, 100	73, 488, 150 121, 660, 550 351, 993, 250 30, 350	318, 745, 800 952, 139, 550 1, 209, 651, 450 17, 439, 161, 300	318, 745, 800, 00 955, 370, 330, 00 1, 211, 478, 450, 00 7, 439, 161, 300, 00
Transfer of ownership. Claim settlements. Currency reissue	32, 165, 450 29, 500	1, 000 23, 290, 650 100, 200	24, 127, 400 206, 450	43, 562, 800 1, 221, 550	27, 806, 500	150,952,800 $11,610,650$	1, 050, 00 391, 458, 640, 00 1, 622, 100, 00
Total.	538, 135, 700	2, 486, 069, 200	1, 038, 032, 450	5, 664, 797, 150	842, 507, 000	10, 569, 541, 500	20,001,120,025.10
Account of relisance Surrender, interim certificates Conversion Exchange	228, 000 47, 819, 700	162, 137, 200			266, 958, 050	228, 000 476, 914, 950	228, 000. 00 476, 914, 950. 00
Registered for coupon Coupon for registered Of denominations Temporary for permanent Mutilated for perfect.	50, 747, 350 72, 860, 150 53, 102, 250 254, 937, 000 8, 700	42, 036, 250 161, 561, 400 235, 520, 150 1, 668, 344, 600 38, 350	50, 791, 100 134, 574, 300 217, 581, 900 599, 977, 700 33, 050	101, 682, 950 461, 483, 150 331, 453, 900 4, 706, 693, 400 62, 100	73, 488, 150 121, 660, 550 351, 993, 250 30, 350	318, 745, 800 952, 139, 550 7, 209, 651, 450 7, 229, 952, 700	318, 745, 800, 00 955, 370, 330, 00 1, 211, 478, 450, 00 7, 229, 952, 700, 00
Transfer of ownership. Claim settlements. Currency reissue.	32, 165, 450 29, 500	1,000 23,290,650 100,200	24, 127, 400 205, 450	43, 562, 800 1, 221, 550	27, 806, 500 52, 950	1,050 150,952,800 1,610,650	1, 050, 00 391, 458, 640, 00 1, 622, 100, 00 319, 324, 000, 00
Total.	511, 898, 150	2, 293, 029, 800	1,027,291,900	5, 666, 159, 850	841, 989, 800	10, 340, 369, 500	10, 905, 268, 570. 00
1 Includes permanent bond	nermanent hands on consement or follows:	oo follows: Dime 1	000 400 and				

Uncludes permanent bonds on consignment as follows: First loan \$328,400; second loan \$447,950; third loan \$67,250; total \$543,000.

Public debt of the United States-Recapitulation of issues and retirements, fiscal year ended June 30, 1921—Continued.

							1
			Interest-bearing	Interest-bearing debt—Continued.			
Detail.			Liberty loans-	Liberty loans—Bonds and notes.			Total.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Victory.	Total Liberty loans.	
Account of redemption: Purchased through Sinking fund Bond purchase fund Bond purchase fund Proceeds of rapayment of loans to foreign Governments. Received for Federal estate taxes. Gifts. Forfeitures. Miscellaneous receipts. Redemption. Reimbursements to agents for unsold securities. Currency redemption.	foreign \$2,145,950 1,8200,800 16,624,000 700 17,000	\$2,145,950 16,624,000 17,000	844 365, 550 1 6, 792, 700 2, 50	\$27, 427, 800 111, 939, 250 450 17, 500 129, 100	\$261, 250, 250 70, 375, 300 1 970, 450 1, 450	\$281, 250, 250 70, 375, 300 73, 939, 300 1. 26, 527, 200 38, 900 129, 100	\$261, 250, 250. 00 70, 375, 300. 00 73, 939, 300. 00 1 26, 527, 200. 00 38, 900. 00 8, 712, 100, 943. 18 42, 303, 387, 14
	201, 500	8,786,950	51, 160, 550	39, 514, 100	332, 597, 450	432, 260, 550	9, 188, 402, 708. 23
Total retirements (for reissue and redemption)	512, 099, 650	2, 301, 816, 750	1,078,452,450	5, 705, 673, 950	1, 174, 587, 250	10, 772, 630, 050	20, 093, 671, 278. 23
Securities outstanding June 30, 1921. Plus securities issuable during fixeal year 1922. Less permanent bonds on consignment.	1, 952, 562, 300 23, 400 328, 400	3, 316, 568, 750 99, 250 147, 950	3,611,622,500	6, 353, 477, 700 1, 367, 800	3, 913, 699, 150 71, 200	19, 147, 930, 400 1, 561, 650 543, 600	23, 975, 184, 658, 40 1, 561, 650, 00 543, 600, 00
Net securities outstanding and issuable, June 30, 1921	11,952,257,300	1 3, 316, 520, 050	1 3, 611, 555, 250	1 6, 354, 845, 500	13, 913, 770, 350	1 19, 148, 948, 450	1 19, 148, 948, 450 23, 976, 202, 708, 40
Includes items in transit on June 30, 1921, as follows: First loan Second loan Third loan Fourth loan Victory loan Total	follows: n n n				\$1,500 16,500 5,630 11,850 10,000 47,000		

Ехнівіт 39.

ISSUES AND RETIREMENTS, PREWAR LOANS MATURED.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

Detail.	Outstanding	Redeemed	Outstanding
	June 30,	during fiscal	June 30,
	1920.	year.	1921.
Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent, called for redemption May 18, 1900. Funded loan of 1891, matured Sept. 2, 1891. Loan of 1904, matured Feb. 2, 1904. Funded loan of 1907, matured July 2, 1907. Refunding certificates, matured July 1, 1907. Old debt matured at various dates prior to July 1, 1891. Loan of 1908–1918. Total.	19, 800, 00 13, 050, 00 384, 400, 00 10, 410, 00	\$3,600.00 60.00 4,720.00 143,200.00	\$1,000.00 19,800.00 13,050.00 380,800.00 10,350.00 893,960.26 376,660.00

Exhibit 40.

ISSUES AND RETIREMENTS-DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

Detail.	Outstanding June 30, 1920.	Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding June 30, 1921.
Old demand notes\$346,681,016.00 Less gold reserve: 152,979,025.63	\$53,012.50			\$ 53, 012. 50
National bank notes—redemption ac-	193, 701, 990. 37	\$319, 324, 000. 00	\$319,324,000.00	193, 701, 990. 37
count. Fractional currency.	29, 478, 280, 00 6, 842, 067, 04	40, 186, 945. 00	37, 460, 631. 00 2 4, 842, 756. 14	32, 204, 594, 00 1, 999, 310, 90
Total	230, 075, 349. 91	359, 510, 945. 00	361,627,387.14	227, 958, 907. 77

Exhibit 41.

ISSUES AND RETIREMENTS, PREWAR LOANS, UNMATURED.

		Consols of 1930	
Detail.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
Outstanding June 30, 1920	\$1,394.750	\$598, 329, 300	\$599,724,050
Plus securities issued during fiscal year:			
Upon— Exchange—coupon for registered Transfer of ownership		203, 000 26, 739, 600	203,000 26,739,600
Total		26, 942. 600	26, 942, 600
Less securities retired during fiscal year: Upon—			
Exchange—coupon for registered. Transfer of ownership.		26,739.600	203,000 26,739,600
Total	203,000	26, 739, 600	26, 942, 600
Outstanding June 30, 1921	1,191,750	598, 532, 300	599, 724, 050

¹ Figures furnished by the Treasurer of the United States.
² Includes \$4,842,086.45 charged off—estimated to have been lost or destroyed (see public debt statement of December 31, 1920).

Issues and retirements, prewar loans, unmatured, fiscal year ended June 30, 1921— Continued.

D	4 pe	r cent loan of 1	925.		
Detail.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.		
Outstanding June 30, 1920.	\$11,700,950	\$106,788,950	\$118, 489, 90		
Plus securities issued during fiscal year: Upon— Exchange—coupon for registered Transfer of ownership Claim settlements		2, 075, 000 16, 708, 300 50	2, 075, 00 16, 708, 30 5		
Total		18, 783, 350	18,783,35		
Less securities retired during fiscal year: Upon— Exchange—coupon for registered. Transfer of ownership. Claim settlements.	2,075,000	16, 708, 300 50	2,075,00 16,708,30 5		
Total	2,075,000	16, 708, 350	18, 783, 35		
Outstanding June 30, 1921	9,625,950	108, 863, 950	118, 489, 90		
	2 per cei	it Panama of 19	916–1936.		
Detail.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.		
Outstanding June 30, 1920.	\$6,040	\$48,948,140	\$48,954,18		
Plus securities issued during fiscal year: Upon— Transfer of ownership		2,476,240	2,476,24		
Total		2,476,240			
Less securities retired during fiscal year: Upon— Transfer of ownership					
Total		2,476,240	2,476,240		
Outstanding June 30, 1921	6,040	48,948,140	48,954,18		
	2 per cent Panama of 1918-1938.				
Detail.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.		
Outstanding June 30, 1920.	\$111,780	\$25,835,620	\$25,947,40		
Plus securities issued during fiscal year: Upon— Exchange—coupon for registered. Transfer of ownership.		40, 100 1, 184, 120	40, 10 1, 184, 12		
Total		1,224,220	1,224,22		
Less securities retired during fiscal year: Upon— Exchange—coupon for registered:	40, 100		40, 10		
Transfer of ownership.		1, 184, 120	1, 184, 12		
Total.	40,100	1, 184, 120	1,224,22		
Outstanding June 30, 1921	71,680	25, 875, 720	25, 947, 40		

1: sues and retirements, prewar loans, unmatured, fiscal year ended June 30, 1921—Continued.

	3 per	cent Panama o	f 1961.
Detail.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
Outstanding June 30, 1920.	\$6,291,100	\$43,708,900	\$50,000,000
Plus securities issued during fiscal year:			
Upon— Exchange—coupon for registered Transfer of ownership. Claim settlements.		285,500 4,421,400 2,000	285, 500 4, 421, 400 2, 000
Total		4,708,900	4,708,900
Less securities retired during fiscal year: Upon— Exchange—coupon for registered. Transfer of ownership. Claim settlements.	285, 500	4,421,400 2,000	285,500 4,421,400 2,000
Tota!	285, 500	4,423,400	4,708,900
Outstanding June 30, 1921	6,005,600	43,994,400	50,000,000
		1 , , ,	
D	2½ pe	r cent postal sav	ings.
Detail.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
Outstanding June 30, 1920.	\$554,880	\$10,581,500	\$11,539,360
Plus securities issued during fiscal year:			
Upon— Original issue Exchange—coupon for registered. Transfer of o wnership. Claim settlements.	10,440	168, 440 80, 080 855, 580 9, 400	178, 880 80, 080 855, 580 9, 400
Total.	10,440	1,113,500	1,123,940
Less securities retired during fiscal year:	10,170		1,120,010
Upon— Exchange—coupon for registered Transfer of ownership Claim settlements	80,080	855, 580 9, 400	80,080 855,580 9,400
Total	. 80,080	864,980	945,060
Outstanding June 30, 1921	485, 220	11,233,020	11,718,240
Detail.	3 per c	ent conversion h	oonds.
Detail.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
Outstanding June 30, 1920	. \$20,533,200	\$8,361,300	\$28, 894, 500
Plus securities issued during fiscal year:			
Exchange—coupon for registered. Transfer of ownership.		547, 100 782, 600	547, 100 782, 600
Total		1,329,700	1,329,700
Less securities retired during fiscal year:			
Upon— Exchange—coupon for registered Transfer of ownership	. 547, 100	782,600	547, 100 782, 600
Total	547, 100	782,600	1,329,700
Outstanding June 30, 1921	. 19,986,100	8,908,400	28, 894, 500

Issues and retirements, prewar loans, unmatured, fiscal year ended June 30, 1921—Continued.

	To	otal prewar loa	ns.
Detail.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
Outstanding June 30, 1920.	\$40,592,680	\$842,956,710	\$883,549,390
Plus securities issued during fiscal year: Upon— Original issue. Exchange—coupon for registered. Transfer of ownership. Claim settlements		168, 440 3, 230, 780 53, 167, 840 11, 450	178, 880 3, 230, 780 53, 167, 840 11, 450
Total	10,440	56, 578, 510	56, 588, 950
Less securities retired during fiscal year: Upon— Exchange—coupon for registered. Transfer of ownership. Claim settlements		53, 167, 840 11, 450	3, 230, 780 53, 167, 840 11, 450
Total	3, 230, 780	53, 179, 290	56, 410, 070
Outstanding June 30, 1921	37, 372, 340	846, 355, 930	883, 728, 270

Exhibit 42.

ISSUES AND RETIREMENTS-TREASURY (WAR) SAVINGS SECURITIES.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

			1			
Detail.	Series 1918.	Series 1919.	Series 1920.	Series 1921.	Thrift stamps, unclassified sales, etc.	Total.
Securities outstanding June 30, 1920 (net cash receipts) Accrued interest liabilities (actual and contingent) ¹	\$688, 131, 241. 01 70, 869, 628. 84	\$112, 984, 503. 60 3, 880, 485, 52	\$26, 303, 276. 75 (2)			\$\$27, 419, 021, 36 2 74, 750, 114, 36
Total value of outstanding securities June 30, 1920	759, 000, 869, 85	116, 864, 989, 12	26, 303, 276, 75			902, 169, 135, 72
Issued (cash deposits) during fiscal year 1921.	8 25, 255, 246, 04	8 35, 903, 011, 53 96, 853, 33	14, 718, 408. 41	\$13, 341, 830. \$5	\$10, 647, 753.00	28, 157, 080, 10
Retired during fiscal year 1921: Reimbursements to agents for unsold securities. Redemptions.	2, 379, 13	14, 617, 59 14, 672, 786, 43	1, 651, 809. 66 10, 444, 078. 44	69, 921. 53 1, 406, 461. 41	113.00	1, 738, 727, 91 159, 731, 963, 18
Total.	133, 210, 903, 03	14, 687, 404. 02	12, 095, 888, 10	1, 476, 382, 94	113.00	161, 470, 691. 09
Outstanding June 30, 1921 (net cash receipts). Accrued interest liabilities (actual and contingent)!	580, 175, 584, 02 95, 273, 993, 11	62, 490, 941. 38 6, 640, 184. 50	28, 925, 797. 06	11, 865, 447. 91	10, 647, 640, 00	694, 105, 410. 37 101, 914, 177.98
Total value of outstanding securities June 30, 1921.	675, 449, 577. 13	69, 131, 125, 88	28, 925, 797. 06	11, 865, 447. 91	10, 647, 640, 00	796, 019, 587, 98

Partly estimated.
 Pigures not available for compilation of accrued interest liabilities on series 1920 and 1921 securities outstanding.
 Adjustment between series on account of deposits which had previously been credited in Treasurer's account in year received instead of against year of sale.

Exhibit 43.

ISSUES AND RETIREMENTS—FIRST LIBERTY LOAN OF 1932-1947.

	Total	first loan.	0 \$1, 952, 458, 800 25, 933, 400 830	1, 926, 526, 250	230, 350 52, 040, 000	50, 717, 350 72, 860, 150 53, 102, 250 1276, 951, 900	8, 700 50 32, 165, 450 29, 500	538, 135, 700	228, 000 47, 819, 700 50, 747, 350 72, 860, 150 53, 102, 250 254, 637, 000
	erred 417s.	Coupon.	\$2, 412, 500	2, 442, 800		112,300 2,281,000		2, 438, 200	28, 100 28, 100 112, 390 2, 283, 100
	Second converted 4l's.	Registered.	\$1,019,350	1,049,350		28, 100	10,850	39, 050	
-	vi	Coupon.	\$371, 027, 500 25, 608, 700	345, 418, 800	46, 058, 050	5, 770, 300 29, 056, 300 1 272, 892, 900	2,050	353, 782, 350	21, 386, 600 29, 056, 300 251, 024, 930
	्ठ इ.स.	Registered.	\$102, 061, 700 170, 800	101, 890, 900	5, 981, 950	21, 386, 600	3, 682, 450 12, 000	31, 086, 300	5, 770, 330
		Сопроп.	\$19, 237, 000 150, 700	49, 086, 300		1144, 750	450	2, 590, 000	41, 524, 250 28, 250 (66, 690 1, 628, 950
	.S.	Registered.	\$16, 566, 050	16, 566, 050		28, 250	- 550 123, 450 5, 600	156, 750	6, 295, 450
		Coupon.		1,094,886,800	230, 350	41, 787, 490 23, 267, 650	2,350 50 1,750	68, 289, 550	51, 417, 20 0 23, 267, 650
	9108	Registered.	\$314, 585, 200	314, 5%, 200		51, 417, 200	1, 100 28, 348, 700 6, 500	79, 773, 500	44, 787, 400
		Interim certifi- cates.	\$500,050	600,050	, 1 1 0 4 0 7 1 1 0 0 0 0 0				228, 000
		Detail.	Gross securities outstanding and issuable, June 30, 1920. Less securities issuable. Unadjusted Items, plus.	Net securities outstanding June 30, 1920.	Plus securities issued during fiscal year: Upon————————————————————————————————————	Exchange— Registered for coupon Coupon for registered Of domininal for sommont	Temporary no per nearestern Mutilated for perfect Coupon error. Transfer of ownership. Claim settlements.	Total	Less securities retired during fiscal year: Account of reissue— Surrender, interim certificates 228, 0C Conversion. Exchange— Registered for coupon Coupon for registered. Of denominations. Temporary for permanent.

8, 700	32, 165, 450 29, 500	511, 898, 150	2 200, 800 700	201, 500	512, 099, 650	1, 952, 562, 300	328, 400 1, 952, 257, 300
		2, 423, 500			2, 423, 500	2, 457, 500 2, 100	2, 459, 600
	10,850	55, 850			55, 850	1, 032, 550	1,032,550
2,050	2,750	301, 472, 650	2 181, 700	181, 790	301, 654, 350	397, 546, 800 19, 650	328, 400 397, 238, 050
3, 300	3, 682, 450 12, 000	9, 468, 050	19,100	19, 100	9, 487, 150	123, 470, 050	123, 470, 050
450	800	43, 848, 700	550	550	43, 849, 250	7, 827, 050	7, 828, 700
- 550	123, 450 5, 600	6, 568, 700			6, 568, 700	10, 154, 100	10, 154, 100
2,350	1, 750	74,689,000	150	150	74, 689, 150	1,088,487,200	321, 215, 000 1, 088, 487, 200
1, 100	28, 348, 700 6, 500	73, 143, 700			73, 143, 700	321, 215, 000	321, 215, 000
		228,000			228,000	372, 050	372, 050
Mutilated for perfect	Transfer of ownership Claim settlements	Total	Account of redemption— Received for Federal estate taxes. Forfeitures.	Total	Total retirements (reissue and redemption)	Securities outstanding June 30, 1921 Plus securities issuable June 30, 1921	Less permanent bonds on consignment. Securities outstanding and issuable

² Includes \$1,500 in transit on June 30, 1921. 1 Includes \$328, 400 permanent first 44's on consignment.

Ехнівіт 44.

ISSUES AND RETIREMENTS—SECOND LIBERTY LOAN OF 1927-1942.

	Sec	cond Liberty	Loan of 1927	-1942.	
Detail.	4'	s.	4	l's.	Total, second loan.
	Registered.	Coupon.	Registered.	Coupon.	
Gross securities outstanding and issuable, June 30, 1920. Less securities issuable. Unadjusted items	\$ 65, 896, 250	\$174,107,000 303,650	\$529, 072, 400 727, 250 -2, 050	\$2, 556, 231, 350 191, 959, 800 —3, 050	\$3, 325, 307, 000 192, 990, 700
Net securities outstanding June 30,				0.004.000.500	
Plus securities issued during fiscal year:	65, 901, 350	173, 803, 350	528, 343, 100	2, 364, 268, 500	3, 132, 316, 300
Upon— Conversion				154, 972, 550 41, 173, 150	177, 355, 650 42, 036, 250
Registered for coupon Coupon for registered Of denominations Temporary for perma-	115, 150	4, 000, 450	161, 446, 250	231, 519, 700	161, 561, 400 235, 520, 150
Of denominations. Temporary for permanent. Mutilated for perfect. Coupon error. Transfer of ownership.	1,900	7, 151, 800 9, 200	2,700 23,104,600 52,200	11, 839, 013, 750 24, 550 1, 000	38, 350 1, 000
Claim settlements				7, 300	
Less securities retired during fiscal year:					
Account of reissue— Conversion Exchange—	25, 157, 250	136, 979, 950			
Registered for coupon Coupon for registered Of denominations	863, 100	115, 150 4, 000, 450	41, 173, 150	161, 446, 250 231, 519, 700	42, 036, 250 161, 561, 400 235, 520, 150
Exchange— Registered for coupon Coupon for registered Of denominations Temporary for permanent Mutilated for perfect Coupon error Transfer of ownership	1,900	6, 850, 800 9, 200	2,700	1, 661, 493, 800 24, 550 1, 000	1, 668, 344, 600 38, 350 1, 000
Claim settlements	29, 050	11,650	52, 200	7, 300	
Total	26, 237, 350	147, 967, 200	64, 332, 650	2, 054, 492, 600	2, 293, 029, 800
Proceeds of repayment of loans to foreign Govern-		, 	95, 100	2, 050, 850	2, 145, 950
ments. Received for Federal estate taxes Forfeitures		1,000	1, 404, 750 500	² 5, 219, 250 15, 500	² 6, 624, 000 17, 000
Total		1,000	1, 500, 350	7, 285, 600	8, 786, 950
Total retirements (reissue and redemption)		147, 968, 200	65, 833, 000	2, 061, 778, 200	2, 301, 816, 750
Securities outstanding June 30, 1921. Plus securities issuable June 30, 1921.	39, 996, 150	37, 871, 350 2, 650	669, 498, 950	2, 569, 202, 300 96, 600	
Less permanent bonds on consignment Securities outstanding and issuable.	39, 996, 150	37, 874, 000	669, 498, 950	147, 950 2, 569, 150, 950	147, 950 3, 316, 520, 050

 $^{^1}$ Includes \$147,95) perminent second $4_4^+{\rm is}$ on consignment. 2 Includes \$16,590 in transit on June 39, 1921.

Ехнівіт 45.

ISSUES AND RETIREMENTS—THIRD LIBERTY LOAN OF 1928.

Detail.	Registered.	Coupon.	Total.
Gross securities outstanding and issuable June 30, 1920 Less securities issuable	\$729, 288, 950	\$2, 933, 426, 850 10, 673, 300	\$3, 662, 715, 8 30 10, 673, 3 00
Net securities outstanding June 30, 1920	729, 288, 950	2, 922, 753, 550	3, 652, 042, 500
Plus securities issued during fiscal year: Upon— Exchange— Registered for coupon. Coupon for registered.	134, 574, 300	50, 791, 100	50, 791, 100 134, 574, 300
Of denominations. Temporary for permanent. Mutilated for perfect. Transfer of ownership Claim settlements.		217, 581, 900 1610, 718, 250 19, 750 87, 300	217, 581, 900 ¹ 610, 718, 250 33, 050 24, 127, 400 206, 450
Total	158, 834, 150	879, 198, 300	1, 038, 032, 450
ess securities retired during fiscal year: Account of reissue— Exchange— Registered for coupon Coupon for registered Of denominations Temporary for permanent Mutilated for perfect Transfer of ownership Claim settlements	13, 300	134, 574, 300 217, 581, 900 599, 977, 700 19, 750 87, 300	50, 791, 100 134, 574, 300 217, 581, 900 599, 977, 700 33, 050 24, 127, 400 206, 450
. Total	75, 050, 950	952, 240, 950	1, 027, 291, 900
Account of redemption— Proceeds of repayment of loans to foreign Governments. Received for Federal estate taxes. Gifts. Forfeitures	10, 371, 900 848, 500	33, 993, 650 ² 5, 944, 200 50 1, 750	44, 365, 550 ² 6, 792, 700 50 2, 250
Total	11, 220, 900	39, 939, 650	51, 160, 550
Total retirements (reissue and redemption)	86, 271, 850	992, 180, 600	1, 078, 452, 450
ecurities outstanding June 30, 1921. Less permanent bonds on consignment. ecurities outstanding and issuable.	801, 851, 250 801, 851, 250	2, 809, 771, 250 67, 250 2, 809, 704, 000	3, 611, 622, 500 67, 250 3, 611, 555, 250

 $^{^1}$ Includes \$67,250 permanent third $4\frac{1}{4}$'s on consignment. 2 Includes \$5,050 in transit on June 30, 1921.

Ехнівіт 46.

ISSUES AND RETIREMENTS—FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN OF 1933-1938.

Detail.	Registered.	Coupon.	Total.
Net securities outstanding June 30, 1920.	\$1,086,087,600	\$5,308,266,900	\$6,394,354,500
Plus securities issued during fiscal year:			
Upon— Original subscription		5, 100	5,100
Exchange-			· ·
Registered for coupon Coupon for registered	461, 483, 150	101,682,950	101,682,950 461,483,150
Of denominations		351,453,900 4,705,325,600	351, 453, 900 4, 705, 325, 600
Temporary for permanent Mutilated for perfect.	34,700	27,400	62, 100
Transfer of ownership	43, 562, 800 133, 550	1,088,000	43, 562, 800 1, 221, 550
Total	505, 214, 200	5, 159, 582, 950	5,664,797,150
	000,211,200	0,100,002,000	
Less securities retired during fiscal year: Account of reissue—			
Exchange—	101,682,950		101,682,950
Registered for coupon Coupon for registered		461, 483, 150	461, 483, 150
Of denominations. Temporary for permanent.		351, 453, 900 4, 706, 693, 400	351, 453, 900 4, 706, 693, 400
Mutilated for perfect	34,700	27, 400	62, 100
Transfer of ownership	43, 562, 800 133, 550	1,088,000	43, 562, 800 1, 221, 550
Total	145, 414, 000	5,520,745,850	5,666,159,850
Account of redemption— Proceeds of repayment of loans to foreign Gov-			
ernments		27, 427, 800 1 10, 958, 100	27, 427, 800 1 11, 939, 250
Gifts		450	450
Forfeitures Miscellaneous receipts		17,500 129,100	17,500 129,100
Total.	981,150	38, 532, 950	39, 514, 100
Total retirements (reissue and redemption)	146, 395, 150	5, 559, 278, 800	. 5,705,673,950
Securities outstanding June 30, 1921	1, 444, 906, 650	4,908,571,050 1,367,800	6,353,477,700 1,367,800
Plus securities issuable June 30, 1921			
Securities outstanding and issuable	1,444,906,650	4,909,938,850	6, 354, 845, 500

Includes \$14,850 in transit on June 30, 1921.

EXHIBIT 47.

ISSUES AND RETIREMENTS-VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN OF 1922-1923.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

Detail.	4% F	er cent.	3% pe	er cent.	Total Vic-
Down.	Registered.	Coupon.	Registered.	Coupon.	tory loan.
Gross securities outstanding and issuable June 30, 1920. Less securities issuable.	\$586,868,850 5,900	\$2,841,100,850 545,000	\$84, 237, 150	\$734, 158, 500 35, 050	\$4,246,365,350 585,950
Net securities outstanding June 30, 1920	586, 862, 950	2,840,555,850	84, 237, 150	734, 123, 450	4, 245, 779, 400
Plus securities issued during fiscal year:					
Upon— Original subscription Conversion Exchange—	1,129,750	18,000 194,046,250	948,000	71,333,250	18,000 267,457,250
Registered for coupon Coupon for registered Of denominations Mutilated for perfect Transfer of ownership	9,050 22,133,600	62,689,400 289,548,750 15,700	10,058,450 5,600 5,672,900	10,798,750 62,444,500	73, 488, 150 121, 660, 550 351, 993, 250 30, 350 27, 806, 500
Claim settlements	54,400	3,550	-5,000		52,950
Total	134,928,900	546, 321, 650	16,679,950	144, 576, 500	842,507,000
Less securities retired during fiscal year:					
Account of reissue— Conversion————————————————————————————————————	554,000	71,692,200	9,749,200	184,962,650	266,958,050
Registered for coupon Coupon for registered Of denominations	62,689,400	111,602,100 289,548,750	10,798,750	10,058,450 62,444,500	73,488,150 121,660,550
Mutilated for perfect Transfer of ownership Claim settlements	9,050 22,133,600 54,400	15,700 3,550	5,600 5,672,900 -5,000	02, 444, 500	351, 993, 250 30, 350 27, 806, 500 52, 950
Total	85, 440, 450	472,862,300	26, 221, 450	257, 465, 600	841,989,800
Account of redemption— Sinking fund Bond-purchase fund Received for Federal estate	5, 375, 300	212, 100, 250 59, 148, 000		49, 150, 000 5, 852, 000	261, 250, 250 70, 375, 300
taxes Forfeitures	42, 150	2 928, 300 1, 450			² 970, 450 1, 450
Total	5,417,450	272, 178, 000		55,002,000	332, 597, 450
Total retirements (reissue and redemption)	90,857,900	745,040,300	26, 221, 450	312, 467, 600	1, 174, 587, 250
Securities outstanding June 30, 1921. Plus securities issuable June 30,	630,933,950	2,641,837,200	74,695,650	566, 232, 350	3,913,699,150
1921		71,200			71,200
Securities outstanding and issuable.	630,933,950	2,641,908,400	74,695,650	566, 232, 350	3,913,770,350

¹ Includes \$15,550 in excess of amount shown in annual report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, which amount could not then be classified.

2 Includes \$10,000 in transit on June 30, 1921.

70073—FI 1921——17

Ехипвіт 48.

LIBERTY BONDS AND VICTORY NOTES.

Recapitulation of denominational exchanges showing net increases and decreases from Apr. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1921.

Total.	\$2, 861, 322, 850 3, 450, 855, 800 2, 124, 952, 000 9, 820, 220, 000 1, 498, 210, 000 3, 216, 316, 000	22, 971, 870, 650	1, 295, 797, 100 1, 117, 414, 600 291, 447, 500 1, 295, 321, 000 466, 095, 000 935, 630, 000	5, 401, 705, 200	248, 890, 900 1249, 992, 300 249, 809, 000 3, 084, 578, 000 433, 255, 000 1, 187, 260, 000	5, 401, 705, 200	1, 046, 906, 200
Victory	\$601,050 1,504,100 3,157,000 346,554,000 54,985,000 233,220,000	640, 121, 150	352, 650 956, 100 1, 457, 500 86, 844, 000 18, 695, 000 85, 840, 000	194, 145, 250	82, 450 235, 300 624, 500 95, 758, 000 15, 265, 000 82, 180, 000	194, 145, 250	270, 200
Victory 44's.	\$415, 101, 000 565, 921, 700 352, 530, 500 ., 308, 080, 000 257, 555, 000 486, 330, 000	3, 385, 518, 200	205, 788, 350 192, 943, 700 - 49, 524, 500 200, 793, 900 79, 255, 900 129, 350, 000	857, 654, 550	44, 296, 850 35, 896, 200 46, 215, 500 485, 491, 000 70, 385, 000 175, 370, 000	857, 654, 550	161, 491, 500 157, 047, 500
Fourth 44's.	\$864, 615, 800 11, 025, 791, 800 2, 384, 269, 000 1, 044, 450, 000 1, 044, 450, 000	6, 287, 964, 600	461, 646, 550 406, 740, 100 86, 569, 500 460, 654, 000 151, 270, 000 346, 900, 000	1, 913, 780, 150	79, 672, 950 70, 186, 700 76, 623, 500 1, 089, 472, 000 154, 415, 000 443, 430, 000	1, 913, 780, 150	381, 973, 600 336, 573, 400
Third 44's.	\$701, 956, 600 720, 302, 600 720, 302, 600 379, 896, 500 1, 384, 390, 000 206, 125, 000 408, 610, 000	3, 801, 280, 700	361, 639, 600 265, 945, 200 61, 078, 500 283, 359, 000 88, 310, 000	1, 224, 842, 300	67, 539, 000 35, 730, 300 47, 221, 000 731, 877, 000 92, 745, 000 249, 730, 000	1, 224, 842, 300	294, 100, 600 230, 214, 900
Second 41's.	\$237, 173, 600 348, 416, 300 281, 883, 500 1, 510, 276, 000 258, 120, 000 550, 170, 000	3, 186, 039, 400	74, 108, 350 79, 477, 800 30, 605, 800 190, 771, 000 72, 315, 000 133, 060, 000	580, 337, 150	13, 632, 350 16, 770, 300 27, 349, 500 295, 250, 000 55, 035, 000	580, 337, 150	60, 476, 000 62, 707, 600
Second 4's.	\$383, 289, 600 414, 724, 000 329, 212, 000 591, 870, 000 239, 585, 000 460, 590, 000	3, 449, 270, 600	103, 938, 450 86, 233, 900 24, 635, 900 41, 152, 000 49, 960, 000 69, 690, 000	375, 659, 350	27, 999, 050 28, 745, 800 28, 296, 500 201, 723, 000 37, 055, 000 51, 810, 000	375, 659, 350	75, 939, 400 57, 488, 100
First second 44's.	\$297, 200 399, 300 259, 500 1, 222, 000 105, 000	2, 443, 000	70, 200 102, 300 17, 500 18, 000 20, 000 40, 000	268,000	\$00 71, 500 175, 000 20, 000	268,000	69, 400 101, 600
First 41's.	\$59, 318, 650 97, 270, 100 76, 871, 000 179, 751, 000 19, 040, 000 19, 320, 000	451, 570, 750	12, 194, 000 16, 561, 400 7, 323, 000 15, 835, 000 3, 685, 000 3, 640, 000	59, 238, 400	1, 090, 600 1, 910, 800 5, 501, 000 33, 186, 000 6, 380, 000 11, 170, 000	59, 238, 400	11, 103, 400
First 4's.	\$98, 935, 000 124, 104, 700 84, 207, 000 164, 524, 000 13, 045, 000 13, 460, 000	498, 275, 700	22, 282, 350 15, 805, 600 2, 408, 000 4, 021, 000 2, 585, 000 2, 600, 000	49, 701, 950	3, 858, 750 2, 908, 700 4, 672, 500 35, 067, 000 1, 975, 000 1, 220, 000	49, 701, 950	18, 423, 600 12, 896, 900
First 32's.	\$100, 034, 350 122, 321, 200 97, 747, 000 949, 284, 000	1,269,386,550	53, 776, 600 52, 648, 500 27, 779, 000 11, 874, 000	146,078,100	10, 718, 100 5, 547, 500 13, 233, 500 116, 579, 000	146, 078, 100	43, 058, 500 47, 101, 000
Detail.	Original deliveries (including those on conversion): \$50. \$100. \$500. \$5,000. \$1,000. \$5,000. \$10,000.	Total	Surrendered for denominational exchange: \$50.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0	Total	Issued on denominational exchange: \$50. \$500. \$500. \$100. \$1,000. \$1,000. \$1,000.	Total	Decrease on denominational exchange:

			SEC
610,	42, 743, 000 50, 265, 000 51, 280, 000	8, 914, 600 2, 158, 307, 200	255, 889, 000 600 1, 832, 000, 000 173, 500 46, 020, 000 8, 914, 000 1, 832, 000, 000 3332, 919, 000 8, 914, 000 2, 158, 307, 200
833, 000	3, 430, 000	8, 914, 600	8, 914, 000
3, 309, 000	9,000,000	332, 049, 000	285, 899, 000 46, 020, 000 332, 049, 000
9, 949, 500	16, 524, 000 3, 070, 000	748, 090, 500	3,500 645,342,000 6,215,000 96,530,000 748,090,500
13, 857, 500	3, 880, 000	544, 350, 000	450, 815, 000 8, 315, 000 85, 220, 000 544, 350, 000
255	22, 721, 000 17, 280, 000 26, 950, 000	193, 390, 100	100 127, 200, 000 66, 190, 000 193, 390, 100
38,000	12, 970, 000 19, 270, 000	165, 705, 500	54,000 3,649,500 157,000 160,571,000 65,000 1,420,000 211,000 165,705,500
	20,000	211,000	54, 000 157, 000 211, 000
1,822,000		27, 576, 000	17, 351, 000 2, 695, 000 7, 530, 000 27, 576, 000
	615, 000 1, 380, 000	705, 000 33, 315, 500 27, 576, 000	705,000 31,046,000 17,351,000 2,695,000 705,000 33,315,500 2,7,576,000
14, 545, 500		104, 705, 000	104, 705, 000
\$500.	\$5,000 \$10,000	Total	Increase on denominational exchange: \$50. \$100. \$100. \$5,000. \$1,000. \$1,000. \$1,000. \$1,000. \$7,000

Ехнівіт 49.

CONVERSION TRANSACTIONS—NOV. 15, 1917, TO JUNE 30, 1921.

LIBERTY BONDS AND VICTORY NOTES.

First Liberty loan converted 4 per cent bonds of 1932–1947, Nov. 15, 1917–May 15, 1918: Surrendered for conversion—	
First $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interim certificates. First $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent coupon bonds. First $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent registered bonds.	\$473, 917, 250 89, 103, 500 5, 297, 700
Total	568, 318, 450
Issued upon conversion—	
First converted 4 per cent coupon bonds. First converted 4 per cent registered bonds.	
Total	568, 318, 450
First Liberty loan converted 4 ¹ / ₄ per cent bonds of 1932–1947, as of June 30, 1921: Surrendered for conversion—	
First 3½ per cent coupon bonds	
First 3½ per cent registered bonds. First converted 4 per cent coupon bonds.	1, 454, 800 470, 928, 050
First converted 4 per cent registered bonds.	
Total	542, 387, 650
Issued upon conversion—	
First converted 4½ per cent coupon bonds. First converted 4½ per cent registered bonds.	451, 590, 400 90, 797, 250
Total	542, 387, 650
First Liberty loan second converted 44 per cent bonds of 1932-1947, Oct. 24, 1918-Apr. 24, 1919:	
Surrendered for conversion— First 3½ per cent coupon bonds. First 3½ per cent registered bonds.	2, 900, 650 591, 500
Total	
Issued upon conversion—	2 442 000
First second converted 4\frac{1}{4} per cent coupon bonds	2, 443, 000 1, 049, 150
Total	3, 492, 150
Second Liberty loan converted 4½ per cent bonds of 1927–1942, as of June 30, 1921:	
Surrendered for conversion— Second 4 per cent temporary coupon bonds	3 970 415 350
Second 4 per cent permanent coupon bonds	17, 596, 000
Second 4 per cent registered bonds	362, 924, 800
Total	3, 650, 936, 150
Issued upon conversion—	
Second 44 per cent temporary coupon bonds	2, 737, 424, 450
Second 44 per cent permanent coupon bonds. Second 44 per cent registered bonds.	
Otal	3, 650, 936, 150

Victory Liberty loan 42 per cent notes of 1922-1923, as of June 30, 1921: Surrendered for conversion—	
Victory 3\frac{3}{4} per cent coupon notes. Victory 3\frac{3}{4} per cent registered notes.	\$281, 900, 850 11, 210, 400
Total	293, 111, 250
Issued upon conversion— Victory $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent coupon notes. Victory $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent registered notes.	290, 817, 200 2, 294, 050
Total	293, 111, 250
Victory Liberty loan 3 ³ / ₄ per cent notes of 1922–1923, as of June 30, 1921: Surrendered for conversion—	
Victory 4 ³ / ₄ per cent coupon notes. Victory 4 ³ / ₄ per cent registered notes	403, 588, 600 2, 079, 550
Total	405, 668, 150
Issued upon conversion— Victory 3¼ per cent coupon notes. Victory 3¼ per cent registered notes.	402, 498, 350 3, 169, 800
Total	405, 668, 150

EXHIBIT 50.

LIBERTY LOANS OUTSTANDING, BY DENOMINATIONS, JUNE 30, 1921.

-	\$20		\$100		\$500		\$1,000	00	\$5,000	0
	Number of pieces.	Amount.	Number of pieces.	Amount.	Number of pieces.	Amount.	Number of pieces.	Amount.	Number of pieces.	Amount.
FIRST LIBERTY LOAN.										
First 34's: Coupon bonds	771,556	\$38, 577, 800	487,964	\$48,796,400	109,742	\$54,871,000	946,242	\$946,242,000		
Coupon bonds deliverable in lieu of in- terim certificates outstanding Registered bonds.	2,185	109,250	1,223	122,300 3,552,000	7,766	3,883,000	19,615	19,615,000	4,841	\$24,205,000
Total	773,741	38,687,050	524,707	52, 470, 700	117,577	58, 788, 500	965, 963	965, 963, 000	4,841	24, 205, 000
First 4's: Temporary coupon bonds Permanent coupon bonds Registered bonds.	54, 512 8, 781 5, 238	2, 725, 600 439, 050 261, 900	19,360 5,739 27,762	1,936,000 573,900 2,776,200	899 570 4,380	449,500 285,000 2,190,000	723 600 3,201	723,000 600,000 3,201,000	3 133	15,000 20,000 665,000
Total.	68,531	3,426,550	52,861	5,286,100	5,849	2,924,500	4,524	4,524,000	140	700,000
	21,399	1,069,950 40,585,150	13, 437 739, 125	1, 343, 700 73, 912, 500	1,435 125,494	717,500 62,747,000	1,094 $159,002$	1,094,000 $159,002,000$	5,305	50,000
Permanent coupon bonds issuable account couversion.	35,935	8,550	101 113,978	11,397,800	35,589	17,794,500	38,921	38,921,000	3,196	15,980,000
Total	869,208	43, 460, 400	866,641	86,664,100	162, 520	81,260,000	199,017	199,017,000	8,511	42, 555, 000
First Second 44's: Temporary coupon bonds. Permanent coupon bonds. Registered bonds.	2,816 575 575	36,600 140,800 28,750	2,351 1,183	41,000 235,100 118,300	.18 528 309	24,000 264,000 154,500	1,274 351	42,000 1,274,000 351,000	36	180,000 150,000
Total	4,123	206,150	3,944	394,400	882	442,500	1,667	1,667,000	99	330,000
, Total first loan	1,715,603	85,780,150	1,448,153	144,815,300	286,831	143,415,500	1,171,171	1,171,171,000	13,558	67,790,000
	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O									

_	39 195,000 154 770,000 731 3,655,000	924 4,620,000	141 50,354 251,770,000	13,936 69,680,000	64, 431 322, 155, 000	65,355 326,775,000		137 685,000 41,318 206,590,000 12,246 61,230,000	53,701 268,505,000		1, 348 95, 157 24, 219 121, 095, 000	120,724 603,620,000		38,040 13,046 65,230,000	51,086 255,430,000
	2,712,000 6,235,000 11,192,000	20,139,000	5,909,000 1,061,932,000	7,000 143,899,000	1,211,747,000	1,231,886,000		7, 668, 000 1, 097, 505, 000 169, 978, 000	1,275,151,000		55, 877, 000 1, 735, 085, 000 294, 307, 000	2,085,269,000		1,126,803,000	1,348,525,000
	2,712 6,235 11,192	20, 139	5,909	143,899	1,211,747	1,231,886		7,668 1,097,505 169,978	1,275,151		55,877 1,735,085 294,307	2,085,269		1,126,803	1.348,525
	1, 972, 500 1, 572, 500 6, 833, 000	10,378,000	2,380,500 228,122,500	16,000	284,660,500	295, 038, 500		5,783,500 289,399,500 83,648,500	378, 831, 500		27, 548, 500 385, 560, 000 125, 174, 000	538, 282, 500		300, 978, 000 88, 676, 000	389, 654, 000
	3,945 3,145 13,666	20,756	4,761	32 108, 283	569,321	590,077		11,567 578,799 167,297	757,663		55,097 771,120 250,348	1,076,565		601,956	779.308
	7,358,300 2,815,400 8,214,500	18,388,200	5, 040, 400 247, 205, 000	39,300 33,315,900	285,600,600	303, 988, 800		21, 393, 500 377, 142, 900 70, 658, 900	469, 195, 300		73, 175, 200 470, 657, 600 111, 083, 100	654, 915, 900		387, 712, 800 58, 210, 000	445, 922, 800
_	73,583 28,154 82,145	183,882	50, 404 2, 472, 050	333, 159	2,856,006	3,039,888		213, 935 3, 771, 429 706, 589	4,691,953		731,752 4,706,576 1,110,831	6,549,159		3,877,128 582,100	4, 459, 228
	10, 588, 700 2, 081, 950 2, 511, 650	15, 182, 300	4, 925, 200 140, 062, 700	34,300 7,032,550	152,054,750	167, 237, 050		31, 019, 700 238, 974, 150 17, 015, 850	287,009,700		70, 123, 250 245, 279, 500 24, 557, 550	339, 960, 300		239, 253, 400 8, 145, 950	247, 399, 350
	211,774 41,639 50,233	303,646	98, 504 2, 801, 254	140,651	3,041,095	3,344,741		620, 394 4, 779, 483 340, 317	5,740,194		1, 402, 465 4, 905, 590 491, 151	6, 799, 206		4, 785, 068	4,947,987
SECOND LIBERTY LOAN.	Second 4's: Temporary coupon bonds Permanent coupon bonds Registered bonds.	Total	Second 44's: Temporary coupon bonds. Permanent coupon bonds issuable ac-		Total	Total second loan	THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.	Third 44's: Temporary coupon bonds Permanent coupon bonds Registered bonds.	Total third loan.	FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN.	Fourch 4½: Temporary coupon bonds Permanent coupon bonds Registered bonds.	Total fourth loan	VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN.	Victory 43's: Coupon notes. Registered notes.	Total

Liberty loans outstanding, by denominations, June 30, 1921—Continued.

\$5,000	Amount.		95 845, 975, 000 4, 395, 000	74 50,370,000	902, 800, 000	8,390,000 63 1,197,815,000	1,206,205,000 57 366,285,000	98 1,572,490,000
	Number of pieces.		9,195	10,074	61,160	1,678 239,563	241,241 73,257	314,498
\$1,000	Amount.		\$273,359,000 1,983,000	275,342,000	1,623,867,000	74, 025, 000 6, 408, 037, 000	6,482,062,000 905,169,000	7,387,231 7,387,231,000
8	Number of pieces.		273,359 1,983	275,342	1,623,867	74,025 6,408,037	6,482,062	7,387,231
\$500	Amount.		\$2,189,000 88,500	2,277,500	391,931,500	38, 876, 000 1, 325, 988, 500	1,364,864,500 382,583,500	3,494,896 1,747,448,000
66	Number of pieces.		4,378	4,555	783,863	2,651,977	2,729,729	3, 494, 896
\$100	Amount.		\$765,900 33,900	799,800	446,722,600	110, 288, 100 1, 609, 817, 500	1,720,105,600 299,360,600	20, 194, 662 2, 019, 466, 200
69	Number of pieces.		7,659	7,998	4,467,226	1, 102, 881 16, 098, 175	17, 201, 056 2, 993, 606	20, 194, 662
\$50	Amount.		\$303,450 5,250	308,700	247,708,050	120, 489, 000 945, 697, 950	1,066,186,950 61,356,200	22, 550, 863 1,127,543,150
	Number of pieces,		6,069	6,174	4,954,161	2, 409, 780 18, 913, 959	21, 323, 739	22, 550, 863
		VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN-continued.	Victory 3,2's: Coupon notes. Registered notes.	Total	Total Victory loan	Total of all loans: Temporary coupon bonds Permanent coupon bonds and notes	Total Registered bonds and notes	Total of all loans

Liberty loans outstanding, by denominations, June 30, 1921—Continued.

	\$1	\$10,000	•	\$50,000	\$10	\$100,000	E	Total.
	Number of pieces.	Amount.	Number of pieces.	Amount.	Number of pieces.	Amount.	Number of pieces.	Amount.
FIRST LIBERTY DOAN.								
Coupon bonds. Coupon bonds deliverable in lieu of interim certificates out-			0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				2, 315, 504	\$1, 058, 487, 200 372, 050
Aregisted to Dollas. Total	9, 181	91, 810, 000	1,165	\$58, 250, 000 58, 250, 000	1, 199	\$119,900,000	2, 398, 374	321, 215, 000
Temporary coupon bonds. Permanent coupon bonds.	9	90,000					75, 497 15, 700	5, 849, 100 1, 977, 950
	98	860, 000	4	200,000			40,804	1,650 $10,154,100$
Total	92	920,000	4	200,000			132,001	17, 982, 800
t 44's: Temporary coupon bonds. Permanent coupon bonds ssuable account conversion. Permanent coupon bonds issuable account conversion. Permanent coupon bonds delivered on consignment account temporary-bermanent exchange delenominations un	3,050	30, 500, 000					37, 375 1, 843, 679	4, 275, 150 393, 271, 650 19, 650
available) Registered bonds.	1,913	19, 130, 000	151	7, 550, 000	109	10, 900, 000	229, 792	-328,400 $123,470,050$
Total	4,963	49,630,000	151	7, 550, 000	109	10, 900, 000	2, 111, 120	520, 708, 100
t second 44's: Temporary coupon bonds. Permanent coupon bonds issuable account temporary-ner-	22	220,000					1, 232 7, 027	143, 600 2, 313, 900
manent exchange (denominations unavailable)Registered bonds	23	230,000		5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	1		2, 471	$\frac{2,100}{1,032,550}$
Total.	45	450,000					10,730	3, 492, 150
Total first loan	14, 281	142, 810, 000	1,320	66, 000, 000	1,308	130, 800, 000	4,652,225	1, 952, 257, 300

Liberty loans outstanding, by denominations, June 30, 1921—Continued.

	\$	\$10,000	66	\$50,000	\$10	\$100,000	T	Total,
	Number of pieces.	Amount.	Number of pieces.	Amount.	Number of pieces.	Amount.	Number of pieces.	Amount.
Second 4's: Temporary coupon bonds. Permanent coupon bonds. Permanent coupon bonds. Permanent coupon bonds issuable account temporary- permanent eviloaree (denominations unavailable).	156	\$10,000 1,560,000					292, 054 79, 483	\$22, 836, 500 15, 034, 850
Registered bonds.	459	4, 590, 000	52	\$2,600,000	क्री	\$400,000	158, 482	39, 996, 150
Total	919	6, 160, 000	52	2,600,000	4	400,000	530,019	77, 870, 150
Second 44's: Temporary coupon bonds. Permanent coupon bonds issuable account conversion. Permanent coupon bonds telivered on consignment ac-	62,071	440, 000 620, 710, 000					159, 763 6, 903, 906 1, 118	2, 549, 802, 200 96, 600
control bullova y-permanent exenange (uctominaalous tunavaltable). Registered bonds.	12, 513	125, 130, 000	1,016	50, 800, 000	1,855	185, 500, 000	755, 312	-147,950 $669,498,950$
Total	74,628	746, 280, 000	1,016	50, 800, 000	1,855	185, 500, 000	7, 820, 099	3, 238, 649, 900
Total second loan	75, 244	752, 440, 000	1,068	53, 400, 000	1,859	185, 900, 000	8, 350, 118	3, 316, 520, 050
Third 4‡'s: Temporary coupon bonds. Permanent coupon bonds. Permanent coupon bonds delivered on consignment account temporary-permanent exchange (denominations unavallable).	67	670, 000 532, 940, 000					853, 768 10, 321, 828	67, 219, 700 2, 742, 551, 550
Registered bonds	10,997	109, 970, 000	971	48, 550, 000	2,408	240, 800, 000	1,410,803	801, 851, 250
Total third loan.	64, 358	643, 580, 000	971	48, 550, 000	2, 408	240, 800, 000	12, 586, 399	3, 611, 555, 250
Fourth 44's: Temporary coupon bonds. Permanent coupon bonds.	135,717	5,570,000	0 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				2, 247, 096 12, 349, 245	239, 033, 950 4, 669, 537, 100

1, 367,800 1, 444, 906, 650	6, 354, 845, 500	2, 641, 837, 200	71, 200 630, 933, 950	3, 272, 842, 350	566, 232, 350 74, 695, 650	640, 928, 000	3, 913, 770, 350	358, 758, 100 14, 671, 045, 950	15, 029, 804, 050 4, 117, 754, 300	19, 147, 558, 350	1, 933, 700 543, 600	119, 148, 948, 450
2, 199, 337	16, 795, 678	10, 468, 684	1, 166, 076	11, 634, 760	325, 024 5, 705	330, 729	11, 965, 489	3, 666, 785 44, 630, 080	48, 296, 865 6, 048, 069	54, 344, 934		
466, 000, 000	466, 000, 000		80, 200, 000	80, 200, 000	45, 300, 000	45, 300, 000	125, 500, 000		1,149,000,000	1, 149, 000, 000		
4,660	4,660		802	805	453	453	1,255		11, 490	11,490		
80,600,000	80, 600, 000		34, 250, 000	34, 250, 000	6, 500, 000	6, 500, 000	40,750,000		289, 300, 000	289, 300, 000		
1,612	1,612		685	685	130	130	815		5,786	5,786		
222, 090, 000	1, 584, 830, 000	396, 890, 000	74, 500, 000	471, 390, 000	243, 640, 000 16, 390, 000	260, 030, 000	731, 420, 000	6, 690, 000 3, 183, 690, 000	3, 190, 380, 000 664, 700, 000	3, 855, 080, 000		
22, 209	158, 483	39,689	7,450	47, 139	24, 364 1, 639	26,003	73, 142	918, 369	319, 038 66, 470	385, 508		
Permanent coupon bonds issuable account temporary-permanent exchange (denominations unavailable)Registered bonds.	Total fourth loan	Victory 44's: Coupon notes. Coupon notes issuable account conversion (denominations	unavailable). Registered notes.	Total	Victory 3%'s: Coupon notes Registered notes.	Total	Total Victory loan	Total of all loans: Temporary coupon bonds Permanant coupon bonds and notes.	Total. Registered bonds and notes.	Total of all loans	Issuable items: Coupon bonds and notes. Permanent coupon bonds on consignment.	Total outstanding.

¹ Includes \$47,900 in transit on June 30, 1921.

Eximist 51.

LIBERTY BONDS, VICTORY NOTES, TREASURY NOTES AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, SECURITIES ACCOUNT, SHOWING BY DENOMINATIONS THE AMOUNTS DELIVERED, RETIRED, AND OUTSTANDING FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1921.

								:
		\$50.		\$100.	99	\$500.	6/9	\$1,000.
Outstanding June 30, 1920: Interty issues in coupon form. Liberty issues in registered form. Certificates of indebredness.	Number of pieces. 3, 871 29, 260, 675 1, 192, 362	Amount. \$193, 550 1, 463, 033, 750 59, 618, 100	Number of pieces. 1, 705 20, 565, 925 2, 868, 410	Amount. \$170, 500 2, 056, 592, 500 286, 841, 000	Number of pieces. 2, 902, 882 708, 457 89, 932	Amenal. \$88,000 1,451,441,000 354,228,500 44,986,000	Number of pieces. 7, 250, 996 777, 375 158, 425	4 mount. \$107,000 7,250,996,000 777,375,000 158,425,000
Total	30, 456, 908	1, 522, 845, 400	23, 436, 040	2, 343, 604, 000	3, 701, 409	1,850,704,500	8, 186, 903	8, 186, 903, 000
On hand Federal reserve banks (consignment stock), June 39, 1920: Interim certificates. Liberty issues in coupon form. Liberty issues in registered form. Certificates of indebtedness	3, 758, 929 2, 020	150 187, 946, 450 101, 000	2, 497, 624 2, 137	249, 762, 400 213, 700	518, 306 1, 834 17, 630	259, 153, 000 917, 000 8, 815, 000	1, 457, 435 1, 571 25, 611	2,000 1,457,435,000 1,571,000 25,611,000
Total.	3, 760, 952	188, 047, 600	2, 499, 772	249, 977, 200	537, 770	268, 885, 000	1, 484, 619	1, 484, 619, 000
On hand Federal reserve banks (retired scentifies), June 30, 1920. Literim certificates. Liberty issues in coupon form.	1, 030, 641	5, 800 51, 532, 050 13, 600	71 690, 553 478	69, 055, 300 47, 800	5 102, 961 129	2, 500 51, 480, 500 64, 500	6 166, 748 154	6, 000 166, 748, 000 154, 000
Total.	1,031,029	54, 551, 450	691, 102	69, 110, 200	103, 095	51, 547, 500	166, 908	166, 908, 000
Securities issued during fiscal year: Liberty issues in compon form. Liberty issues in registered form. Treasury notes. Certificates of indebtedness.	8, 428, 021	421, 401, 050 10, 450, 900	7, 660, 123 514, 669 45, 261	766, 012, 300 51, 460, 900 4, 526, 100	1, 364, 727 141, 326 29, 376 302, 528	682, 363, 500 70, 663, 000 14, 688, 000 151, 264, 000	3, 061, 326 226, 174 62, 463 512, 884	3, 061, 326, 000 326, 174, 000 62, 463, 000 512, 884, 000
Total.	8, 637, 039	431, 851, 950	8, 219, 993	821, 999, 300	1, 837, 957	918, 978, 500	3, 862, 847	3, 862, 847, 000
Total to be accounted for	43, 885, 928	2, 194, 296, 400	34, 846, 907	3, 484, 690, 700	6, 180, 231	3, 090, 115, 500	13, 701, 277	13, 701, 277, 000

5.3 4, 510, 872, 000 5.3 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6	4, 946, 537, 000	1 1,000 171 9F1,171,000 172 172,000 89 13,989,000 17 70,717,000	000 '036' 380' 000	61 61,000 64,482,002,000 66,482,002,000 88 48,186,000 880,279,880,000	000 7, 715, 380, 000	77 13, 701, 277, 000
4, 510, 972 97, 933 97, 933 286 337, 203	4, 946, 537	9 8.5 471 1.3 9.8 71 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75	1,039,380	1 85.45 905,1 1 8.67 1 8.97 1 8.97	7, 715, 360	13, 701, 3
37, 000 905, 333, 000 42, 282, 500 142, 500 100, 845, 000	1, 054, 640, 000	171, 240, 500 1, 007, 000 4, 191, 000 26, 582, 000	206, 020, 500	34, 500 1, 364, 864, 500 382, 583, 500 10, 354, 500 71, 618, 000	1, 829, 455, 000	3,090, 115,500 13,701,277
74 1, 810, 666 81, 565 213, 690	2, 109, 280	84.84 8.85 18.94 8.85 17.95 8.95 17.95 1.95	412,041	69 2, 729, 729 765, 167 20, 709 143, 236	3, 658, 910	6, 180, 231
56, 000 1, 325, 288, 400 38, 946, 100 31, 000	1, 364, 321, 500	96, 028, 500 2.55, 700 2, 279, 100	98, 564, 700	1, 720, 105, 300 2, 216, 600 2, 216, 000	2, 021, 804, 500	3, 484, 690, 700 6, 180, 231
560 13, 252, 884 389, 461 310	13, 643, 215	960, 285 2, 267 22, 731	985, 647	1, 223 17, 201, 036 2, 993, 606 22, 160	20, 218, 045	34, 846, 907
976, 415, 150 8, 730, 650	085, 235, 900	150 81,311,200 96,730	81, 408, 100	2, 185 21, 333, 739 1, 237, 124 61, 356, 300	1, 127, 652, 400	2, 191, 296, 400 34, 846, 907
1, 802 19, 528, 303 174, 613	10, 704, 718	3 1,626,224 1,935	1, 628, 162	2, 185 21, 323, 739 1, 327, 124	22, 563, 048	43, 885, 928
Securities redired during diseal year: Incrim certificates Infective states in consistence form. Liberty issues in registered form. Liberty issues in registered form. Liberty issues in redisease. Certificates of indebtedness.	Total	On hand Pederal reserve banks (consignment stock), June 30. 1921. Inform certificates. Liberty issues in emport form. Liberty issues in registered form. Liberty issues in registered form. Creasing notes. Certificates of indebfedness.	Total	Outstanding June 30, 1921. Diterim certificates Liberty issues in coupon form Liberty issues in registered form Treasury notes Certificates of indebtedness	Total	Total accounted for

Liberty bonds, Victory notes, Treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness, etc.--Continued.

			,							
		\$5,000.	49	\$10,000.	0e)	\$50,000.	60	\$100,000.	T	Total.
Outstanding June 30, 1920: Interim certificates	Number of pieces.	A mount. \$40,000	Number of pieces.	A mount. \$20,000	Number of pieces.	A $mount$.	Number of pieces.	A mount.	Number of pieces.	A mount. \$600, 050
Liberty issues in coupon form. Liberty issues in registered form. Certificates of indebtedness.	214, 246 65, 720 64, 076	1, 071, 230, 000 328, 600, 000 320, 380, 000	254, 231 57, 300 68, 418	2, 542, 310, 000 573, 000, 000 684, 180, 000	5,117	\$255, 850, 000	8, 793 12, 825	\$879, 300, 000 1, 282, 500, 000	60, 448, 955 5, 683, 534 393, 993	15, 835, 603, 250 3, 514, 812, 600 2, 773, 826, 000
Total	244,050	1, 720, 250, 000	379, 951	3, 799, 510, 000	5,117	255, 850, 000	21,618	2, 161, 800, 000	66, 532, 313	22, 124, 841, 900
On hand Federal reserve banks (consignment stock), June 30, 1920:									91	3 950
Liberty issues in coupon form Liberty issues in registered form Certificates of indebtedness.	64, 511 1, 368 17, 214	322, 555, 000 6, 840, 000 86, 070, 000	47, 092 1, 282 11, 493	470, 920, 000 12, 820, 000 114, 930, 000	50	18, 700, 000	333	33, 300, 000 190, 300, 000	8, 343, 897 10, 919 73, 851	2, 947, 771, 850 74, 462, 700 425, 726, 000
Total	83,093	415, 465, 000	59, 867	598, 670, 000	574	18, 700, 000	2,236	223, 600, 000	8, 428, 683	3, 447, 963, 800
On hand Federal reserve banks (retired securities), June 50, 1920. Interim certificates. Liberty issues in coupon form. Liberty issues in registered form.	6,073	30, 365, 000 65, 000	5, 162	100,000 51,620,000 40,000		50,000		100,000	2, 002, 138 1, 052	171, 400 420, 800, 850 534, 907
Total	6,086	30, 430, 000	5, 176	51, 760, 000	64	100,000	1	100,000	2, 003, 399	421, 507, 150
Securities issued during fiscal year: Liberty issues in coupon form. Liberty issues in registered form. Treasury notes. Certificates of indebtedness.	172, 704 18, 339 13, 555 134, 318	863, 520, 000 91, 695, 000 67, 775, 000 671, 590, 000	241, 205 20, 311 11, 076 121, 277	2, 412, 050, 000 203, 110, 000 110, 760, 000 1, 212, 770, 000	1,793	89, 650, 000	4, 267 1, 325 16, 924	426, 700, 000 132, 500, 000 1, 692, 400, 000	20, 928, 106 1, 135, 837 163, 056 1, 088, 736	8, 206, 672, 850 1, 169, 903, 800 392, 712, 100 9, 475, 690, 450
Total	3:8,916	1,694,580,000	: 9:, 869	3, 9, 8, 690, 000	1, 79 .	89, 650, 000	22, 516	2, 251, 600, 000	23, 315, 735	19, 244, 889, 200
Total to be accounted for	77., 145	, 830, 7.5, 000	8 8,85.	8, 88, 6.0, 000	7,286	364, 300, 000	46, 571	4, 637, 100, 000	100, 280, 130	45, 2:9, 202, 050
Securities retired during fiscal year: Interim certificates. Liberty issues in coupon form. Liberty issues in registered form. Treasury notes. Certificates of indebtedness.	155, 278 11, 024 11, 189 124, 691	5,000 55,120,000 55,120,000 945,000 623,455,000	11 186, 437 11, 283 69 118, 096	1, 834, 370, 000 112, 830, 000 690, 000 1, 180, 950, 000	1,077	53, 850, 000	1,575	157, 500, 000 300, 000 2, 015, 000, 000	2, 502 39, 444, 540 771, 531 1, 142 814, 582	401, 100 10, 358, 768, 550 567, 192, 250 2, 394, 500 9, 532, 891, 000
Total	291, 183	1, 455, 915, 000	315, 896	3, 158, 950, 000	1,078	53, 900, 000	21,798	2, 172, 800, 000	41, 0.4, 297	20, 461, 647, 400

2, 022, 276, 200 74, 767, 450 91, 394, 100 509, 749, 000	2, 698, 188, 300	372, 050 4, 117, 754, 300 2, 898, 923, 500 2, 632, 512, 450	22, 079, 366, 350	45, 239, 202, 050	22, 079, 366, 350 1, 561, 650 12, 268, 100 76, 082, 000	22, 169, 258, 100 543, 600	1 22,168,714,500
3, 981, 691 11, 742 53, 032 169, 690	4, 216, 163	3, 546 48, 296, 865 6, 048, 069 108, 882 572, 308	55, 029, 670	100, 280, 130			
32, 300, 000 14, 100, 000 152, 900, 000	199, 900, 000	1, 149, 000, 000 118, 100, 000 997, 300, 000	2, 264, 400, 000	4, 637, 100, 000			
329 141 1,529	1, 999	11, 490 1, 181 9, 973	22, 644	46,571			
21, 100, 000	21, 100, 000	.89, .00, 000	289, 300, 000	364, 00,000			
27	422		5, 786	7,186			
4-; 150,000 11,440,000 36,580,000 148,540,000	618, 510, 000	3, 190, 80, 000 664, 700, 000 7.3, 690, 000 682, 380, 000	4, 611, 160, 000	8, 88, 6.0, 000			
42, 215 1, 144 3, 658 14, 854	61, 851	319, 0.8 65, 470 7, 369 68, 238	461, 116	8 8,86			
.065, 075, 000 5, 795, 000 20, 455, 000 101, 980, 000	433, 305, 000	35, 000 -66, 285, 000 -66, 285, 000 46, 375, 000 352, 605, 000	1,971,505,000	5, 830, 7-5, 000			
61, 015 1, 159 4, 091 20, 396	86,661	241, 241 73, 257 9, 275 70, 521	594, 301	77., :45			
On hand Federal reserve banks (consignment stock), June 30, 1921. Liberty issues in coupon form. Liberty issues in registered form. Treasury notes. Certificates of indebtedness.	Total.	Outstanding June 30, 1921: Interin certificates. Liberty issues in coupon form. Liberty issues in registered form. Treasury notes. Certificates of indebtedness.	Total	Total accounted for	Amount outstanding as above Fins items issuable: Liberty issues in coupon form (on exchange). Treasury notes. (certificates of indebtedness (full-paid subscription).	Total. Less permanent bonds on consignment	Total outstanding and issuable

¹ Includes \$9,244,000 matured certificates of indebtedness.

Exhibit 52.

LIBERTY BONDS, VICTORY NOTES, TREASURY NOTES AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—DELIVERIES, RETIREMENTS, AND OUTSTANDING.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

		Ö	ondition of acc	Condition of account—June 30, 1920.	0.	
Loan or series.	Outstandin	Outstanding June 30, 1920.	On hand—] banks retire celed).	On hand—Federal reserve banks retired securities (can- celed).	On hand—Federal banks consignment ties.	Federal reserve
	Number of pieces.	Amount.	Number of pieces.	Amount.	Number of pieces.	Amount.
First Liberty loan: Rull-paid interim certificates \$3% coupon bonds \$3% registered bonds	15,831 2,515,961 81,554	\$600,050 1,094,886,800 314,585,200	209	\$171,400	31,212	2 \$3,250 10,456,400
Converted 4% coupon bonds. Converted 4% registered bonds.	519, 631	49,086,300	19, 969	3, 101, 700	272,950	55, 050, 400
Converted 44% coupon bonds. Converted 44% registered bonds. Second converted 44% coupon bonds. Second converted 44% registered bonds.	1, 703, 884 193, 019 9, 867 2, 521	345, 418, 800 101, 890, 900 2, 442, 800 1, 049, 350	112,688	24, 750, 500	992, 726 1, 634 1, 420 395	265,745,200 5,200,600 1,500,000 1,351,700
4% coupon bonds. 4% registered bonds. Converted 44% registered bonds 1. Converted 44% registered bonds 1.	1, 705, 708 232, 340 6, 816, 205 625, 457	173, 803, 350 65, 901, 350 2, 364, 268, 500 528, 343, 100	497, 561 1, 020	73, 293, 850 315, 500	484, 241 2, 051, 243 1, 319	99, 194, 550 866, 059, 050 7, 699, 600
Afficiency of the state of the	13, 255, 559 1, 320, 648	2, 922, 750, 500 729, 288, 950	1,326,772	257, 436, 100	3, 333, 187	1,045,105,550 10,448,000
44% coupon bonds. 44% coupon bonds. 44% Liberty loans.	20, 901, 538 2, 024, 678	5,308,266,900 1,086,087,600	t 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		208,185	52, 855, 950 14, 572, 000
4% coupon notes. 4% registered notes. 3% coupon notes. 3% registered notes.	12, 554, 310 1, 133, 996 466, 292 6, 897	2,840,555,850 586,862,950 734,123,450 84,237,150	11, 103 34, 045 32	17, 087, 050 45, 131, 650 219, 400	779,806 1,683 188,927 442	334, 147, 000 24, 477, 300 219, 007, 750 10, 713, 500
Total	66, 138, 320	19, 351, 015, 900	2, 003, 399	421, 507, 150	8, 354, 832	3, 022, 237, 800

22, 119, 500 27, 742, 000 25, 466, 500 12, 853, 500 12, 853, 500 14, 818, 000 102, 806, 000 42, 520, 000		425,726,000	3,447,963,800	
8, 904 2, 2, 572 2, 685 3, 455 8, 890 8, 890 14, 007 24, 971		73,851	8, 428, 683	ns.
•			421, 507, 150	² Unadjusted items.
	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		2, 003, 399	
4, 676, 500 153, 656, 600 79, 013, 500 169, 033, 500 176, 604, 000 176, 604, 000 242, 517, 000 242, 517, 000	259, 375, 000 24, 000, 000	2,773,826,000	22, 124, 841, 900	.0.
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	315	393, 993	66, 532, 313	of June 30, 192
Cartificates of indebtedness: Taun issues (matured June 30, 1920) Loan issues (matured June 30, 1920) E-1920 E-1920 E-1920 E-1921 C-1921 C-1921 C-1921 C-1921 C-1921 T-1921 T-1922 Pittman act. One-day specials.	Total. Treasury Notes: A-1924.	Aggregate total.	Adjustment in outstanding made in fiscal year as of June 30, 1920.	

Liberty bonds, Victory notes, Treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness-deliveries, retirements, and outstanding-Continued.

		Transactions during fiscal year	ring fiscal year	ar.	3	Condition of account—June 30, 1921	nt—June 30,	1921.
Loan or series.	Deli	Delivered.1	Re	Retired.	On hand—I banks co curities.	On hand—Federal reserve banks consignment se- curities.	Outst	Outstanding.
	Number of pieces.	Amount.	Number of pieces.	Amount.	Number of pieces.	Amount.	Number of pieces.	Amount.
First Liberty loan: Full-paid interim certificates 2. 3% coupon bonds. 3% coupon bonds.	06, 590	\$61,009,950		\$401,100 71,085,050 72,143,700	8 8 21,530	. \$1,550 6,780,900	3,546 2,315,504	\$372,050 1,088,487,200
Converted 4% coupon bonds.	5,977	4, 786, 050		67,883,700	156,885	36, 313, 700	91, 197	7,827,050
Converted 41% coupon bonds. Converted 41% registered bonds. Second converted 45% coupon bonds. Second converted 41% registered bonds.	928, 931 55, 451 10, 632 174	291, 882, 700 32, 591, 300 2, 956, 100 39, 050	1, 464, 739 17, 781 10, 497 227	330, 706, 000 10, 106, 600 2, 491, 700 56, 050	392, 436 2, 531 3, 163 392	199, 544, 400 6, 106, 150 599, 700 1, 351, 500	1,881,054 229,792 8,259 2,471	397, 594, 100 123, 470, 050 2, 457, 500 1, 032, 550
Second Laberty loan: 40% coupon bonds: 40% registered bonds:	18.881	9,016,600	2,080,980	252, 861, 050	253,874	64, 575, 950	371, 537	37,871,350
Converted 4% coupon bonds 2 Converted 4% coupon bonds 2 Converted 4% registered bonds 2 This 1 isosets 1000	3, 462, 257 199, 830	1, 530, 021, 800 214, 858, 850	4, 793, 605 69, 826	1, 932, 943, 500 75, 225, 000	472, 431 1, 468	258, 203, 550 • 6, 177, 600	7,063,669	2, 569, 202, 300 669, 498, 950
Hill of the state	2, 266, 301 248, 674	459, 728, 050 171, 369, 150	7, 601, 403	1, 190, 055, 050 92, 403, 400	1, 404, 820	685, 193, 900 16, 851, 450	11, 175, 596 1, 410, 803	2, 809, 771, 250 801, 851, 250
Fourth Theory of the state of t	13, 959, 363 459, 242	5, 509, 197, 550 517, 689, 200	19, 552, 260 284, 763	5, 412, 539, 000 161, 869, 100	920, 485	549, 210, 350 11, 573, 050	14, 596, 341 2, 199, 337	4, 908, 571, 050 1, 444, 906, 650
4% coupon notes. 4% registered notes. 3% coupon notes. 3.% registered notes.	185, 290 161, 092 23, 884 1, 062	258, 124, 700 136, 313, 900 79, 949, 350 16, 779, 950	2, 806, 825 127, 976 287, 057 2, 258	693, 642, 250 93, 698, 950 404, 561, 250 27, 567, 900	255,000 2,719 101,067 470	114, 435, 150 23, 021, 250 107, 418, 600 9, 686, 450	10, 468, 684 1, 166, 076 325, 024 5, 705	2, 641, 837, 200 630, 933, 950 566, 232, 350 74, 695, 650
Total	22, 063, 943	9,376,576,650	40, 218, 573	10, 926, 361, 900	3, 993, 441	2,097,045,200	54, 348, 480	19, 147, 930, 400
Certificates of indebtedness: Loan issues (matured June 30, 1920) Tax issues (matured June 80, 1920). Toan issues (matured June 90, 1920).			1.56 3,092	194, 000 4, 561, 000			22 136	30,000 115,500
E-1920. F-1920. G-1920. H-1920.	3, 045 2, 549 2, 462 1, 045	9, 841, 000 6, 139, 500 8, 331, 500 5, 006, 000	42, 173 21, 655 40, 507 31, 739	195, 606, 500 112, 896, 500 202, 805, 500 131, 213, 500			4 - 151	4,000 500 26,000 10,000

March Marc	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
--	--

Includes supparable to roterly reserve names for stock.

A divisition in outstanding made in fiscal year as of June 30, 1920.

Unadjusted items; simplify made in fiscal year as of June 30, 1920.

I fincludes 30,244,000 on which interest has ceased.

Does not include first 3½ per cent bonds issuable on exchange of full-paid interim certificates.

Ехнівіт 53.

[Department Circular No. 225. (Loans and Currency.) Superseding Department Circulars No. 132 of January 30, 1919, and No. 151 of June 24, 1919.]

RECEIPT OF LIBERTY BONDS AND VICTORY NOTES FOR ESTATE OR INHERITANCE TAXES

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Washington, January 31, 1921.

1. The following regulations are prescribed pursuant to section 14 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, approved September 24, 1917, as amended by Third Liberty Bond Act, approved April 4, 1918, which section is as follows:

Sec. 14. That any bonds of the United States bearing interest at a higher rate than four per centum per annum (whether issued under section one of this Act or upon conversion of bonds issued under this Act or under said Act approved April twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and seventeen), which have been owned by any person continuously for at least six months prior to the date of his death, and which upon such date constitute part of his estate, shall, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, be receivable by the United States at par and accrued interest in payment of any estate or inheritance taxes imposed by the United States, under or by virtue of any present or future law upon such estate or the inheritance thereof.

Pursuant to section 18(d) of the Second Liberty Bond Act, approved September 24, 1917, as amended by the Victory Liberty Loan Act, approved March 3, 1919, the word "bonds" where it appears in the above section shall be deemed to include notes issued under said section 18. This circular supersedes Treasury Department Circulars No. 132, dated January 30, 1919, and No. 151, dated June 24, 1919.

2. The bonds and notes coming within the provisions of said section at present issued and outstanding are—

Official title.	Date of issues.	Short title.1
(a) First Liberty Loan Converted 4½ per cent bonds of 1932–47. (b) First Liberty Loan Second Converted 4½ per cent bonds of 1932–47. (c) Second Liberty Loan Converted 4½ per cent bonds of 1927–42. (d) Third Liberty Loan 4½ per cent bonds of 1928. (e) Fourth Liberty Loan 4½ per cent bonds of 1933–38. (f) Victory Liberty Loan 4½ per cent convertible gold notes of 1922–23	Oct. 24, 1918 May 9, 1918 May 9, 1918 Oct. 24, 1918	Second 4½'s. Third 4½'s. Fourth 4½'s.

1 Use short titles.

The words "bonds or notes" where they appear in this circular shall be deemed to refer, respectively, to the six issues of Liberty bonds and Victory notes above described. The First Liberty Loan $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds of 1932–1947, the First Liberty Loan Converted 4 per cent bonds of 1932–1947, the Second Liberty Loan 4 per cent bonds of 1927–1942, and the $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent Victory Liberty Loan notes of 1922–23 are not acceptable in payment of Federal estate or inheritance taxes and are not "bonds or notes" within the meaning of these regulations.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

3. Bonds or notes of the issues above specified are receivable for such taxes only in case such bonds or notes have been owned by the decedent continuously for at least six months prior to the date of

his death and upon such date constitute part of his estate. The reckoning of the required period of ownership will begin on the date when the decedent acquired such bonds or notes by original subscription, by purchase, by conversion of bonds or notes of other issues, or otherwise. For the purpose of reckoning the required period of ownership a fraction of a day shall be considered a whole day. In the case of acquisition of bonds or notes by original subscription, the date of original subscription, or the date of issue of the bonds or notes, whichever shall be later in time, shall be deemed to be the date of acquisition, provided that payment in full on the subscription shall have been completed and the bonds or notes delivered thereon. In the case of acquisition of bonds or notes by purchase, if registered bonds or notes of one of the issues above enumerated as acceptable in payment of Federal estate or inheritance taxes have been duly assigned in blank or for exchange or transfer, and delivered to the decedent assignee pursuant to such assignment, the date of such delivery will be deemed the date of acquisition, although such bonds or notes may not have been presented to the Treasury Department or to a Federal Reserve bank for transfer or exchange until a later date. In the case of acquisition of bonds or notes by conversion of bonds or notes of other issues previously owned, the date of presentation for conversion to the Treasury Department or a Federal Reserve bank will be deemed the date of acquisition: Provided, however, That (a) 4½ per cent bonds of the First Liberty Loan Converted and of the Second Liberty Loan Converted issued on conversion of 4 per cent bonds presented after July 1, 1918, and on or before November 9, 1918, pursuant to the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 114, dated May 9, 1918, shall, for the purpose of reckoning the required period of ownership, be deemed to have been acquired on June 15, 1918, in the case of bonds of the First Liberty Loan Converted, and on May 15, 1918, in the case of bonds of the Second Liberty Loan Converted; and (b) 4 per cent bonds of the First Liberty Loan Converted and of the Second Liberty Loan presented for conversion into $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent bonds on or after March 7, 1919, pursuant to the extension of the conversion privilege under Treasury Department Circular No. 137, as amended and supplemented, shall be deemed to be converted as of the interest payment date next succeeding the date of presentation for conversion, and such next succeeding interest payment date, and not the date of presentation for conversion, will be deemed to be the date of acquisition of such bonds for the purpose of reckoning the required period of ownership. Exchange of coupon for registered bonds or notes, or of registered for coupon bonds or notes, or of bonds or notes of one denomination for bonds or notes of other denominations of the same issue, or of temporary coupon bonds for permanent bonds, whether before or after the death of the decedent, will not prevent the receipt of the bonds or notes issued upon such exchange for estate or inheritance taxes, provided that no change of ownership takes place.

4. Bonds or notes tendered in payment of taxes pursuant to these regulations must be accompanied by an affidavit of one or more of the legal representatives of the estate on Form 760 Revised (Exhibit A), hereto attached, and the collector is authorized to require such further evidence as may be necessary to enable him to determine

that the bonds or notes are properly receivable in payment of estate or inheritance taxes pursuant to law and these regulations. The term "legal representative" where it appears in this circular means the executor or administrator of the decedent's estate or, if there be no executor or administrator, such other person or persons as may be recognized as such under the Estate Tax Law and regulations and entitled to assign any registered bonds or notes owned by the decedent under the regulations of the Treasury Department with regard to United States bonds and notes.

5. On receipt of such bonds or notes, and on making such determination, and provided that the bonds or notes tendered conform to the other provisions of these regulations, the collector shall stamp or plainly write upon the face of each bond or note, over his signa-

ture, the following legend in indelible ink:

Coupons, if any, attached to each bond or note, shall be indelibly stamped or marked "canceled" on the face of each coupon in letters

of sufficient size to be plainly legible.

6. Where bonds or notes are owned by a partnership of which the decedent was a member for the six months prior to his death, and have been continuously so owned for at least the six months prior to his death, a fractional part of such bonds or notes proportionate to the deceased partner's share in the capital of the partnership will, for the purposes of these regulations, be deemed to have been owned by him to the extent that such fractional part is actually distributed to his estate upon liquidation: Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to make bonds or notes acceptable in amounts less than some authorized denomination thereof. In addition to the affidavit on Form 760 Revised, proof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury must be presented as to the ownership of the bonds or notes by the partnership and the decedent's interest in the partnership; such proof in general should include affidavits of the surviving partners and of the legal representative of the decedent's estate showing (1) the character and extent of the interest of the decedent in the capital of the partnership, (2) any special interest of the decedent in the bonds or notes, (3) the period of ownership of the bonds or notes by the partnership and the period of the decedent's membership in the partnership, and (4) the distribution of the bonds or notes to the decedent's estate on account of his distributive share in the partnership.

7. Where bonds or notes are held in trust for or otherwise beneficially owned by any person on terms which entitle him unconditionally to demand and receive the legal title or a divided share thereof at any time, he will, for the purposes of these regulations, be deemed the owner of such bonds or notes or such divided share thereof: Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to make bonds or notes acceptable in amounts less than some authorized denomination thereof. In addition to the affidavit on Form 760 Revised, proof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury must be

presented as to the ownership of the bonds or notes by the trust and the decedent's interest therein; such proof in general should include affidavits by the trustee and the legal representative of the decedent's estate showing (1) the creation of the trust, the terms and duration thereof, and the interest of the decedent therein; (2) the property included under the trust, and particularly the period of ownership of the bonds or notes by the trust; and (3) the distribution of the bonds or notes to the decedent's estate on account of his share in the trust estate, and the liability to Federal estate (or inheritance) tax

in respect to such bonds or notes.

8. The entire tax may be paid in bonds or notes, or the tax may be paid partly in bonds or notes and partly by any other form of payment permitted by law or regulations duly in force. Collectors may not, however, receive bonds or notes the par value and accrued interest of which, computed in accordance with these regulations, aggregate a greater amount than the tax in payment of which the bonds or notes are tendered. After bonds or notes, or cash, have been tendered and duly received in payment of the tax, an election as to the method of payment will be deemed to have been made by the tax-payer, and therefter requests for the return of such bonds or notes, or cash, and the acceptance of payment in the alternative form will be refused.

COUPON BONDS OR NOTES.

- 9. Coupon bonds or notes received for estate (or inheritance) taxes must be delivered to the collector with all unmatured coupons attached and with all matured coupons detached. Detached matured coupons will not be receivable in payment of such taxes. The portion of the face amount of the current coupon which represents accrued interest to date of receipt for taxes will be determined in the manner prescribed by the interest tables (Exhibits B and C) hereto attached, and such accrued interest will be receivable for estate or inheritance taxes.
- 10. Temporary coupon bonds, all coupons originally attached to which have matured and been detached, will not be accepted in payment of estate or inheritance taxes pursuant to the provisions of this circular, but must first be exchanged for permanent bonds, pursuant to the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 164, dated December 15, 1919, as amended and supplemented: Provided, however, That Fourth Liberty Loan 4½ per cent bonds of 1933–1938, in temporary form, will be acceptable until April 15, 1921, and First Liberty Loan Second Converted 4½ per cent bonds of 1932–1947, in temporary form, will be acceptable until June 15, 1921, in payment of such taxes, accrued interest on such bonds to date of receipt of taxes being covered for the current interest period by the temporary coupon bond; but after such dates, respectively, such temporary bonds must be exchanged for permanent bonds before presentation.

11. Coupon bonds or notes, after being received, and reception indorsed on the bonds or notes as above required, will be deposited by the collector in the Federal Reserve bank of the district in which his office is located (or Federal Reserve branch bank, as hereinafter provided) as a deposit of the par value with accrued interest, determined as above required. Such bonds or notes, unless delivered direct to the Federal Reserve bank or branch when located in the same city,

must be transmitted by registered mail but will not be insured. collector will transmit with the bonds or notes an accurate schedule on Form 761 Revised (Exhibit D) hereto attached, showing the serial number and denomination of each bond or note transmitted, the issue, the date of receipt for taxes, the amount of accrued interest, and the amount for which credited against estate or inheritance taxes. Such schedule shall be made in quadruplicate, the original to accompany the bonds or notes deposited with the Federal Reserve bank, the duplicate to be transmitted to such Federal Reserve bank under separate cover, the triplicate to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, and the remaining copy to be retained by the collector. Collectors located in Federal Reserve bank branch cities will deposit coupon bonds or notes received by them hereunder with such branches in accordance with the provisions hereof, and the term "Federal Reserve bank," where it appears herein, includes such branches, unless otherwise indicated by the context.

12. The Federal Reserve bank on receipt and examination of such bonds or notes will charge the Treasurer's account with par and accrued interest to date of receipt for taxes as reported by the collector, give credit in the Treasurer's account to the collector for like amount, and issue a certificate of deposit in triplicate on National Bank Form 15, transmitting the original to the Secretary of the Treasury through the Treasurer of the United States with its transscript, and the duplicate and triplicate to the collector, who will forward the duplicate to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Such Federal Reserve bank will then physically cancel the bonds or notes and coupons attached, and transmit the same to the Treasurer of the United States with the original or duplicate of the collector's schedule (Form 761 Revised), to which shall be added the Federal

Reserve bank's certificate as shown thereon.

13. In the event that bonds or notes in coupon form are tendered to a collector of internal revenue in payment of Federal estate or inheritance taxes hereunder, and after having been received by the collector and stamped or otherwise indorsed by him as provided herein, are found to be not acceptable in payment of such taxes, Federal Reserve banks will issue clean bonds or notes in exchange for such erroneously stamped or indorsed coupon bonds or notes through the denominational exchange account: Provided, however, That the bonds or notes erroneously stamped or indorsed and presented for such exchange must be accompanied by an official certificate on Form 834 (Exhibit E) attached hereto, signed by the collector of internal revenue concerned, to the effect that the stamp or indorsement was affixed in error and that the bonds or notes (which must be specifically described) were not in fact accepted in payment of estate or inheritance taxes. Such exchanges need not be reported specifically to the Department, but the bonds or notes so stamped or indorsed and replaced must be accompanied by the certificate above described when forwarded by the Federal Reserve bank to the Department for credit. In case any such bonds or notes have been deposited with a Federal Reserve bank and charged to the Treasurer's account and credit therein given to the collector therefor, pursuant to paragraph 12 hereof, the Federal Reserve bank will issue new bonds or notes therefor as herein provided through its denominational exchange

account, taking the receipt of the collector for such bonds or notes on Form N-2 (Exhibit G) attached hereto, and charging the collector in the Treasurer's account with the amount previously credited therein on account of such bonds or notes, supporting the entry with the receipt on Form N-2.

REGISTERED BONDS OR NOTES.

14. Registered bonds or notes are also receivable for estate or inheritance taxes in accordance with these regulations. In addition to requiring the affidavit (Form 760 Revised) the collector shall determine that the registered owner whose name is inscribed on the bond or note is the decedent whose estate is liable to estate (or inheritance) taxes and that the bond or note is presented from the custody or control of the legal representative or representatives of such estate. Such bond or note shall be assigned to "the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption in payment of estate (or inheritance) taxes" by the authorized legal representative or representatives of the deceased registered owner. If an executor or administrator of the decedent's estate has been appointed, such representative or representatives must furnish to the collector a certificate under the seal of the court in which the estate is being administered or a duly certified copy of the letters testamentary or of administration, showing the appointment of such representative or representatives, the date thereof, and that the appointment is still in force. Such certificate or certification of the copy must be dated not more than thirty days prior to its presentation to the collector. All such documents of authority will be attached to the bond or note and forwarded therewith by the collector as hereinafter provided. Where there are two or more legal representatives, all must unite in the assignment, unless by decree of court or testamentary provision some one or more of them is designated or empowered to dispose of the bonds or notes. If no executor or administrator has been appointed, the assignment must be made by the person or persons entitled to assign the bonds or notes under the regulations of the Treasury Department as to transfers without administration, and the bonds or notes will be accepted subject to submission to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, for specific approval of the transfer. The form printed on the back of the bond or note must be used for assignment, and the assignment must be dated and properly acknowledged as prescribed in the note printed on the back of the bond or note. Officers authorized to take acknowledgments of assignments of registered bonds or notes in addition to those mentioned on the back of the bond are designated in paragraph 16 of Treasury Department Circular No. 141, dated September 15, 1919, and in the general regulations of the Treasury Department with regard to United States bonds and notes. The collector will satisfy himself that the above-mentioned documents of authority and the requisite signatures and acknowledgments are in hand before noting on the bond or note its reception for taxes, as provided in paragraph 5 hereof, but the final determination of the correctness or validity of the assignment will be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, at Washington, on receipt of all such bonds or notes and documents, when transmitted as hereinafter provided.

15. By reason of the periodical closing of the transfer books of the Treasury Department for the payment of interest on registered bonds and notes, and the impossibility of stopping payment of interest to the registered holder during the period of such closing, registered bonds and notes will not be receivable in payment of estate or inheritance taxes during the period of closing of the books of the issue in question unless an adjustment of interest is made with the collector as prescribed by paragraph 17 hereof. The books are closed with respect to each issue for one month prior to each interest date. The closed periods with respect to each bond or note may therefore be determined by inspection of the bond or note itself, being one month prior to each interest payment date named thereon, and until the day following such interest payment date. The closed periods for each issue of bonds or notes receivable for estate or inheritance taxes are also stated in the

table (Exhibit H) hereto attached. 16. Collectors will examine each registered bond or note tendered for estate or inheritance taxes to determine whether the transfer books of the issue in question are then open or closed. If the books are then open but are due to close on a date too early to permit the bond or note to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, and to be received by such division prior to the closing date, the collector will advise the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, by telegraph at the time of receipt of the bond or note, using form (Exhibit I) hereto attached, and will immediately confirm the same by mail. Division of Loans and Currency will thereupon stop interest payment on such bond or note. The Secretary reserves the right to require an adjustment of the interest on any registered bond or note tendered to the collector during an open period but received at the Division of Loans and Currency during a closed period of the transfer books of the issue in question. Executors and other legal representatives are urged to tender registered bonds or notes at a time when the transfer books of such bonds or notes are open, or to exchange such bonds or notes for coupon bonds or notes before the transfer books of such bonds or notes close in order to avoid the necessity for interest adjustments.

17. Registered bonds or notes tendered pursuant to these regulations will be received at par and accrued interest computed in accordance with tables (Exhibits B and C), hereto attached. If such bonds or notes are tendered while the transfer books are open the interest will be computed from the last preceding interest date as shown thereon to the date of receipt. If they are tendered while the transfer books are closed, since it is impossible to stop the mailing of the next interest check, they may be received at par, with a deduction for the interest from the date of receipt to such next following interest date,

computed in accordance with said tables.

18. Registered bonds or notes received pursuant to these regulations, and bearing the stamp or writing required by paragraph 5 hereof, will be transmitted with all accompanying documents of authority to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, by registered mail, but not insured. The collector will make an accurate schedule on Form 762 Revised (Exhibit J), hereto attached, in triplicate, showing the date of death of the decedent, the serial number and denomination of each bond or

note, the issue, accrued interest, the date of receipt for taxes, and the amount for which credited against estate or inheritance taxes. The original of this schedule must accompany the bonds or notes sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency; the duplicate shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, under separate cover; and the trip-

licate shall be retained by the collector.

19. On receipt of such bonds or notes, the Division of Loans and Currency will determine whether the assignment is sufficient and has been properly executed, whether the bonds or notes are of an issue receivable for estate or inheritance taxes hereunder, whether the Department's record of registration is consistent with the affidavit of ownership (Form 760 Revised), and the amount at which such bonds or notes are receivable for estate or inheritance taxes, and will, if it finds the bonds or notes in order, transmit them with its advice on Form L. & C. 122 (Exhibit K), hereto attached, to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption. The Treasurer will thereupon cancel the bonds or notes and issue a certificate of deposit in the name of the collector, in triplicate, and will forward the original to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants, and transmit the duplicate and triplicate of such certificate to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Accounts

Division, who will forward the triplicate to the collector.

20. In the event that bonds or notes in registered form are tendered to a collector of internal revenue in payment of Federal estate or inheritance taxes, pursuant hereto, and after having been assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption in payment of such taxes and received and stamped or otherwise indorsed by the collector as provided herein, are found to be not acceptable in payment of such taxes, the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Federal Reserve banks, will either (1) accept such registered bonds or notes for exchange for new registered bonds or notes registered in the same name, or (2) accept such registered bonds or notes, notwithstanding the assignment to the Secretary of the Treasury and the collector's stamp or indorsement thereon, for transfer or exchange pursuant to such subsequent assignments as may appear on such bonds or notes: Provided, however, in either case, that such registered bonds or notes are accompanied by an official certificate on Form 835 (Exhibit F), attached hereto, signed by the collector of internal revenue concerned, to the same effect as the certificate prescribed in paragraph 13 hereof, with reference to coupon bonds or notes. Registered bonds or notes so tendered in payment of Federal estate or inheritance taxes and erroneously assigned and stamped or indorsed must be forwarded by the Federal Reserve bank to the Treasury Department, Division of Loans and Currency, in regular course, and when forwarded must be accompanied by the official certificate of the collector.

GENERAL.

21. Until certificates of deposit are received by the collector, the amounts of bonds or notes deposited must be carried as "Cash on hand," and not credited as "Collections," as the dates of the certificates of deposit determine the dates of collections.

22. The Secretary of the Treasury may amend or withdraw the foregoing regulations in whole or in part at any time.

D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury.

Ехнівіт А.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, INTERNAL REVENUE. FORM 760 (REVISED).

STATE OF County of ss:

Affidavit of Ownership of Bonds/Notes.

Description of issue (use short titles of loans). Coupon or registered. Name of registered holder (in the case of registered bonds or notes). Name of registered holder (in the case of registered bonds or notes). Serial number. Face value. (Each bond or note must be entered separately.) (Signature.) (Address for mail.)	beneficiar, he ceased, who died on note described belonum was (or were) e prior to the date of he	egal repre low bearing each owned his (or her t the follo	the undersigned executive of the estate of t	oferally swear that the ethan 4 per centure tously for at least since constituted part	, de- bond/ n per an- x months of his (or
(Each bond or note must be entered separately.) (Signature.) (Signature.)	Description of issue (use short titles of loans).		the case of registered bonds	acquisition Serial	Face value.
(Each bond or note must be entered separately.) (Signature.) (Signature.)					
(Each bond or note must be entered separately.) (Signature.) (Signature.)					
(Each bond or note must be entered separately.) (Signature.) (Signature.)					
(Each bond or note must be entered separately.) (Signature.) (Signature.)					
(Signature.) (Signature.)					
	(Each bond or note mus	st be entered	separately.)		
(Address for mail.) (Address for mail.)	(Signati	ure.)		(Signature.)	
	(Address fo	r mail.)		(Address for mail.)
Subscribed and sworn to before me at this day	Subscribed and sw	vorn to be	fore me at	this	. day of
, 19.:		, 19.:			
[SEAL.] Notary Public, Deputy Collector.	[SEAL.]		Notary	y Public, Deputy Co	llector.

^{*}See paragraph 3 of Department Circular No. 225, dated Jan. 31, 1921. Where date of acquisition is unknown, supplemental affidavit should be attached stating all facts and circumstances from which date of acquisition may be inferred. Statements not within the knowledge of deponent will be disregarded unless sources of information and grounds of belief are given in full.

Ехнівіт В.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
DIVISION OF LOANS AND CURRENCY.
Form L. & C. 90.
(Ed. 50,000—Sept. 16, 1918.)

LIBERTY LOAN INTEREST TABLE FOR 41 PER CENT BONDS.

Interest on \$100 at 4\frac{1}{4} per cent per annum, payable semiannually (2\frac{1}{8} per cent per half year).

[Tables prepared by Government Actuary.]

Note.—Interest on United States bonds is computed on actual days basis within the interest period. For any given interest computation the appropriate column to be used may be determined from the following:

NUMBER OF DAYS IN EACH HALF YEAR.

Half year ending the 15th day of-

Regular years— Days. March, May, July, August. 181 April, June. 182 October, December. 183 January, February, September, November. 184	March, May, July, August 182
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Days.	Half year of 181 days.	Half year of 182 days.	Half year of 183 days.	Half year of 184 days.
1	00 01174000	80 01107500	00 01101000	
1	\$0,01174033	\$0.01167582	\$0.01161202	\$0.01154891
2	. 02348066	. 02335165	. 02322404	. 02309783
3	. 03522099	. 03502747	. 03483607	. 03464674
4	. 04696133	. 04670330	. 04644809	. 04619565
5	. 05870166	. 05837912	. 05806011	. 05774457
6	. 07044199	. 07005495	. 06967213	. 06929348
7	. 08218232	. 08173077	. 08128415	. 08084239
8	. 09392265	. 09340659	. 09289617	. 09239130
9	, 10566298	. 10508242	. 10450820	. 10394022
10	. 11740331	. 11675824	. 11612022	. 11548913
11	. 12914365	. 12843407	. 12773224	. 12703804
12	. 14088398	. 14010989	. 13934426	. 13858696
13	. 15262431	. 15178571	. 15095628	. 15013587
14	. 16436464	. 16346154	. 16256831	. 16168478
15	. 17610497	. 17513736	. 17418033	. 17323370
	. 11010431	.17019790	. 11410000	. 11020010
16	. 18784530	. 18681319	. 18579235	. 18478261
17	. 19958564	. 19848901	. 19740437	. 19633152
18	. 21132597	. 21016484	. 20901639	. 20788043
19	. 22306630	. 22184066	. 22062842	. 21942935
20	. 23480663	. 23351648	. 23224044	. 23097826
21	. 24654696	. 24519231	. 24385246	. 24252717
22	. 25828729	. 25686813	. 25546448	. 25407609
23	. 27002762	. 26854396	. 26707650	. 26562500
24	. 28176796	. 28021978	. 27868852	. 27717391
25	. 29350829	. 29189560	. 29030055	. 28872283
	• 20000020	. 23103000	. 25000000	. 40014400
26	. 30524862	. 30357143	. 30191257	. 30027174
27	. 31698895	. 31524725	. 31352459	. 31182065
28	. 32872928	. 32692308	. 32513661	. 32336957
29	. 34046961	. 33859890	. 33674863	. 33491848
30	. 35220994	. 35027473	. 34836066	. 34646739
31	.36395028	. 36195055	. 35997268	.35801630
32	.37569061	. 37362637	. 37158470	. 36956522
33	.38743094	. 38530220	. 38319672	.38111413
34	.39917127	. 39697802	. 39480874	. 39266304
35	.41091160	. 40865385	. 40642077	. 40421196
36	40005100	40000007	41.000.000	41 550000
36	. 42265193	. 42032967	. 41803279	. 41576087
37	. 43439227	. 43200549	. 42964481	. 42730978
38	. 44613260	. 44368132	. 44125683	. 43885870
39	. 45787293	. 45535714	. 45286885	. 45040761
40	. 46961326	. 46703297	. 46448087	. 46195652

				1
Days.	Half year of 181 days.	Half year of 182 days.	Half year of 183 days.	Half year of 184 days.
41	\$0, 48135359	\$0.47870879	\$0, 47609290	\$0, 47350543
42	. 49309392	. 49038462	. 48770492	48505435
43	. 50483425	. 50206044	. 49931694	. 49660326
44	. 51657459	. 51373626	. 51092896	. 50815217
45	. 52831492	. 52541209	. 52254098	. 51970109
46	. 54005525	. 53708791	. 53415301	. 53125000
47	. 55179558	. 54876374	. 54576503	. 54279891
48	. 56353591	. 56043956	. 55737705	. 55434783
49	. 57527624	. 57211538	. 56898907	. 56589674
50	. 58701657	. 58379121	. 58060109	. 57744565
	FOOMFOOT	FOF 40700	70001011	10000457
51	. 59875691 . 61049724	. 59546703 . 60714286	. 59221311 . 60382514	. 58899457 . 60054348
5253	.62223757	.61881868	.61543716	61209239
54	. 63397790	. 63049451	. 62704918	. 62364130
55	. 64571823	. 64217033	. 63866120	. 63519022
				A . A WAR A . A . A
56	. 65745856	.65384615	.65027322	.64673913
57	. 66919890 . 68093923	. 66552198 . 67719780	. 66188525 . 67349727	.65828804 .66983696
58. 59.	. 69267956	. 68887363	. 68510929	. 68138587
60.	.70441989	. 70054945	. 69672131	. 69293478
61	. 71616022	. 71222527	. 70833333	. 70448370
62	. 72790055	. 72390110	. 71994536	.71603261
63	. 73964088	. 73557692	. 73155738	.72758152
64	. 75138122 . 76312155	.74725275 .75892857	. 74316940 . 75478142	. 73913043 . 75067935
00	. 10312100	. 10032001	. 10110112	. 10001000
66	. 77486188	. 77060440	. 76639344	. 76222826
67	. 78660221	. 78228022	. 77800546	. 77377717
68	. 79834254	. 79395604	. 78961749	. 78532609
69	. 81008287	. 80563187	. 80122951 . 81284153	. 79687500 . 80842391
70	. 82182320	. 81730769	. 31234193	. 80842891
71	. 83356354	. 82898352	. 82445355	. 81997283
72	. 84530387	. 84065934	. 83606557	. 83152174
73	. 85704420	. 85233516	. 84767760	. 84307065
74	. 86878453	. 86401099	. 85928962	. 85461957
75	. 88052486	. 87568681	. 87090164	. 86616848
76	. 89226519	. 88736264	. 88251366	. 87771739
77	, 90400552	. 89903846	. 89412568	. 88926630
78	. 91574586	. 91071429	. 90573770	. 90081522
79	92748619	. 92239011	. 91734973	. 91236413
80	. 93922652	. 93406593	. 92896175	. 92391304
81	. 95096685	. 94574176	. 94057377	. 93546196
82.	. 96270718	. 95741758	. 95218579	. 94701087
83	. 97444751	. 96909341	. 96379781	. 95855978
84	. 98618785	. 98076923	. 97540984	. 97010870
85	. 99792818	. 99244505	. 98702186	. 98165761
nc.	1 00000001	1 00419000	. 99863388	. 99320652
86. 87.	1. 00966851 1. 02140884	1. 00412088 1. 01579670	1, 01024590	1. 00475543
88.	1. 03314917	1. 02747253	1.02185792	1.01630435
89	1.04488950	1.03914835	1.03346995	1.02785326
90	1.05662983	1.05082418	1.04508197	1.03940217
01	1 00000015	1 000=0000	1 05000000	1 0*00*100
91 92	1, 06837017 1, 08011050	1,06250000 1,07417582	1.05669399 1.06830601	1.05095109 1.06250000
93	1. 09185083	1. 08585165	1, 07991803	1. 07404891
94	1, 10359116	1. 09752747	1. 09153005	1. 08559783
95	1.11533149	1.10920330	1, 10314208	1.09714674
00	1 1000000	1 10000013	1 11 (00 11)	4 40000000
96	1.12707182	1.12087912	1, 11475410 1, 12636612	1. 10869565 1. 12024457
97. 98	1. 13881215 1. 15055249	1. 13255495 1. 14423077	1, 13797814	1. 12024457
99	1, 16229282	1. 15590659	1, 14959016	1, 14334239
100	1. 17403315	1. 16758242	1. 16120219	1. 15489130
101	1. 18577348	1. 17925824	1.17281421	1. 16644022 1. 17798913
102 103	1, 19751381 1, 20925414	1. 19093407 1. 20260989	1. 18442623 1. 19603825	1. 17798913
103	1. 22099448	1. 21428571	1. 20765027	1. 20108696
105.	1, 23273481	1. 22596154	1. 21926230	1. 21263587
		1		
106	1. 24447514	1. 23763736	1, 23087432	1. 22418478
107	1. 25621547	1. 24931319	1, 24248634 1, 25409836	1. 23573370 1. 24728261
108	1. 26795580 1. 27969613	1. 26098901 1. 27266484	1. 26571038	1. 25883153
110.	1. 29143646	1. 28434066	1. 27732240	1. 27038043
	1, 100 10 1	2. 0. 10 1000		

		1		
Days.	Half year of	Half year of	Half year of	Half year of
	181 days.	182 days.	183 days.	184 days.
111.	\$1.30317680	\$1. 29601648	\$1. 28893443	\$1. 2819293 5
112.	1.31491713	1. 30769231	1. 30054645	1. 29347826
113.	1.32665746	1. 31936813	1. 31215847	1. 30502717
114.	1.33839779	1. 33104396	1. 32377049	1. 31657609
115	1. 35013812	1. 34271978	1. 33538251	1. 32812500
	1. 36187845	1. 35439560	1. 34699454	1. 33967391
	1. 37361878	1. 36607143	1. 35860656	1. 35122283
	1. 38535912	1. 37774725	1. 37021858	1. 36277174
	1. 39709945	1. 38942308	1. 38183060	1. 37432065
120	1. 40883978	1. 40109890	1. 39344262	1.38586957
	1. 42058011	1. 41277473	1. 40505464	1.39741848
	1. 43232044	1. 42445055	1. 41666667	1.40896739
	1. 44406077	1. 43612637	1. 42827869	1.42051630
	1. 45580110	1. 44780220	1. 43989071	1.43206522
125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130.	1. 46754144	1. 45947802	1. 45150273	1. 44361413
	1. 47928177	1. 47115385	1. 46311475	1. 45516304
	1. 49102210	1. 48282967	1. 47472678	1. 46671196
	1. 50276243	1. 49450549	1. 48633880	1. 47826087
	1. 51450276	1. 50618132	1. 49795082	1. 48980978
	1. 52624309	1. 51785714	1. 50956284	1. 50135870
131 132 133 133 134 135	1. 53798343 1. 54972376 1. 56146409 1. 57320442 1. 58494475	1. 52953297 1. 54120879 1. 55288462 1. 56456044 1. 57623626	1. 52117486 1. 53278689 1. 54439891 1. 55601093 1. 56762295	1. 51290761 1. 52445652 1. 53600543 1. 54755435 1. 55910326
136.	1. 59668508	1. 58791209	1. 57923497	1. 57065217
137.	1. 60842541	1. 59958791	1. 59084699	1. 58220109
138.	1. 62016575	1. 61126374	1. 60245902	1. 59375000
139.	1. 63190608	1. 62293956	1. 61407104	1. 60529891
140.	1. 64364641	1. 63461538	1. 62568306	1. 61684783
141	1,65538674	1.64629121	1.63729508	1.62839674
	1,66712707	1.65796703	1.64890710	1.63994565
	1,67886740	1.66964286	1.66051913	1.65149457
	1,69060773	1.68131868	1.67213115	1.66304348
	1,70234807	1.69299451	1.68374317	1.67459239
146	1. 71408840	1. 70467033	1. 69535519	1. 68614130
	1. 72582873	1. 71634615	1. 70696721	1. 69769022
	1. 73756906	1. 72802198	1. 71857923	1. 70923913
	1. 74930939	1. 73969780	1. 73019126	1. 72078804
	1. 76104972	1. 75137363	1. 74180328	1. 73233696
151	1. 77279006	1. 76304945	1.75341530	1.7438587
	1. 78453039	1. 77472527	1.76502732	1.75543478
	1. 79627072	1. 78640110	1.77663934	1.76698370
	1. 80801105	1. 79807692	1.78825137	1.77853261
	1. 81975138	1. 80975275	1.79986339	1.79008152
156	1,83149171	1. 82142857	1. 81147541	1. 80163043
	1,84323204	1. 83310440	1. 82308743	1. 81317935
	1,85497238	1. 84478022	1. 83469945	1. 82472826
	1,86671271	1. 85645604	1. 84631148	1. 83627717
	1,87845304	1. 86813187	1. 85702350	1. 84782609
161	1. 89019337	1.87980769	1. 86953552	1. 85937500
	1. 90193370	1.89148352	1. 88114754	1. 87092391
	1. 91367403	1.90315934	1. 89275956	1. 88247283
	1. 92541436	1.91483517	1. 90437158	1. 89402174
	1. 93715470	1.92651099	1. 91598361	1. 90557065
166	1. 94889503	1. 93818681	1. 92759563	1. 91711957
	1. 96063536	1. 94986264	1. 93920765	1. 92866848
	1. 97237569	1. 96153846	1. 95081967	1. 94021739
	1. 98411602	1. 97321429	1. 96243169	1. 95176630
	1. 99585635	1. 98489011	1. 97404372	1. 96331522
171	2. 00759669	1. 99656593	1.98565574	1. 97486413
172.	2. 01933702	2. 00824176	1.99726776	1. 98641304
173.	2. 03107735	2. 01991758	2.00887978	1. 99796196
174.	2. 04281768	2. 03159341	2.02049180	2. 00951087
175.	2. 05455801	2. 04326923	2.03210383	2. 02105978
176	2. 06629834	2. 05494505	2.04371585	2. 03260870
	2. 07803867	2. 06662088	2.05532787	2. 04415761
	2. 08977901	2. 07829670	2.06693989	2. 05570652
	2. 10151934	2. 08997253	2.07855191	2. 06725543
	2. 11325967	2. 10164835	2.09016393	2. 07880435
181 182 183 184		2. 11332418 2. 12500000	2. 10177596 2. 11338798 2. 12500000	2. 09035326 2. 10190217 2. 11345109 2. 12500000

Example.

\$10,850 Third 4\frac{1}{4}s tendered in payment of estate taxes January 5, 1921.

Interest payment dates on Third 44s are shown on the face thereof to be March 15 and September 15 in each year.

Current half year interest period therefore ends March 15, 1921.

The year 1921 being a "regular" (not a "leap") year, find "March" in the list at head of table under "Regular years." This list shows that the half year ending March 15 in a regular year has 181 days.

Compute number of days since the beginning of such half year that have expired to

date of tender of bonds, thus:

	Days.
Sept. 15 to Sept. 30	. 15
October	. 31
November	
December	. 31
1921.	
January	. 5
Total	119

Enter table headed "Half year of 181 days" (second column) and seek in that column the amount of interest on \$100 for 112 days. This will be found opposite the figure "112" (days) in first column, and proves to be \$1.31491713, which is the decimal for \$100 for 112 days.

The amount of bonds presented being \$10,850, the decimal above stated must be multiplied by 108.5; the result is \$142.6685, which is the amount of accrued interest due on January 5, 1921, on \$10,850 Third 44s; accordingly the bonds are worth for

estate taxes \$10,992.67

Fractions of cents if less than \frac{1}{2} cent, will be disregarded; if \frac{1}{2} cent or more, will be counted as 1 cent.

EXHIBIT C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, DIVISION OF LOANS AND CURRENCY. FORM L. & C. 226.

VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN.

INTEREST TABLE FOR 43 PER CENT VICTORY NOTES RECEIVED FOR ESTATE OR INHERITANCE TAXES.

[Prepared by Government actuary.]

Note.—Interest on Victory notes is computed on actual days' basis within the interest period. For any given interest computation, the appropriate column to be used may be determined from the following:

NUMBER OF DAYS IN EACH HALF YEAR.

Half year ending the 15th day of—

Regular years—	Days. Leap y	rears— Days.
June	182 Ju	ne 183
December		ecember

Number of days.	Interest on \$100 at 43 per cent per annum, payable semiannually (23 per cent per half year).		Number of days.	cent per an	\$100 at 4\frac{3}{4} per inum, payable lly (2\frac{3}{5} per cent ar).
	Half year of 182 days.	Half year of 183 days.		Half year of 182 days.	Half year of 183 days.
1	\$0. 0130495 . 0260989 . 0391484 . 0521978 . 0652473	\$0. 0129781 . 0259563 . 0389344 . 0519126 . 0648907	66	\$0. 8612637 . 8743132 . 8873626 . 9004121 . 9134615	\$0. 8565574 . 8695355 . 8825137 . 8954918 . 9084699
7. 8. 9.	. 0782967 . 0913462 . 1043956 . 1174451 . 1304945	. 0778689 . 0908470 . 1038251 . 1168033 . 1297814	71	. 9265110 . 9395604 . 9526099 . 9656593 . 9787088	. 9214481 . 9344262 . 9474044 . 9603825 . 9733607
11	. 1435440 . 1565934 . 1696429 . 1826923 . 1957418	. 1427596 . 1557377 . 1687158 . 1816940 . 1946721	76	. 9917582 1. 0048077 1. 0178571 1. 0309066 1. 0439560	. 9863388 . 9993169 1. 0122951 1. 0252732 1. 0382514
16	. 2087912 . 2218407 . 2348901 . 2479396 . 2609890	. 2076503 . 2206284 . 2336066 . 2465847 . 2595628	81	1. 0570055 1. 0700549 1. 0831044 1. 0961538 1. 1092033	1. 0512295 1. 0642077 1. 0771858 1. 0901639 1. 1031421
21	. 2740385 . 2870879 . 3001374 . 3131868 . 3262363	. 2725410 . 2855191 . 2984973 . 3114754 . 3244536	86 87. 88. 89.	1, 1222527 1, 1353022 1, 1483516 1, 1614011 1, 1744505	1. 1161202 1. 1290984 1. 1420765 1. 1550546 1. 1680328
26	. 3392857 . 3523352 . 3653846 . 3784341 . 3914835	. 3374317 . 3504098 . 3633880 . 3763661 . 3893443	91	1, 1875000 1, 2005495 1, 2135989 1, 2266484 1, 2396978	1. 1810109 1. 1939891 1. 2069672 1. 2199454 1. 2329235
31	. 4045330 . 4175824 . 4306319 . 4436813 . 4567308	. 4023224 . 4153005 . 4282787 . 4412568 . 4542350	96. 97. 98. 99.	1. 2527473 1. 2657967 1. 2788462 1. 2918956 1. 3049451	1. 2459016 1. 2588798 1. 2718579 1. 2848361 1. 2978142
36	. 4697802 . 4828297 . 4958791 . 5089286 . 5219780	. 4672131 . 4801913 . 4931694 . 5061475 . 5191257	101	1. 3179945 1. 3310440 1. 3440934 1. 3571429 1. 3701923	1. 3107923 1. 3237705 1. 3367486 1. 3497268 1. 3627049
41	. 5350275 . 5480769 . 5611264 . 5741758 . 5872253	. 5321038 . 5450820 . 5580601 . 5710383 . 5840164	106 107 108 109 110	1. 3832418 1. 3962912 1. 4093407 1. 4223901 1. 4354396	1. 3756831 1. 3886612 1. 4016393 1. 4146175 1. 4275956
46	. 6002747 . 6133242 . 6263736 . 6394231 . 6524725	. 5969945 . 6099727 . 6229508 . 6359290 . 6489071	111 112 113 114 115	1. 4484890 1. 4615385 1. 4745879 1. 4876374 1. 5006868	1. 4405738 1. 4535519 1. 4665301 1. 4795082 1. 4924863
51	. 6655220 . 6785714 . 6916209 . 7046703 . 7177198	. 6618852 . 6748634 . 6878415 . 7008197 . 7137978	116. 117. 118. 119.	1. 5137363 1. 5267857 1. 5398352 1. 5528846 1. 5659341	1. 5054645 1. 5184426 1. 5314208 1. 5443989 1. 5573770
56	. 7307692 . 7438187 . 7568681 . 7699176 . 7829670	. 7267760 . 7397541 . 7527322 . 7657104 . 7786885	121	1. 5789835 1. 5920330 1. 6050824 1. 6181319 1. 6311813	1, 5703552 1, 5833333 1, 5963115 1, 6092896 1, 6222678
61	. 7960165 . 8090659 . 8221154 . 8351648 . 8482143	. 7916667 . 8046448 . 8176230 . 8306011 . 8435792	126 127 128 129 130	1. 6442308 1. 6572802 1. 6703297 1. 6833791 1. 6964286	1. 6352459 1. 6482240 1. 6612022 1. 6741803 1. 6871585

Number of days.	cent per an	\$100 at $4\frac{3}{4}$ per num, payable lly $(2\frac{3}{8}$ per cent ar.)	Number of days.	cent per an	\$100 at 43 per num, payable lly (23 per cent ar.)
	Half year of 182 days.	Half year of 183 days.		Half year of 182 days.	Half year of 183 days.
131	\$1, 7094780 1, 7225275 1, 7355769 1, 7486264 1, 7616758	\$1,7001366 1,7131148 1,7260929 1,7390710 1,7520492	158. 159. 160.	\$2.0618132 2.0748626 2.0879121 2.1009615	\$2. 0505464 2. 0635246 2. 0765027
135	1. 7747253 1. 7877747 1. 8008242 1. 8138736	1,7650273 1,7780055 1,7909836 1,8039617	162 163 164 165	2, 1009613 2, 1140110 2, 1270604 2, 1401099 2, 1531593	2, 0894809 2, 1024590 2, 1154372 2, 1284153 2, 1413934
140	1. 8269231 1. 8399725 1. 8530220 1. 8660714 1. 8791209	1, 8169399 1, 8299180 1, 8428962 1, 8558743 1, 8688525	166. 167. 168. 169. 170.	2. 1662088 2. 1792582 2. 1923077 2. 2053571 2. 2184066	2. 1543716 2. 1673497 2. 1803279 2. 1933060 2. 2062842
144 145 146 147 148	1, 8921703 1, 9052198 1, 9182692 1, 9313187	1. \$818306 1. \$948087 1. 9077869 1. 9207650	171 172. 173. 174. 175.	2.2314560 2.2445055 2.2575549 2.2706044 2.2836538	2. 2192623 2. 2322404 2. 2452186 2. 2581967 2. 2711749
149. 150. 151. 152. 153.	1. 9443681 1. 9574176 1. 9704670 1. 9835165 1. 9965659	1. 9337432 1. 9467213 1. 9596995 1. 9726776 1. 9856557	176	2. 2967033 2. 3097527 2. 3228022 2. 3358516 2. 3489011	2. 2841530 2. 2971311 2. 3101093 2. 3230874 2. 3360656
154 155 156 157	2. 0096154 2. 0226648 2. 0357143 2. 0487637	1. 9986339 2. 0116120 2. 0245902 2. 0375683	181	2. 3619505 2. 3750000	2. 3490437 2. 3620219 2. 3750000

Example.

\$11,350 43 per cent Victory notes tendered in payment of estate taxes, January 5, 1921.

Interest payment dates on Victory notes are shown on the face thereof to be June 15 and December 15 in each year, and at maturity.

Current half-year interest period therefore ends June 15, 1921.

The year 1921 being a regular year, find "June" in the list at head of table under "Regular year." This list shows that the half year ending June 15, in a regular year, has 182 days.

Compute number of days since the beginning of such half year that have expired to date of tender of note, thus:

1920. December 15 to December 31	Days. 16
January	5
Total	01

Enter table headed "Half year of 182 days" (second column) and seek in that column the amount of interest on \$100 for 21 days. This will be found opposite the figure "21" (days) in the first column, and proves to be \$0.2740385, which is the decimal for \$100 for 21 days.

The amount of notes presented being \$11,350, the decimal above stated must be multiplied by 113.5; the result is \$31.1034, which is the amount of accrued interest due on January 5, 1921, on \$11,350 Victory 43's-accordingly, the notes are worth for estate taxes, \$11,381.10.

Fractions of cents, if less than \(\frac{1}{2}\) cent, will be disregarded; if \(\frac{1}{2}\) cent or more, will be

counted as 1 cent.

EXHIBIT D.

TREASURY	DEPARTMENT,
INTERNA	L REVENUE.
FORM 76	31 (revised).

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, INTERNAL REVENUE. FORM 761 (revised).								
SCHEDULE OF PAYMENT O		INHER	OTES R	ECEIVED I	BY CO	LLECTOR IN RANSMITTED		
Schedule of Un	ited States coup	on	,]			, 19 ,		
collector of intern of estate (or inheri on the above date	al revenue of the	e the estat Reserve	e of Bank o	strict of	, ai	, in payment ad transmitted		
		(Sign	ed)			Collector.		
(Use Separate Schedul	le for Each ISSUE of	Bonds/Not	tes. Enter	Each Bond/Not	e of Such	IssueSeparately.)		
Serial No. of bond/note.	Face value.	Accrued	interest.	Total (amoun which accepte taxes).		Pate accepted by collector.		
•••••								
•••••								
••••								
••••••								
Total								
	FEDERAL RESER	RVE BAN	K OF			19		
I hereby certify that I have examined and forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States the above-described bonds/notes, which were received from the collector named, amounting to \$								
				**********		Cashier.		
		Ехни	—— віт Е.					
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, INTERNAL REVENUE, FORM 834.								
CERTIFICATE OF ERRONEOUS INDORSEMENT OF COUPON BONDS/NOTES.								
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,								
		AL REV		,				
Office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, District of								
The Secretary of the Treasury:								
Referring to coupon								
Serial Nos.	Serial Nos. Denomination.			Date of next maturing coupon attached. Total face bonds/				
•••••								
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •								

^{*}A separate form must be executed for each issue of bonds/notes.

The above-described bonds/notes have affixed the stamp indorsement of this office to the effect that the same have been received in payment of estate (or inheritance) taxes on the estate of It is hereby certified that such stamp or indorsement was affixed in error; that the undersigned is familiar with the circumstances leading to such error, and that none of the above-described bonds/notes has been accepted by this office in payment of estate (or inheritance) taxes on the estate of the above-mentioned. (Signed) **Collector of Internal Revenue.** District of						
Evin	TT F					
of Erroneous I Bonds/	NOTES.	REGISTERED				
TREASURY D	EPARTMENT,					
INTERNAL REVI	ENUE BUREAU,					
Office	District of	l Revenue,				
red(Use short title	as follo	ows:				
Serial Nos.	Denomination.	Total face amount of bonds/notes.				
*A separate form must be executed for each issue of bonds/notes.						
The above-described bonds/notes have affixed the stamp indorsement of this office to the						
effect that the same have been received in payment of estate (or inheritance) taxes on the estate of. It is hereby certified that such stamp or indorsement was affixed in error; that the undersigned is familiar with the circumstances leading to such error, and that notwith standing any assignment to "The Secretary of the Treasury for redemption in payment of estate (or inheritance) taxes" which may appear thereon, none of the above-described bonds/notes has been accepted by this office in payment of estate (or inheritance) taxes on the estate of the above-mentioned. (Signed) **Collector of Internal Revenue.** [SEAL.]						
	that such stamp or r with the circumstate form must be executed bonds/notes have a nave been received in that such stamp or Error with the circumstate of that such stamp or r with the circumstate of that such stamp or r with the circumstate of the circumstate	that such stamp or indorsement was affix r with the circumstances leading to such a bonds/notes has been accepted by this taxes on the estate of the above-mentione (Signed) Collector of District of EXHIBIT F. OF ERRONEOUS INDORSEMENT OF BONDS/NOTES. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU, Office of Collector of Interna District of Date THE TREASURY:				

EXHIBIT G.

(Foco)

(race.)								
Group Paid Ch	o as necks.		Sort lger Section.	Second Symbol				
REASURY DEPAR REASURER'S OFF ivision of Genera	ICE.	DEBIT VO	OUCHER.		FORM N-2.			
ONDS/NOTES RETURNED TO COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE AS UNACCEPTABLE.								
					, 19			
Of								
ereof, in the a	mount of			\$				
Note.—Forward	with transcring	t in support of entr	∇.		Cashier.			
2101DI Z OZ IVOZ	. Water vicinional pr							
(Reverse.) Received								
Bonds or Notes Received.								
Loan. Use short title.)	Serial Nos.	Denomination.	Par value.	Accruedinterest.	Total.			

*A separate voucher to be executed covering each certificate of deposit.

Collector of Internal Revenue.

.... District of

h

Ехнівіт Н.

PERIODS DURING WHICH TRANSFER BOOKS ARE CLOSED FOR THE VARIOUS ISSUES OF LIBERTY BONDS AND VICTORY NOTES RECEIVABLE FOR ESTATE OR INHERITANCE TAXES.

Title of bonds/notes.	Short title.	Closed periods. From Close of Dusiness. To opening of business.		
First Liberty Loan converted 4½ per cent bonds of 1932-47 First Liberty Loan second converted 4½ per cent bonds of 1932-47 Second Liberty Loan converted 4½ per cent bonds of 1927-42 Third Liberty Loan 4½ per cent bonds of 1928 Fourth Liberty Loan 4½ per cent bonds of 1933-38 Victory Liberty Loan 4½ per cent convertible gold notes of 1922-23.	First Second 4½'s Second 4½'s Third 4½'s Fourth 4½'s	Nov. 15 Apr. 15 Oct. 15 Feb. 15 Aug. 15	Nov. 16 Mar. 16 Sept. 16 Apr. 16	

Note.—If the closing date falls on a Sunday or legal holiday the transfer books will close on the preceding day; if the opening date falls on Sunday or legal holiday the books will open on the following day.

EXHIBIT I.

Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, D. C.:	(Date.) 19
Stop interest Second four and one-quarters, First Second four and one-quarters, on registered Third four and one-quarters, Fourth four and one-quarters, Victory four and three-quarters,	inscribed(Name of registered owner.)
late of, aggregate face value (Post Office Address.) for estate (or inheritance) taxes. Bonds (notes) be	this day received that value of bonds/notes.) ear serial numbers
(Bonds/notes of only one owner and of one is	Collector.

[Sample of above telegram.]

Снісадо, Мау 14, 1921.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, D. C .:

Stop interest on registered First second four and one-quarters inscribed John Doe, late of Eighty-One Main Street, Jonesville, Illinois, aggregate face value four thousand four hundred fifty dollars this day received for estate taxes. Bonds bear serial numbers nine thousand six fifty one, two, three, and four of one thousand dollars each seven hundred one thousand three thirty seven, eight, nine and forty of one hundred dollars each, and two million nine hundred thousand and six of fifty dollars.

RICHARD ROE, Collector.

Ехнівіт Ј.									
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, INTERNAL REVENUE. FORM 762 (Revised).									
Schedule of Registered Bonds/Notes Received by Collector in Payment of Estate (or Inheritance) Taxes and Transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency.									
Schedule of United States registered bonds/notes . Liberty Loan									
			(Signed	1)					ollector.
(Use sep	arate sche	dule for each ISSUE	of bonds/note	s. Ente	er each	h bond/no	te of si	_	
Serial No.	Name	of registered owner.	Date of death of registered owner.	Face va	alue.	Accrued interest.	for w	(amount hich ac- ted for xes).	Date accepted by collector.
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			Div	ISION	of]	LOANS A	AND (URREN	
The TR	EASURE	R OF THE UNITED	STATES.	Washi	ingto	n, \ldots		• • • • • • •	, 19
	You are	advised that the	attached 1	oond	/note	e regi	stered	l in the	name of
	district	t of, in p	. received	by tl	he c	collector	of i	nternal	revenue,
of said	registere	d owner, have be	en examin	ed and	l fou	nd to be	e dul	y assign	ed to the
Secretary of the Treasury for redemption in payment of estate (or inheritance) taxes, and to be receivable in payment of such taxes at the values shown in the following table:									
								Total	luo for nor
Seria	l No.	Description of issue.	Face value.		Acc	Accrued interest.		Total value for pay- ment of tax.	

•••••									
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •									
(Bc	(Bonds/notes of only one owner on each form. Each bond/note must be entered separately.)								
	Total \$								
Respectfully									

Chief, Division of Loans and Currency.

Ехнівіт 54.

[Department Circular No. 239. Loans and Currency.]

VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS IN DEFAULT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, May 11, 1921.

Pursuant to the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 138, dated April 21, 1919, any and all installment payments made to the Treasury Department or to a Federal Reserve Bank upon subscriptions to $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent Convertible Gold Notes of 1922–1923 or $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent Convertible Gold Notes of 1922–1923 of the Victory Liberty Loan filed with an official agency designated in said circular, upon which notes have been allotted, and upon which one or more of the subsequent installment payments due pursuant to such circular and allotment have not been paid, are hereby declared to be forfeited to the United States; and such subscriptions and all right and interest in the notes allotted thereon are hereby declared to be forfeited because of the failure to make payments when and as required by said circular.

Pursuant to the provisions of said Treasury Department Circular No. 138, dated April 21, 1919, and the Regulations dated April 21, 1919, defining special arrangements for subscriptions to $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent notes of the Victory Liberty Loan from persons in the military or naval forces of the United States, any and all installment payments made by reservations of pay or checkages against accounts upon subscriptions to 4\frac{3}{4} per cent Convertible Gold Notes of 1922-1923 of the Victory Liberty Loan filed by persons in the military or naval forces of the United States in accordance with such regulations, upon which notes have been allotted, and upon which one or more of the subsequent installment payments due pursuant to such regulations and subscription have not been paid, are hereby declared to be forfeited to the United States; and such subscriptions and all right and interest in the notes allotted thereon are hereby declared to be forfeited because of the failure to make payments when and as required by such regulations: Provided, however, That no forfeiture shall occur hereunder in respect to subscriptions on which checkages or reservations have been terminated or reduced pursuant to such regula-

such regulations and reduced subscription.

Installment payments hereby forfeited shall be credited to the general account of the Treasurer of the United States (if not already credited) as "Forfeited Victory Liberty Loan installment payments," and shall be covered into the Treasury to the credit of "Miscellaneous Receipts." Federal Reserve Banks will attach to every transcript showing such credits a schedule giving with respect to each such subscription the name of the subscriber, the amount of notes allotted, and the amount of the payment or payments received against the subscription and therewith credited. If such installment payments have already been credited to the general account of the Treasurer of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks will forthwith send to the Treasurer a like schedule to accompany the transcript on which such credits appeared, identifying such transcript by date. Upon

tions, except for failure to make payments when and as required by

receipt of all such forfeited installment payments against any such subscription, the allotment will be reduced accordingly by the face

amount of the forfeited subscription.

The Treasury Department or Federal Reserve Bank, as the case may be, with which a subscription has been filed on which any installment payment is forfeited pursuant hereto, will advise the subscriber of the forfeiture by registered mail at the last known address of such subscriber. The Treasury Department will arrange, through the War Department or Navy Department, as the case may be, to advise any person in the military or naval forces of the United States, who subscribed pursuant to the above-described regulations, of any forfeiture hereunder, by registered mail at the last known address of such subscriber.

A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

Ехнівіт 55.

[Department Circular No. 215. Loans and Currency.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. TREASURY SAVINGS SECURITIES, SERIES OF 1921.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., December 15, 1920.

OFFERING OF UNITED STATES TREASURY SAVINGS SECURITIES, SERIES OF 1921.

1. Under authority of Section 6 of the act of Congress approved September 24, 1917, as amended and supplemented, the Secretary of the Treasury offers for sale to the people of the United States, during the calendar year 1921, Treasury Savings Securities for 1921, in the form of a new series of United States War Savings Certificates, in two issues, as follows: (a) War Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, payments for or on account of which will be evidenced by War Savings Certificate Stamps, Series of 1921, affixed thereto, in the denomination of \$5 (maturity value), hereinafter called War Savings Stamps, Series of 1921; and (b) Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, in registered form, in the denominations of \$25, \$100, and \$1,000 (maturity value), payments for or on account of which may be evidenced by Treasury Savings Stamps affixed to Treasury Savings Cards, as hereinafter provided. War Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, and Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, are both included in the Series of 1921 of United States War Savings Certificates. It shall not be lawful for any one person at any one time to hold United States War Savings Certificates, Series of 1921 (of whatever issue or denomination) to an aggregate amount exceeding \$1,000 (maturity value). The sum of United States War Savings Certificates of all series and issues outstanding shall not at any one time exceed in the aggregate \$4,000,000,000 (maturity value). The two issues comprising the Series of 1921 are hereinafter described in further detail.

DEFINITIONS—TREASURY SAVINGS SECURITIES, 1921.

Thrift Stamps are sold at 25 cents each, do not bear interest, and

should be affixed to a

Thrift Card, which may be obtained without cost, and which will hold 16 Thrift Stamps. When the card is filled it will be accepted as a payment of \$4 toward the purchase price of a War Savings Stamp.

Treasury Savings Stamps are offered for sale at \$1 each. They do not bear interest and can not be registered, but should be affixed

10 8

Treasury Savings Card, which is issued without charge and holds 20 stamps. Upon surrender of a Treasury Savings Card, each Treasury Savings Stamp then affixed thereto will be accepted as a payment of \$1 on the purchase price of a War Savings Stamp or Treasury Savings Certificate, under the rules and regulations hereinafter provided.

War Savings Stamps, Series of 1921, issued to evidence payment on a War Savings Certificate, Series of 1921, are sold in January, 1921, at \$4.12, each. The price increases 1 cent each month during the calendar year. War Savings Stamps must be affixed to a

War Savings Certificate, Series of 1921, which will mature January 1, 1926, when \$5 will be paid by the Government for each War Savings Stamp, Series of 1921, then affixed thereto. Each War Savings Certificate will hold 20 War Savings Stamps, and becomes an obligation of the United States when, and only when, one or more such stamps shall be affixed thereto. War Savings Certificates are not transferable but are redeemable before maturity at post offices at the rates stated on the certificates. They may be

registered at post offices, and may be exchanged for

Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, which mature January 1, 1926, are not transferable and are issued only in registered form, in denominations of \$25, \$100, and \$1,000 (maturity value), fully registered in the name of the owner at the Treasury Department. Treasury Savings Certificates are sold at prices which correspond to the cost of a like maturity value of War Savings Stamps; for a \$25 certificate the price is the same as for 5 such stamps, for a \$100 certificate, 20 stamps, and for a \$1,000 certificate, 200 stamps.

AGENCIES FOR THE SALE OF TREASURY SAVINGS SECURITIES.

2. Stamps.—War Savings Stamps, Series of 1921, Thrift Stamps, and Treasury Savings Stamps may be purchased during the calendar year 1921, at the respective prices set forth herein, at the Treasury Department, Washington, at post offices, Federal Reserve Banks, and incorporated banks and trust companies and others which are duly qualified as agents for the sale of Treasury Savings Securities, Series of 1921, and at authorized sales stations. War Savings Certificates, Thrift Cards, and Treasury Savings Cards necessary for affixing the appropriate stamps may be obtained without cost at the time of purchase of the respective stamps.

3. Treasury Savings Certificates.—Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, in the denominations of \$25 and \$100 (maturity value), may be purchased during the calendar year 1921, at the prices here-

inafter mentioned, at post offices of the first and second class, and such other post offices as the Postmaster General may from time to time designate for that purpose; and Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, in denominations of \$25, \$100, and \$1,000 (maturity value), may be purchased during the calendar year 1921, at the prices hereinafter mentioned, at the Treasury Department, Washington, the Federal Reserve Banks, and incorporated banks and trust companies and others which are duly qualified as agents for the sale of Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921.

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES, SERIES OF 1921.

4. Description.—A War Savings Certificate, Series of 1921, is in the form of a folder, with spaces thereon for affixing 20 War Savings Stamps, Series of 1921, and will be an obligation of the United States when, and only when, one or more War Savings Stamps, Series of 1921, shall be affixed thereto. Each War Savings Stamp, Series of 1921, affixed to a War Savings Certificate will have a maturity value of \$5 on January 1, 1926, which will accordingly give each such certificate, when bearing its full complement of 20 such stamps, a maturity value of \$100 on said date. No War Savings Certificate, Series of 1921, will be issued unless at the same time one or more War Savings Stamps, Series of 1921, shall be purchased and affixed thereto, but no additional charge will be made for the War Savings Certificate itself. The name of the owner of each War Savings Certificate must be written upon such certificate at the time of the War Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, will be dated issue thereof. January 3, 1921, and will bear the facsimile signature of the present Secretary of the Treasury.

5. Issue prices.—War Savings Stamps, Series of 1921, will be issued

in 1921 at the following prices:

		0 1			
January	\$4.12	May	\$4.16	September	\$4.20
February	4. 13	June	4.17	October	4. 21
March	4. 14	July	4.18	November	4.22
April	4. 15	August	4. 19	December	4.23

The average issue price above fixed for the year 1921 with interest at 4 per cent per annum compounded quarterly for the average period

to maturity will amount to \$5 on January 1, 1926.

6. Tax exemptions.—War Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act approved September 24, 1917, and amendments thereto, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate \$5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

7. Affixing stamps to certificates.—War Savings Stamps of the Series of 1918, of the Series of 1919, or of the Series of 1920, shall not be

affixed to War Savings Certificates of the Series of 1921, and War Savings Stamps of the Series of 1921 shall not be affixed to War Savings Certificates of the Series of 1918, of the Series of 1919, or of the Series of 1920. War Savings Stamps of one series affixed to War Savings Certificates of another series will not add to the value thereof.

8. Thrift Cards and Thrift Stamps.—Payments on account of War Savings Stamps, Series of 1921, may also be evidenced by United States Thrift Stamps (hereinafter called Thrift Stamps), issued at any time since December 3, 1917, having a face value of 25 cents each but bearing no interest. Thrift Stamps, however, must not be affixed to War Savings Certificates or Treasury Savings Cards, but only to Thrift Cards, which may be obtained without cost. Thrift Stamps as such are not directly redeemable in cash, but each Thrift Card will have spaces for 16 such Thrift Stamps, and a Thrift Card, when bearing its full complement of 16 stamps, may be exchanged at a post office, or other authorized agency, during the calendar year 1921, for a War Savings Stamp, Series of 1921, provided that upon such exchange the owner of such Thrift Card shall pay the difference between \$4 and the current issue price of War Savings Stamps, Series of 1921, during the month in which such exchange is made, as shown by the table set forth in paragraph 5 hereof. The Secretary of the Treasury will make provision for the exchange of Thrift Stamps after December 31, 1921, into War Savings Stamps, Series of 1921, upon payment of the additional amount then required, or into some other series, as he may determine, or will otherwise protect the interest of holders of Thrift Stamps.

9. Payment at maturity.—Owners of War Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, will be entitled to receive on January 1, 1926, at the Treasury Department in Washington, or at a money-order post office (but only at the post office where registered in the case of a registered certificate), upon surrender of such certificates and upon compliance with all other provisions thereof, \$5 in respect of each War Savings Stamp, Series of 1921, then affixed thereto, but no post office shall be required to make any such payment until 10 days after receiving written

demand therefor.

10. Payment prior to maturity.—The owner of a War Savings Certificate, Series of 1921, at his option, will be entitled to receive, at any time after January 10, 1921, and prior to January 1, 1926, at a moneyorder post office (but only at the post office where registered in the case of a registered certificate), upon surrender of his certificate and upon compliance with all other provisions thereof, in respect of each War Savings Stamp, Series of 1921, then affixed to such certificate, the lesser amount indicated in the following table, but no post office shall be required to make any such payment until 10 days after receiving written demand therefor, and such certificate must be surrendered for payment within 60 days after such demand, otherwise the demand will be deemed to be waived and a new demand will be required before payment.

TABLE SHOWING HOW WAR SAVINGS STAMPS, SERIES OF 1921, INCREASE IN VALUE.

Month.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January	\$4. 12	\$4. 24	\$4, 36	\$4, 48	\$4.60
February	4. 13	4. 25	4, 37	4.49	4, 61
March	4.14	4, 26	4.38	4, 50	4, 62
April	4. 15	4, 27	4, 39	4, 51	4, 63
May	4. 16	4, 28	4, 40	4, 52	4, 64
June	4, 17	4, 29	4.41	4, 53	4, 65
July	4.18	4.30	4.42	4, 54	4, 66
August	4. 19	4, 31	4, 43	4, 55	4. 67
September	4. 20	4. 32	4.44	4, 56	4, 68
October	4, 21	4, 33	4, 45	4, 57	4, 69
November	4. 22	4, 34	4, 46	4, 58	4, 70
December	4. 23	4. 35	4. 47	4. 59	4. 71
January 1, 1926					5, 00

11. Registration.—War Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, may be registered without cost to the owner at any post office of the first, second, or third class, or at certain specially authorized post offices of the fourth class, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster General may from time to time prescribe, and payment in respect of any certificate so registered will be made only at the post office where registered. Unless registered, the United States will not be liable if payment in respect of any certificate or certificates be made to a person not the rightful owner thereof. The Postmaster General may, by regulation, provide for the transmission of registered certificates by mail to the post office of registration for payment, and the return of proceeds by money order, in cases in which it appears that the owner is unable to secure payment personally, or by a representative, pursuant to regulations therefor.

12. Exchange for Treasury Savings Certificates.—War Savings Certificates.—War Savings Certificates.—War Savings Certificates.—

tificates, Series of 1921, bearing War Savings Stamps, Series of 1921, to an equivalent maturity value, may be exchanged for Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, in the denominations of \$25, \$100, and \$1,000 (maturity value) inscribed in the same name, under the rules and regulations hereinafter provided. Treasury Savings Certificates are registered on the books of the Treasury Department, Washington. Holders of War Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, bearing an appropriate number of War Savings Stamps, Series of 1921, are accordingly urged to exchange such certificates for Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, instead of presenting them simply for

registration at post offices.

13. Certificates not transferable.—War Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, are not transferable and will be payable only to the respective owners named thereon, except in the case of the death or disability of any such owner. In case of the death or disability of the owner, such certificates will be payable in accordance with regulations pre-

scribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

14. Rights of holders of certificates.—All the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 108, dated January 21, 1918, as amended and supplemented, further defining rights of holders of War Savings Certificates, apply to and govern rights of holders of War Savings

Certificates, Series of 1921, except as herein expressly modified with respect to War Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, to wit:

(a) In paragraph I thereof, the maturity date specified shall read

"January 1, 1926."

(b) In paragraph VI thereof, the \$1,000 limitation on the holdings of a single person will refer to a maturity value of \$1,000 of certificates of the Series of 1921, of whatever issue or denomination, without reference to any holdings of certificates of any other series.

(c) In paragraph XI there shall be inserted in the receipt thereby required to be signed after the words "War Savings Certificates" the

words "of any one series, of whatever issue or denomination."

(d) In paragraph XIV the aggregate amount of certificates received and held as therein provided will refer to the aggregate amount of certificates of the Series of 1921 without reference to any holdings of certificates of any other series.

TREASURY SAVINGS CERTIFICATES, SERIES OF 1921.

15. Description of certificates.—Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, will be issued only in registered form, in denominations of \$25, \$100, and \$1,000 (maturity value) and shall bear the name of the owner thereof, which shall be inscribed thereon by the issuing agent at the time of the issue thereof. The issuing agent will also be expected to fill in the date of issue on the blank provided for that purpose on the back of the certificate. At the time of issue of each such certificate the registration stub attached thereto shall be executed in the same manner by the issuing agent, and shall be detached and forwarded in the manner hereinafter directed for transmission to the Treasury Department at Washington. The registration stubs will remain at the Treasury Department at Washington and will constitute the basis for the Department's record of the registered ownership of the certificates. In addition to the registration stub above described, each certificate will be provided with an additional or duplicate stub, which shall be executed at the same time and in the same manner as the original registration stub and retained by issuing post offices in such manner as the Postmaster General shall direct, and by Federal Reserve Banks and other issuing agents subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificates will not be transferable, and will be payable only to the owner named thereon except in case of death or disability of the owner and in such case will be payable as provided in regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificates will not be valid unless the owner's name is duly inscribed thereon by an authorized agent at the time of the issue thereof. Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, will be dated January 3, 1921, and will bear the facsimile signature of the present Secretary of the Treasury.

16. Issue prices.—Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, will be issued in 1921 at the following prices:

Month of issue, 1921.	Denomination of \$25 (maturity value).	Denomination of \$100 (maturity value).	Denomination of \$1,000 (maturity value).
January	\$20,60	\$82,40	\$824.00
January		82.60	826.00
February		82.80	828.00
April		83.00	830.00
May	20.80	83, 20	832,00
June	20, 85	83, 40	834.00
July		83, 60	836.00
August		83.80	838.00
September		84.00	840.00
October	21.05	84. 20	842.00
November	21.10	84.40	844.00
December	21.15	84.60	846.00

The average issue prices above fixed for the year 1921, with interest at 4 per cent per annum compounded quarterly for the average period to maturity, will amount to \$25, \$100, and \$1,000, respectively, on

January 1, 1926.

17. Tax exemption.—Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act approved September 24, 1917, and amendments thereto, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate \$5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

18. Issue in exchange for unregistered War Savings Certificates, Series of 1921.—One or more War Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, which have not been registered and which have an aggregate maturity value of \$25, or some multiple thereof, no more, no less, may be received in exchange for one or more Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, of an equivalent aggregate maturity value, in the appropriate denominations of \$25 or \$100 (maturity value) inscribed in the same name as the certificates presented in exchange, upon presentation and surrender to any post office authorized to issue and sell Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, or to any other agent for the sale of Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921; and 10 such War Savings Certificates, each bearing the full complement of 20 War Savings Stamps, Series of 1921, may in like manner be received in exchange for a Treasury Savings Certificate, Series of 1921, in the denomination of \$1,000 (maturity value) inscribed in the same name as the certificates presented in exchange, upon presentation and surrender to any authorized agent for the sale of Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, in the denomination of \$1,000 (maturity value).

19. Issue in exchange for registered War Savings Certificates, Series of 1921.—One or more War Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, which have been registered and which have an aggregate maturity value of \$25, or some multiple thereof, no more, no less, may in like manner be received in exchange for one or more Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, of an equivalent aggregate maturity value, in the appropriate denominations of \$25 or \$100 (maturity value) inscribed in the same name as such registered War Savings Certificates, when presented for that purpose by the registered owner to the post office of registration, provided that such post office is authorized to issue

and sell Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921. 20. Other regulations governing exchanges.—No previous demand for payment of War Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, surrendered in exchange for Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, pursuant to paragraphs 18 and 19 hereof, will be required, and the exchange will be made in each case without payment to or by the United States. The receipt form on such War Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, so presented in exchange for Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, must be duly executed by the owner thereof, and appropriate notation on the War Savings Certificates so received in exchange shall be made by the issuing agent to the effect that such certificates have been received in exchange for Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921. War Savings Certificates, Series of 1918, Series of 1919, and Series of 1920, Treasury Savings Certificates of the Series of 1918, the Series of 1919, and the Series of 1920, detached Treasury Savings Stamps, detached War Savings Stamps, War Savings Cerficates, Series of 1921, having an aggregate maturity value not \$25 or some multiple thereof, Thrift Cards with Thrift Stamps affixed, or detached Thrift Stamps, will not be received in exchange or payment for Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921. Treasury Savings Stamps affixed to Treasury Savings Cards will be accepted on the purchase price of Treasury Savings Certificates, as provided in paragraph 26 hereof. Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, may be exchanged at the Treasury Department, Washington (but not at the Federal Reserve Banks, post offices, or other authorized agencies), for Treasury Savings Certificates of the same series inscribed in the same name in other authorized denominations to the same aggregate maturity value.

21. Payment at maturity.—Owners of Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, will be entitled to receive on January 1, 1926, the respective face amounts as stated thereon. On and after January 1, 1926, payment of the certificates will be made upon presentation and surrender thereof by mail or otherwise at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, and upon compliance with all other provisions thereof, provided the form of demand for payment appearing on the back thereof shall be properly signed by the owner in the presence of, and duly certified by, a United States postmaster (who should also affix the official postmark of his office), an executive officer of an incorporated bank or trust company (who should also affix the corporate seal of the bank or trust company), or any other person duly designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose. In case of the death or disability of the owner, a special form of demand for payment prescribed by the

Secretary of the Treasury must be duly executed.

22. Payment prior to maturity.—The owner of a Treasury Savings Certificate, Series of 1921, at his option, will be entitled to receive, prior to January 1, 1926, the lesser amount indicated in the following tables (and in the table appearing on the back of the certificate) with respect to certificates of the denomination concerned. Payment prior to January 1, 1926, of the amount payable in respect of any such certificate will be made upon presentation, surrender, and demand made as aforesaid, at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, and upon compliance with all other provisions thereof, but in no event prior to the second calendar month following the calendar month in which the certificate is issued to the owner.

TABLES SHOWING HOW TREASURY SAVINGS CERTIFICATES, SERIES OF 1921, INCREASE IN VALUE.

DENOMINATION OF \$25.

Month.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January February March April May June July August September October November December	\$20. 60 20. 65 20. 70 20. 75 20. 80 20. 85 20. 90 20. 95 21. 00 21. 05 21. 10 21. 15	\$21. 20 21. 25 21. 30 21. 35 21. 40 21. 45 21. 50 21. 55 21. 60 21. 65 21. 70 21. 75	\$21. 80 21. 85 21. 90 21. 95 22. 00 22. 05 22. 10 22. 15 22. 20 22. 25 22. 30 22. 35	\$22. 40 22. 45 22. 55 22. 55 22. 66 22. 65 22. 70 22. 75 22. 80 22. 85 22. 90 22. 95	\$23. 00 23. 05 23. 10 23. 15 23. 20 23. 25 23. 30 23. 35 23. 40 23. 45 23. 50 23. 55
January 1, 1926					25.00

DENOMINATION OF \$100.

Month.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	\$82, 40 \$2, 60 \$2, 80 \$3, 00 \$3, 20 \$3, 40 \$3, 60 \$3, 80 \$4, 00 \$4, 20 \$4, 60	\$84. 80 85. 90 85. 20 85. 40 85. 60 85. 80 86. 90 86. 20 86. 40 86. 60 86. 80 87. 90	\$87, 20 87, 40 87, 60 87, 80 88, 90 88, 20 88, 40 88, 60 88, 80 89, 90 89, 20 89, 40	\$89.60 89.80 90.00 90.20 90.40 90.60 91.00 91.20 91.40 91.60 91.80	\$92. 00 92. 20 92. 40 92. 60 92. 80 93. 00 93. 20 93. 40 93. 60 93. 80 94. 00 94. 20
January 1, 1926					100.00

DENOMINATION OF \$1,000.

Month.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January	\$824.00	\$848,00	\$872,00	\$895,00	\$920,00
February	826,00	850, 90	874.00	898, 00	922, 00
March	.1 828, 00	852, 00	876.00	900,00	924, 00
April	830,00	854.00	878,00	902, 00	926.00
May	832.00	856, 00	880, 00	904.00	928, 00
June	.1 834.00	858, 00	882,00	906, 00	930, 00
July	836.00	860, 00	884.00	908.00	932, 00
August	838, 00	862, 00	886, 00	910,00	934.00
September	840.00	864.00	888, 00	912,00	936.00
October	842.00	866, 00	890.00	914.00	938, 00
November		868, 00	892, 00	916,00	940.00
December		870.00	894.00	918.00	942.00
January 1, 1926					1,000.00

23. Transmission of registration stubs by post offices.—The original registration stubs detached from Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, sold by post offices, shall be attached to the accounts of sales of such certificates rendered to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Stamps, and forwarded by the Third Assistant Postmaster General to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, so as to reach the Treasury Department not later than the month succeeding the

month in which the certificate is sold. 24. Transmission of registration stubs by other issuing agents.—The original registration stubs detached from Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, sold by other issuing agents, shall be forwarded to the Federal Reserve Bank from which such certificates were obtained, with the monthly accounts of such agents as required by the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 216, dated December 15, 1920. The Federal Reserve Bank receiving such stubs will see that a registration stub is at hand for each such certificate reported sold and will forward such stubs, together with the original registration stubs detached from all Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, issued and sold by it, to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, monthly, so as to reach the Treasury Department not later than the month succeeding the month in which the certificate is sold. The original registration stubs detached from Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, sold by the Treasurer of the United States shall be forwarded to the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, at the end of each month so as to reach such office not later than the month succeeding the month in which the certificate is sold.

25. Rights of holders of certificates.—The provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 108, dated January 21, 1918, as amended and supplemented, further defining rights of holders of War Savings Certificates, do not apply to or govern the rights of holders of Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921. The provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 149, dated July 31, 1919, as amended and supplemented, further defining the rights of holders of Treasury Savings Certificates, will apply to and govern the rights of holders of Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, except as hereby further modified solely with respect to Treasury Savings Certificates,

Series of 1921, to wit:

(a) In Paragraph I of Treasury Department Circular No. 149 the maturity date specified shall read "January 1, 1926."

UNITED STATES TREASURY SAVINGS STAMPS AND TREASURY SAVINGS CARDS.

26. United States Treasury Savings Stamps (herein sometimes called Treasury Savings Stamps) issued at any time after December 31, 1920, having a face value of \$1 each, but bearing no interest, may be purchased at the face value thereof at the Treasury Department, at any Federal Reserve Bank, post office, or authorized agency for the sale of War Savings Certificates or Treasury Savings Certificates, or at authorized sales stations.

Treasury Savings Stamps, when affixed to Treasury Savings Cards, will be accepted at face value during the calendar year 1921 on account of the purchase price of War Savings Stamps, Series of 1921, in the denomination of \$5, maturity value, or Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, in denominations of \$25, \$100, or \$1,000, maturity value. Treasury Savings Stamps must be affixed to United States Treasury Savings Cards (which may be obtained without cost), and must not be affixed to War Savings Certificates or Thrift Cards. Each Treasury Savings Card has space for 20 Treasury Savings Stamps, and upon presentation and surrender of a Treasury Savings Card at a United States post office, or other authorized agency, each Treasury Savings Stamp then affixed thereto will be accepted as a payment of \$1 on account of the purchase price of a War Savings Stamp or Treasury Savings Certificate, Series of 1921; provided that at the same time the holder of the Treasury Savings Card shall pay the difference between the face amount of the Treasury Savings Stamps affixed to the card and the current issue price of the War Savings Stamp or Treasury Savings Certificate during the month in which the purchase is made as shown by the tables appearing in paragraphs 5 and 16 of this circular, respectively. Treasury Savings Stamps are intended primarily for accumulation on Treasury Savings Cards in lots of 20 stamps, on account of the purchase price of a \$25 Treasury Savings Certificate. Treasury Savings Stamps can not be registered, do not bear interest, and are not directly redeemable in cash.

The Secretary of the Treasury will make provision for exchanges of Treasury Savings Stamps after December 31, 1921, into Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, upon payment of the additional amount then required, or into some other series, as he may determine, or will otherwise protect the interest of holders of Treasury Savings

Stamps.

EXCHANGE ISSUES OF TREASURY SAVINGS CERTIFICATES, SERIES OF 1918, 1919, OR 1920.

27. War Savings Certificates of the Series of 1918, 1919, or 1920, after December 31, 1920, may be presented for exchange for Treasury Savings Certificates of the same series, and maturity value, only at the Treasury Department, Washington, and at Federal Reserve Banks, as fiscal agents of the United States, except that if registered War Savings Certificates are presented for such exchange presentation must be through the post office where registered. Such issues of Treasury Savings Certificates of the Series of 1918, 1919, or 1920, in exchange for War Savings Certificates of the same series, are governed by the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 217, dated December 15, 1920, to which reference is hereby made.

OTHER DETAILS.

28. United States War Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, of whatever issue or denomination, including Treasury Savings Certificates, will not be receivable as security for deposits of public moneys and will not bear the circulation privilege.

29. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time withdraw this circular as a whole, or make from time to time any supplemental of amendatory regulations which shall not modify or impair the term and conditions of United States War Savings Certificates of the Serie of 1921, of whatever issue or denomination, issued in pursuance of said act of September 24, 1917, as amended and supplemented. The Secretary of the Treasury may also at any time withdraw Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, War Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, War Savings Stamps of United States Thrift Stamps, or any of them, from sale, refuse to issue or to permit to be issued any War Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, Treasury Savings Cards or Thrift Cards, and refuse to sell of to permit to be sold any such certificates or stamps to any person firm, corporation, or association.

30. The provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 178 dated January 15, 1920, as to holdings of United States War Savings Certificates in excess of the legal limit apply to and govern War Savings Certificates and Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921

issued hereunder.

31. Further details may be announced by the Secretary of the Treasury from time to time, information as to which will be promptly furnished to Federal Reserve Banks, to postmasters, and to other agents.

D. F. HOUSTON, Secretary of the Treasury.

Ехнівіт 56.

[Department Circular No. 216. Loans and Currency.]

AGENCIES FOR THE DISTRIBUTION AND SALE OF TREASURY SAVINGS SECURITIES DURING 1921.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Washington, December 15, 1920.

To Federal Reserve Banks, all Cash and Collateral Agents for the Sale of War Savings Certificates and Treasury Savings Certificates, Sales Stations, and others concerned:

1. The provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 172, dated December 10, 1919, as amended and supplemented April 10, 1920, governing agencies for the distribution and sale of War-Savings Certificates and Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1920, are hereby extended, subject to the provisions hereof and of Treasury Department Circular No. 215, dated December 15, 1920, to agencies for the distribution and sale during the calendar year 1921 of War-Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, War-Savings Certificate Stamps, Series of 1921, Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, Treasury Savings Cards and Treasury Savings Stamps, issued pursuant to said Treasury Department Circular No. 215, dated December 15, 1920, and United States Thrift Cards and Thrift Stamps issued at any time on or after December 3, 1917. United States War-Savings Certificates, payments for or on account of which are evidenced by War-Savings Certificate Stamps affixed thereto, are called in this

circular War-Savings Certificates, and United States Treasury Savings Certificates, in denominations of \$25, \$100, and \$1,000 (maturity value), are called in this circular Treasury Savings Certificates.

2. The only authorized agents for the issue or sale during the calendar year 1921 of Treasury Savings Certificates, War-Savings Certificates or Stamps, Treasury Savings Cards, Treasury Savings Stamps, Thrift Cards or Thrift Stamps, herein sometimes called Treasury Savings Securities (in addition to post offices, Federal Reserve Banks, duly designated officers of the United States, and the Treasury Department, Washington), shall be (a) cash agents and (b) collateral agents, acting in accordance with the provisions of this circular. Upon application through the Federal Reserve Banks, other persons than incorporated banks and trust companies may be designated hereunder by the Secretary of the Treasury in special cases as cash agents or collateral agents for the issue and sale of Treasury Savings Securities during 1921, subject in all other respects and in the same manner as other cash or collateral agents to the provisions hereof and of Treasury Department Circular No. 215, dated December 15, 1920.

3. The provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 181, dated February 10, 1920, governing sales stations for the distribution and sale of War-Savings Certificates and Stamps, Series of 1920, and Thrift Stamps during the calendar year 1920, are hereby extended, subject to the provisions of said Treasury Department Circular No. 215, dated December 15, 1920, to sales stations for the sale during the calendar year 1921 of War-Savings Certificate Stamps, Series of 1921, Treasury Savings Stamps, and Thrift Stamps, and the issue of War-Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, Treasury Savings Cards, and

Thrift Cards during the calendar year 1921.

4. All provisions of said Treasury Department Circulars No. 172, as amended and supplemented, and No. 181, with reference to War-Savings Certificates and Stamps and Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1920, issued under Treasury Department Circular No. 170, dated December 10, 1919, and Thrift Stamps and Thrift Cards during 1920, shall, mutatis mutandis, apply with equal force and effect to War-Savings Certificates and Stamps and Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, issued under said Treasury Department Circular No. 215, dated December 15, 1920, and to Thrift Stamps and Thrift Cards during 1921, subject to the provisions thereof. Treasury Savings Stamps and Treasury Savings Cards shall, for the purposes of this circular, be treated like Thrift Stamps and Thrift Cards, except that Treasury Savings Stamps shall be taken at the face value of \$1 each and shall, with Treasury Savings Cards, in other respects be subject to the provisions of said Treasury Department Circular No. 15, dated December 15, 1920.

5. Cash agents already duly qualified to a sufficient amount for the sale of War-Savings Certificates and Stamps and Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1920, may act as cash agents for the sale of Treasury Savings Securities, Series of 1921, without further application; and they will, by the receipt or sale of Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, or War-Savings Certificates or Stamps, Series of 1921, or of Treasury Savings Stamps or Thrift Stamps after December 31, 1920, be conclusively presumed to have assented to all the terms and provisions of this circular. Collateral agents

already duly qualified to a sufficient amount for the sale of War-Savings Certificates and Stamps and Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1920, will not be required to file anew formal applications or pledge agreements and may act as collateral agents for the sale of Treasury Savings Securities, Series of 1921, without further application; and they will, by the receipt or sale of Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, or War-Savings Certificates or Stamps, Series of 1921, or of Treasury Savings Stamps or Thrift Stamps after December 31, 1920, be conclusively presumed to have assented to all the terms and provisions of this circular and to the retention of any collateral security pledged or to be pledged as collateral security Sales stations already designated for the sale of War-Savings Certificate Stamps, Series of 1920, and Thrift Stamps, and the issue of War-Savings Certificates and Thrift Cards, during the calendar year 1920, may without further designation continue as sales stations for the distribution and sale of War-Savings Certificates and Stamps, Series of 1921, and Treasury Savings Stamps, Treasury Savings Cards, Thrift Stamps and Thrift Cards, during the calendar year 1921; and all persons acting as such sales stations during the calendar year 1921, will by the receipt or sale of War-Savings Certificates or Stamps, Series of 1921, or of Treasury Savings Stamps or Thrift Stamps after December 31, 1920, be conclusively presumed to have assented to all the terms and provisions of this circular.

REVISED FORMS, 1921.

6. Forms L. & C. 337, L. & C. 354, L. & C. 355, L. & C. 356, L. & C. 357 and L. & C. 358, appended to Department Circular No. 172, dated December 10, 1919, and Form L. & C. 382, appended to Department Circular No. 181, dated February 10, 1920, have been revised in order to cover Treasury Savings Securities during the calendar year 1921. Copies of the revised 1921 forms, which should be used for any new applications and other appropriate operations hereunder, are appended hereto for the information and guidance of all concerned.

OTHER DETAILS.

7. Copies of all forms specified in this circular, or of substantially similar forms, may be obtained, upon application, from the Federal Reserve Banks. Copies of this circular and of all Treasury Department circulars referred to herein may be obtained, upon application, from the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency,

Washington, or from any Federal Reserve Bank.

8. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time withdraw this circular as a whole, or amend from time to time any of the provisions hereof, terminate any agency or sales station created or existing hereunder, revoke any or all appointments of agents, withdraw Treasury Savings Certificates, War-Savings Certificate Stamps, Treasury Savings Stamps, or Thrift Stamps from sale, refuse to issue or to permit to be issued any such certificates or stamps, and refuse to sell or to permit to be sold any such certificates or stamps to any person, firm, association, or corporation.

9. The Secretary of the Treasury may make from time to time any supplemental or amendatory regulations which shall not modify or impair the terms and conditions of Treasury Savings Certificates,

Governor.

War-Savings Certificates, War-Savings Certificate Stamps, Treasury Savings Stamps, or Thrift Stamps issued in pursuance of the act approved September 24, 1917, as amended and supplemented, and may amend or supplement this circular from time to time by Treasury Department Circular mailed to the Federal Reserve Banks and generally to banks and trust companies incorporated under the laws of the United States or of any State.

10. Further details may be appounced by the Secretary of the

Treasury from time to time, information as to which will be promptly furnished to Federal Reserve Banks and to agents.
D. F. Houston,
Secretary of the Treasury.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT. LOANS AND CURRENCY. Form L. & C. 337 (Revised, 1921).
To the Federal Reserve Bank of, As Fiscal Agent of the United States:
The undersigned hereby applies for appointment as a cash agent for the sale of Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, War Savings Certificate Stamps, Series of 1921, Treasury Savings Stamps, and Thrift Stamps, and the issue of War Saving Series of 1921, Treasury Savings Cards, and Thrift Cards, in accordance with the provisions of Treasury Department Circulars Nos. 215 and 216, dated December 15, 1920, and agrees, upon appointment as such agent, faithfully to perform the duties imposed upon cash agents by the provisions of said circulars, as from time to time amended and supplemented. The maximum maturity value of Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, and War Savings Certificate Stamps, Series of 1921 which the undersigned desires to hold at any one time for sale as such agent, is \$
(Signature in full) By (Authorized signature required.) (Address, number, and street) (City or town) (County)
TREASURY DEPARTMENT. LOANS AND CURRENCY. Form L. & C. 354 (Revised, 1921).
Name Street and number County State Your application on Form L. & C. 337 (Revised), dated, has been approved, and you are hereby appointed a cash agent for the sale of Treasury Saving Certificates, Series of 1921, War Savings Certificate Stamps, Series of 1921, Treasury Savings Stamps, and Thrift Stamps, and the issue of War Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, Treasury Savings Cards, and Thrift Cards, subject to the provisions of Treasury Department Circulars Nos. 215 and 216, dated December 15, 1920, as from time time amended and supplemented. The maximum maturity value of Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, and War Savings Certificate Stamps, Series of 1921
which you may hold at any one time for sale as such agent is \$, FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF, Fiscal Agent of the United States,
By

Dated, 192.... (Original to be issued to agent, duplicate to be forwarded to Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, and triplicate to be retained by Federal Reserve Bank.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

LOANS AND CURRENCY.

Form L. & C. 355 (Revised, 1921).

CASH AGENT'S REPORT.

MONTHLY REPO	ORT OF SALES	AND HOLE	DINGS OF	TREASURY	SAVINGS	CERTI	CATES.
WAR SAVING	SS CERTIFICAT	E STAMPS,	TREASUR	Y SAVINGS	STAMPS,	AND	THRIFT
STAMPS.							

Dated, 192...

The undersigned cash agent for the sale of Treasury Savings Certificates and War Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, hereby renders to the Federal Reserve Bank of, as fiscal agent of the United States, the following report of all transactions in Treasury Savings Certificates, War Savings Certificate Stamps, Treasury

	War Savings Certificate Treasury Thr		Thrift		y Savings Cer naturity valu			
	Stamps (maturity value).	tamps Savings aturity Stamps.				Denomination, \$25.	Denomina- tion, \$100.	
Balance on hand close of preceding month	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
Add amounts obtained during month								
Total								
Deduct sales current month— (maturity value)								
Balance on hand close of month.								

	(Name of agent.)
Ву	(Official signature required.)
City	State

NOTE.—This report must be accompanied by schedule showing the serial numbers of all Treasury Savings Certificates reported sold and all such certificates reported on hand at close of month.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Leans and Currency. Form L. & C. 356 (Revised, 1921).

PLEDGE AGREEMENT.

To the Federal Reserve Bank of,

As fiscal agent of the United States:

The undersigned desires to become a collateral agent for the issue and sale of Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, War Savings Certificates and Stamps, Series of 1921, Treasury Savings Stamps, and Thrift Stamps, in accordance with the provisions of Treasury Department Circulars No. 215 and No. 216, dated December 15, 1920, as from time to time amended and supplemented, and to obtain, from time to time, for sale to the public, as provided in said circulars, Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, War Savings Certificate Stamps, Series of 1921, Treasury Savings Stamps, and Thrift Stamps, in the aggregate amount of \$.................................. (such Treasury Savings Certificates and War Savings Certificate Stamps to be taken for this purpose at the maturity value thereof, and such Treasury Savings Stamps at \$1 each and such Thrift Stamps at 25 cents each), and, as and when such certificates and stamps shall be sold and accounted and paid for, to obtain in lieu thereof, from time to time thereafter, additional Treasury Savings Certificates and War Savings Certificate Stamps of the Series of 1921 (at maturity value), Treasury Savings Stamps (at \$1 each), and Thrift Stamps (at 25 cents each), up to but not exceeding at any one time the total amount stated above.

The undersigned hereby agrees that none of such certificates and stamps obtained by the undersigned shall be sold or disposed of otherwise than as provided in said circulars, and further agrees faithfully to perform all other obligations to be performed

by collateral agents as therein and herein provided.

The undersigned agrees, in accordance with the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 216, dated December 15, 1920, before or upon the delivery to the undersigned of Treasury Savings Certificates, War Savings Certificate Stamps, Treasury Savings Stamps, and Thrift Stamps, in the aggregate amount stated above, to deliver to such Federal Reserve Bank (or to a custodian designated by it), and to pledge with such Federal Reserve Bank, in negotiable form, and, in the case of coupon bonds, with all unmatured coupons attached, the following-described bonds and other securities, of the classes described in subdivisions (a), (b) and (c) of Treasury Department Circular No. 92, dated April 17, 1919, authorized to be deposited as collateral security under the terms of said Treasury Department Circular No. 216.

Description of security.	Collateral value.
Total collateral value.	

to be held by such Federal Reserve Bank, as Fiscal Agent of the United States, as collateral security for the faithful performance of the obligations of the undersigned, now or hereafter from time to time arising, as a collateral agent for the issue and sale of Treasury Savings Certificates, War Savings Certificates, War Savings Certificates, War Savings Certificates, Treasury Savings Stamps, and Thrift Stamps, in accordance with the provisions of said Treasury Department Circulars No. 215 and No. 216, and of any supplemental or amendatory regulations made from time to time as therein provided; the undersigned, however, so long as not in default hereunder, to be entitled to collect from time to time and to retain any and all interest upon the above-described collat-

eral security.

In case of any default in the performance of any of the obligations of the undersigned as collateral agent for the sale of Treasury Savings Certificates, War Savings Certificate Stamps, Treasury Savings Stamps, and Thrift Stamps, and the issue of War Savings Certificates, Treasury Savings Cards, and Thrift Cards hereunder or under said Treasury Department Circulars Nos. 215 and 216, dated December 15, 1920, said Federal Reserve Bank shall have full power to collect said collateral security or any part thereof then matured, or to sell, assign, and transfer said collateral security or any part thereof without notice, at public or private sale, free from any equity of redemption and without appraisement or valuation, and after deducting all legal and other costs, attorney's fees, and expenses for collection, sale, and delivery, to apply the proceeds of such sale or collection, in whole or in part, to the satisfaction of any damages, demands, or deficiency arising by reason of such default, as said Federal Reserve Bank may deem best. The undersigned hereby forself, heirs, administrators, executors, successors, and assigns, ratifies and confirms whatever said Federal Reserve Bank may do by virtue of these presents.

heirs, administrators, executors, successors, and assigns, ratifies and confirms whatever said Federal Reserve Bank may do by virtue of these presents.

Upon delivery to the undersigned of any Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, War Savings Certificate Stamps, Series of 1921, Treasury Savings Stamps, or Thrift Stamps, desired to be obtained hereunder, this Pledge Agreement shall come into full force and effect, and the undersigned shall become a collateral agent as afore-

said.

214	REPORT ON THE FINANCES.
	of, the undersigned has caused this agreement to be executed under below named thereunto duly authorized by action of its governing
Dated	
	(Signature in full)
(Corporate Seal.	
	By(Authorized signature required.)
	(Address, number and street)
	(City or town)
	(County)
	(State)
TREASURY DEPA Loans and Curre Form L. & C. 357 (Rev	encv.
Street and	Number. or Town County. State.
you are hereby ap cates and War Sav and Thrift Stamps Savings Cards, an	eement on Form L. & C. 356 (Revised, 1921) has been approved and pointed a collateral agent for the sale of Treasury Savings Certificings Certificate Stamps, Series of 1921, Treasury Savings Stamps, and the issue of War Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, Treasury d Thrift Cards subject to the provisions of Treasury Department and 216, dated December 15, 1920, as from time to time amended.
FEDERAL RE	SERVE BANK OF
	By

Dated, 192....,

(Original to be issued to agent, duplicate to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, and triplicate to be retained by Federal Reserve Bank.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Form L. & C. 358 (Revised, 1921).

Serial No. Date, 192....

MONTHLY ACCOUNT OF SALES OF TREASURY SAVINGS CERTIFICATES AND WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATE STAMPS, SERIES OF 1921, TREASURY SAVINGS STAMPS, AND THRIFT STAMPS, BY COLLATERAL AGENT.

TO FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF

AS FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Stock account.

		Number of pieces.					
	Г	Treasury savings certificates.			War Savings	Treasury	Theift
				Denomination, \$1,00	Certificate	Savings Stamps.	Thrift Stamps.
On hand at close of prec month			******				
Obtained during month. Total							
Sales during month							
Unsold stock returned							
Net total on hand.			-				
	Gross	s amount	due in	respect o	f sales.		
				1 .			
					Number of pieces.	Issue price.	Total issue value.
	[1	25 denomi	nation				
Treasury Savings Certific	cates \$1	00 denomi	nation	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
	\$1,0	000 denomi	nation				
War Savings Stamps							
Treasury Savings Stamp	S					\$1.00	
Thrift Stamps						0. 25	
Total							
The undersigned herew	vith remits f	or credit to	its acco	unt the foll	owing:		
Currency						ę	
Bank drafts or checks do bank, payable to the of Fiscal Agent of the Un	order of "Fe	deral Rese	rve Ban	k of		, as	
2 20041 22002 0 0 0 0 1							

Treasury Savings Cards					eived in exch	ange	
for Treasury Savings C	ertificates, s	tamps take	en at \$1	each			
Treasury Savings Cards for War Savings Stamp	with Treasu ps, stamps to	ry Savings aken at \$1	Stamps each	affixed, rec	eived in exch	ange	
Thrift Cards with full co War Savings Stamps,							
	T. S. C. denomi- nation.	Date of exchange		nns rat	change To e per exch amp. val	ange	
War Savings Stampsaf- fixed to War Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, received in ex- change for Treasury Savings Certificates, 'Series of 1921	\$25						
	\$100						
	\$1,000						
Total	,						
4 Ovai					******		

	•••••
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
	Signed (Name of Collateral Agent.)
	By
(Ad	By. (Official signature required.)
	dress, number, and street)
	(County)
	(State)
Note 1.—A similar accomonth.	ount must be rendered on or before the 10th day of each
any Federal Reserve Bank	payment other than above provided will be accepted by except at its own risk, and no agent shall be entitled to ayment to be made by check or draft, except when such
	een collected by the Federal Reserve Bank, as fiscal agen
TREASURY DEPARTMENT. LOANS AND CURRENCY. FORM L. & C. 382 (Revise	ed, 1921).
SALES S	TATION—IDENTIFICATION CARD.

TO POSTMASTERS AND OTHER AUTHORIZED AGENTS:

You are hereby authorized, pursuant to Treasury Department Circular No. 216, dated December 15, 1920, to sell Treasury Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps, and War Savings Certificate Stamps, Series of 1921 (in amounts not exceeding \$1,000, maturity value, at any one time), and to issue the necessary supply of Treasury Savings Cards, Thrift Cards, and blank War Savings Certificates therefor, to

(Address.)

who conducts a Sales Station.
This authority expires December 31, 1921.

Director, Government Savings Organization, Federal Reserve District.

Ехнівіт 57.

[Department Circular No. 217. Loans and Currency.]

FURTHER REGULATIONS GOVERNING TREASURY SAVINGS CERTIFICATES, SERIES OF 1918, SERIES OF 1919, AND SERIES OF 1920.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, December 15, 1920.

To holders of War-Savings Certificates, series of 1918, series of 1919, and series of 1920, Federal Reserve Banks, and others concerned:

1. The issue and sale of Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1920, for cash, pursuant to the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 170, dated December 10, 1919, will cease at the close of business on December 31, 1920, but the issue of such certificates after December 31, 1920, in exchange for United States War-Savings Certificates, Series of 1920, with War-Savings Certificate Stamps, Series of 1920, affixed (hereinafter called War-Savings Certificates, Series of 1920), is hereby continued until further notice at the

Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department, Washington, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter specified. The aggregate maturity value of United States War-Savings Certificates of the Series of 1920 outstanding will not be increased by reason of the issue of Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1920, pursuant to this circular. Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1920, issued pursuant to this circular will be the same in form and terms as the Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1920, outstanding under said Treasury Department Circular No. 170, except that certificates issued pursuant to this circular will provide that they may be issued only in exchange for War-Savings Certificates, Series of 1920, of the same maturity value, and not for cash sale. Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1920, can not be obtained after December 31, 1920, at post offices or incorporated banks or trust companies.

2. The issue of Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1918, in exchange for War-Savings Certificates, Series of 1918, pursuant to the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 171, dated December 10, 1919, will cease at post offices on December 31, 1920, but will continue until further notice at the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department, Washington, subject, however, to the

provisions of this circular.

3. The issue of Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1919, in exchange for War-Savings Certificates, Series of 1919, pursuant to the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 169, dated December 10, 1919, will cease at post offices on December 31, 1920, but will continue until further notice at the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department, Washington, subject, however, to the

provisions of this circular.

4. After December 31, 1920, Treasury Savings Certificates of the Series of 1918, Series of 1919, and Series of 1920, respectively, can be obtained in exchange for War-Savings Certificates of the Series of 1918, Series of 1919, and Series of 1920, respectively, only at the several Federal Reserve Banks, as fiscal agents of the United States, and at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington: Provided, however, That when registered War-Savings Certificates are presented for such exchange into Treasury Savings Certificates, presentation must be made through the post office where registered, in the manner hereinafter provided. Treasury Savings Certificates of the Series of 1918 can be obtained only in the denomination of \$100 (maturity value), but Treasury Savings Certificates of the Series of 1919 and Series of 1920 can be obtained in denominations of \$100 and \$1,000 (maturity value), even in exchange for registerd War-Savings Certificates of the same series.

PRESENTATION AND SURRENDER OF WAR-SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

5. One or more War-Savings Certificates of the Series of 1918, Series of 1919, or Series of 1920, respectively, of the same series, which have an aggregate maturity value of \$100, or some multiple thereof, no more, no less, will be received, after December 31, 1920, in exchange for Treasury Savings Certificates of the same series and same aggregate maturity value, upon presentation and surrender for that purpose at any Federal Reserve Bank, or the Office of the Secretary

of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington; provided, however, that when registered War-Savings Certificates are surrendered for such exchange, presentation and surrender must be made through the post office where registered. The postmaster at the post office of registration, in the event of the presentation and surrender of registered War-Savings Certificates for such exchange, will, if satisfied as to the facts, execute the certificate contained in the Request for Exchange on Form General 1020 (attached hereto), and forward the request, with the War-Savings Certificates and the registration cards therefor on Form WS-110, by official registered mail to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Stamps, first canceling the War-Savings Certificates in such manner as the Postmaster General may direct. The Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Stamps, will promptly forward to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, for attention, all such requests for exchange, together with the War-Savings Certificates presented in exchange and the registration cards therefor. case two or more War-Savings Certificates of the same series are presented for exchange, the certificates so presented may be some registered and some unregistered, but in that event must all be presented through the post office where the registered certificates are registered, which will then cancel and forward the unregistered certificates in the same manner as if registered. If two or more War-Savings Certificates are presented for exchange in accordance with this circular, each such certificate presented need not bear the full complement of 20 War-Savings Certificate Stamps, provided that the aggregate maturity value of the certificates presented of the same series is \$100, or some multiple thereof, no more, no less.

6. War-Savings Certificates presented and surrendered in exchange for Treasury Savings Certificates of the same series in accordance with the provisions hereof must in each case be accompanied by a Request for Exchange on Form General 1020, when registered certificates are surrendered, or Form General 1021, when unregistered certificates are surrendered. Copies of these forms are attached hereto (and additional copies may be obtained from Federal Reserve Banks, post offices, or the Treasury Department, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington). Requests for Exchange must bear the autograph signatures of the owners whose names are inscribed on the War-Savings Certificates so surrendered for exchange. The Treasury Savings Certificates issued on exchange will be inscribed in the same name as the War-Savings Certificates surrendered for exchange unless another name and address shall be indicated in writing on the Request for Exchange, in which event the Treasury Savings Certificates will be inscribed in the name and address so

7. No previous demand for payment of War-Savings Certificates surrendered in exchange for Treasury Savings Certificates of the same series, in accordance with the provisions hereof, will be required, and the exchange will be made in each case without payment to or by the United States. The receipt form on the War-Savings Certificates so surrendered in exchange for Treasury Savings Certificates must, however, be duly executed by the owner of the War-Savings Certificates so surrendered, and appropriate notation shall be made by the issuing office, on the War-Savings Certificates so surrendered, of their receipt in exchange for Treasury Savings Certificates.

TRANSMISSION OF ORIGINAL REGISTRATION STUBS.

8. The original registration stubs detached from Treasury Savings Certificates issued by any Federal Reserve Bank pursuant to this circular shall be attached in each case to the Request for Exchange submitted in connection with the issue of the Treasury Savings Certificate, and forwarded monthly to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, with such Request for Exchange, so as to reach the Treasury Department not later than the month succeeding the month in which the Treasury Savings Certificate was issued. The War-Savings Certificates received in exchange shall be canceled by the Federal Reserve Bank by punching a quarterinch hole through each stamp affixed thereto, and transmitted to the Register of the Treasury, Washington, at the end of each month.

TRANSPORTATION CHARGES AND RISKS.

9. No charge will be made by the United States for Treasury Savings Certificates issued in accordance with the provisions of this circular, and when issued the certificates will be delivered at the risk and expense of the United States. The holder of unregistered War-Savings Certificates presenting them for exchange for Treasury Savings Certificates hereunder must, however, arrange for the delivery thereof to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, or a Federal Reserve Bank, at his own risk and expense. Recognized banking institutions throughout the United States ordinarily offer to their customers facilities for the transmission of unregistered War-Savings Certificates to the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank by registered mail insured, at small expense, pursuant to authorized arrangements with Federal Reserve Banks. Registered War-Savings Certificates presented for exchange for Treasury Savings Certificates in accordance with the provisions hereof must be delivered to the post office where registered.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

10. Treasury Savings Certificates of the Series of 1918, Series of 1919, and Series of 1920, authorized to be issued hereunder, will not be issued against the surrender of War-Savings Certificates of any other series (of whatever issue or denomination), Treasury Savings Certificates, detached War-Savings Stamps, War-Savings Certificates of the Series of 1918, Series of 1919, or Series of 1920, having an aggregate maturity value not \$100 or some multiple thereof, Thrift Cards with Thrift Stamps attached, detached Thrift Stamps, Treasury Savings Cards with Treasury Savings Stamps attached, or detached Treasury Savings Stamps. 'Post offices will'be required to surrender all Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1918, and all Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1919, and all Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1920, held by them for exchange and remaining in their hands unissued at the close of business on December 31, 1920, and all duplicate registration stubs for Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1918, and Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1919, issued by them during the calendar year 1920, in accordance with instructions issued by the Postmaster General.

11. Subject to the provisions of this circular, all the provisions of Treasury Department Circulars No. 143, dated July 1, 1919; No. 149, dated July 31, 1919, August 20, 1920; No. 166, dated November 15, 1919; No. 169, dated December 10, 1919; No. 170, dated December 10, 1919; No. 171, dated December 10, 1919; and No. 178, dated January 15, 1920, as severally amended and supplemented, apply to and govern, respectively, Treasury Savings Certificates of the Series of 1918, Series of 1919, and Series of 1920, issued in exchange for War-Savings Certificates pursuant to the provisions of this circular.

12. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time withdraw this circular as a whole, or from time to time amend any of the provisions hereof. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time withdraw Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1918, Series of 1919, and of Series of 1920, or any of them, from issue, refuse to issue or permit to be issued any such certificates, and refuse to issue or permit to be issued any such certificates to any person, firm, corporation, or

association.

13. The Secretary of the Treasury may make from time to time any supplemental or amendatory regulations which shall not modify or impair the terms and conditions of Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1918, Series of 1919, or Series of 1920, issued under the provisions of the act approved September 24, 1917, as amended and supplemented.

14. Further details and instructions may be announced by the Secretary of the Treasury from time to time, information as to which will be promptly furnished to the Postmaster General and the Federal

Reserve Banks.

D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT LOANS AND CURRENCY Form General 1020

REQUEST FOR EXCHANGE OF REGISTERED WAR-SAVINGS CERTIFICATES (SERIES OF 1918, SERIES OF 1919, OR SERIES OF 1920)

FOR TREASURY SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

IMPORTANT.—When REGISTERED War-Savings Certificates, Series of 1918, Series of 1919, or Series of 1920, are presented for exchange, this request must be presented only to the post office of registration. The postmaster at the post office of registration will, if satisfied as to the facts, execute the certificate given below and forward the request, with the War-Savings Certificates and the registration cards therefor, on Form WS-110, by official registered mail to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Stamps.

Dated...., 192

USE SEPARATE FORM FOR EACH SERIES; CROSS OUT THE TWO YEARS NOT APPROPRIATE.

To the Postmaster,

The undersigned herewith presents and surrenders \$..... aggregate maturity (See note 1.)

value, of REGISTERED United States War-Savings Certificates, Series of 1919 1920

bearing the name of and duly receipted by the undersigned (see Note 2), and requests that Treasury Savings Certificates of the same series and same maturity value be issued in exchange therefor, all in accordance with the provisions of Treasury Depart-

shall be inscribed on the Treasury Savings Certificates to be issued hereon (see Note 3):
(First name in full. Indicate whether Mrs. or Miss, in cases of women.) (Middle name or initial.) (Last name., (Or complete legal name of corporation, partnership, or other person.)
Address
(City.) (State.) Autograph signatures of person or persons (or their duly authorized representatives)
whose names are inscribed on War-Savings Certificates, Series of [1918], presented [1920]
for exchange:
•••••
CERTIFICATE BY POSTMASTER.
Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Stamps. I transmit herewith the War-Savings Certificates above described and
(Post office.) (State.)
(TO BE FILLED IN BY TREASURY DEPARTMENT.) , 192
The serial numbers of the Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of $\begin{Bmatrix} 1918\\1919\\1920 \end{Bmatrix}$, issued pursuant to above request, are as follows:
pursuant to above request, are as follows:
Note 1.—Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1918, Series of 1919, or Series of 1920, may be issued after December 31, 1920, only in exchange for one or more War-Savings Certificates, Series of 1918, Series of 1919,

December 31, 1920, only the exchange for one or more war-savings certificates, series of 1918, series of 1919, or Series of 1920, respectively, which have an aggregate maturity value of \$100, or some multiple thereof, no more, no less, and will not be issued on cash sale. In case two or more War-Savings Certificates, Series of 1918, Series of 1919, or Series of 1920, are presented for exchange, the certificates so presented may be some registered and some unregistered, but in that event must be presented to the post office where the registered certificates are registered. If two or more War-Savings Certificates, Series of 1919, or Series of 1920, are presented for exchange, each such certificate presented need not bear the full complement of twenty War-Savings Certificate Stamps, Series of 1918, Series of 1919, or Series of 1920, respectively provided that the aggregate maturity value of the certificates of the same series presented is \$100, or some

provided that the aggregate maturity value of the certificates of the same series presented is \$100, or some multiple thereof, no more, no less.

Note 2.—The War-Savings Certificates, Series of 1918, Series of 1919, or Series of 1920, presented in exchange must be duly receipted by the owner in the same manner as if presented for payment. No previous demand for payment of such certificates will be required, however, and the exchange will be made in each case without payment to or by the United States.

Note 3.—The Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1918, Series of 1919, or Series of 1918, Series of 1920, respectively, surrendered for exchange unless another name and address shall be indicated.

or Series of 1920, respectively, surrendered for exchange, unless another name and address shall be indicated in writing on this request, in which event the Treasury Savings Certificates will be inscribed in the name

and address so indicated.

Note 4.—This request must be attached to the registered War-Savings Certificates, Series of 1918, Series of 1919, or the Series of 1920, surrendered for exchange, and forwarded by postmasters to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Stamps, with the registration cards on Form WS-110.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT LOANS AND CURRENCY Form General 1021

Request for Exchange of Unregistered War-Savings Certificates (Series of 1918, Series of 1919, or Series of 1920) for Treasury Savings Certificates.

IMPORTANT.—When UNREGISTERED War-Savings Certificates, Series of 1918, Series of 1919, or Series of 1920, are presented for exchange, this request may be presented to any Federal Reserve Bank or to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington. It should not be presented to a postmaster, unless coupled with a similar request for exchange of registered War-Savings Certificates. (See Note 1.)

100

D-4-1

1'ated, 192					
USE SEPARATE FORM FOR EACH SERIES; CROSS OUT THE TWO YEARS NOT APPROPRIATE. To					
The Federal Reserve Bank of Fiscal Agent of the United States.					
The Secretary of the Treasury,					
Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, D. C.					
rasnington, D. C.					
The undersigned herewith presents and surrenders \$					
aggregate maturity value, of UNREGISTERED United States War-Savings Certifi-					
cates, Series of [1919], bearing the name of and duly receipted by the undersigned [1920]					
(see Note 2), and requests that Treasury Savings Certificates of the same series and same maturity value be issued in exchange therefor, all in accordance with the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 217, dated December 15, 1920. The following name and address shall be inscribed on the Treasury Savings Certificates to be issued hereon (see Note 3):					
(First name in full. Indicate whether Mrs. or Miss, in cases of women.)(Middle name or initial.)(Last name.) (Or complete legal name of corporation, partnership, or other person.)					
Address (Give full address.) (Number.) (Street.)					
(City.) (State.)					
Autograph signatures of person or persons (or their duly authorized representatives)					
whose names are inscribed on War-Savings Certificates, Series of \{ \begin{cases} 1918 \ 1919 \ 1920 \end{cases}, \text{ presented} \]					
for exchange:					
(TO BE FILLED IN BY ISSUING OFFICE.)					
The serial numbers of the Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of [1918], issued pur-					
[1920]					
suant to above request, are as follows:					
······································					
(Signature of Issuing Officer.)					
(Signature of Issuing Officer.)					

Note 1.—Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1918, Series of 1919, or Series of 1920, may be issued after December 31, 1920, only in exchange for one or more War-Savings Certificates, Series of 1918, Series of 1919, or Series of 1920, respectively, which have an aggregate maturity value of \$100, or some multiple thereof, no more, no less, and will not be issued on cash sale. In case two or more War-Savings Certificates, Series of 1918, Series of 1919, or Series of 1920, are presented for exchange, the certificates so presented may be

some registered and some unregistered, but in that event must be presented to the post office where the registered certificates are registered. If two or more War-Savings Certificates, Series of 1918, Series of 1919, or Series of 1920, are presented for exchange, each such certificate presented need not bear the full complement of twenty War-Savings Certificate Stamps, Series of 1918, Series of 1919, or Series of 1920, respectively, provided that the aggregate maturity value of the certificates of the same series presented is \$100, or some multiple thereof, no more, no less.

Note 2.—The War-Savings Certificates, Series of 1918, Series of 1919, or Series of 1920, presented in exchange must be duly receipted by the owner in the same manner as if presented for payment. No previous demand for payment of such certificates will be required, however, and the exchange will be made in each case without payment to or by the United States.

Note 3.—The Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1919, or Series of 1920, issued on exchange will be inscribed in the same name as the War-Savings Certificates, Series of 1918, Series of 1919, or Series of 1920, respectively, surrendered for exchange, unless another name and address shall be indicated in writing on this request, in which event the Treasury Savings Certificates will be inscribed in the name and address so indicated.

and address so indicated.

Note 4.—This request must be attached to the original registration stubs detached from the Treasury Savings Certificates issued on exchange and forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington.

EXHIBIT 58.

[Department Circular No. 220. Loans and Currency.]

OF WAR-SAVINGS CERTIFICATES AND STAMPS, SERIES OF 1920, TREASURY SAVINGS CERTIFICATES, SERIES OF 1920, AND THRIFT STAMPS, HELD BY AUTHORIZED AGENTS AND SALES STATIONS.

> TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Washington, December 20, 1920.

- To agents and sales stations for the sale of War-Savings Certificates and Stamps, series of 1920, agents for the sale of Treasury Savings Certificates, series of 1920, Federal Reserve Banks, and others concerned:
- 1. General provisions.—The sale of War-Savings Certificates and Stamps, series of 1920, and of Treasury Savings Certificates, series of 1920, will cease at the close of business on December 31, 1920. All sales stations for the issue and sale of War-Savings Certificates and Stamps, series of 1920, are required to surrender all such certificates and stamps held by them and remaining unsold at the close of business on December 31, 1920, to an incorporated bank or trust company on or before January 20, 1921, or to the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which such sales station is located, on or before January 31, 1921. Except as provided in paragraph 4 hereof with respect to cash agents, all cash and collateral agents for the issue and sale of such certificates and stamps or for the issue and sale of Treasury Savings Certificates, series of 1920, are required to surrender on or before January 31, 1921, all such certificates and stamps held by them and remaining unsold at the close of business December 31, 1920, in each case to the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which the agent is located. Rules and regulations governing agencies for the distribution and sale during the calendar year 1921 of Treasury Savings Certificates, series of 1921, War-Savings Certificates and Stamps, series of 1921, Treasury Savings Stamps, and Thrift Stamps, are prescribed in Treasury Department Circular No. 216, dated December 15, 1920.

2. The term "sales station" where it appears in this circular refers to stations established under the authority of Treasury Department Circular No. 181, dated February 10, 1920. The terms "cash agent" and "collateral agent" where they appear in this circular refer, respectively, to cash agents and collateral agents qualified under

Treasury Department Circular No. 172, dated December 10, 1919, as amended and supplemented, for the sale of War-Savings Certificates and Treasury Savings Certificates, series of 1920.

SALES STATIONS.

3. Every sales station is required to surrender all unsold War-Savings Certificates and Stamps, series of 1920, remaining in its hands unsold at the close of business on December 31, 1920, to an incorporated bank or trust company in the Federal Reserve district in which it is located, on or before January 20, 1921, or to the Federal Reserve Bank of the district, on or before January 31, 1921. Federal Reserve Banks and incorporated banks and trust companies are hereby authorized to receive such certificates and stamps so surrendered and to make cash reimbursement in each case to the sales station for the War-Savings Certificate Stamps, series of 1920, so surrendered at the rate of \$4.24 for each stamp. The surrender of such stamps by a sales station may be accepted by the Federal Reserve Bank or an incorporated bank or trust company only upon presentation by such sales station of its Sales Station Identification Card, or other satisfactory evidence of its designation as a sales station for the issue and sale of War-Savings Certificates and Stamps. Any incorporated bank or trust company so receiving War-Savings Certificates and Stamps, series of 1920, must deliver such certificates and stamps on or before January 31, 1921, to the Federal Reserve Bank of its district, together with a schedule setting forth the names of the authorized sales stations from which the stamps have been received and the number of stamps received from each sales station. On receipt thereof, the Federal Reserve Bank, as fiscal agent of the United States, will make cash reimbursement to such incorporated bank or trust company for the War-Savings Certificate Stamps, series of 1920, so surrendered, at the rate of \$4.24 for each stamp. No Federal Reserve Bank or incorporated bank or trust company shall accept from any one sales station the surrender of War-Savings Certificate Stamps, series of 1920, in excess of \$1,000 (maturity value) without special authority from the Secretary of the Treasury.

CASH AND COLLATERAL AGENTS.

4. Cash agents.—Every cash agent is required to surrender on or before January 31, 1921, to the Federal Reserve Bank from which the certificates and stamps were obtained, all Treasury Savings Certificates, series of 1920, and all War Savings Certificate Stamps, series of 1920, held by such agent for issue and sale to the public and remaining unsold at the close of business December 31, 1920; provided, however, that any cash agent which shall have sold Treasury Savings Certificates of the series of 1920 under an approved partial payment plan which calls for payments after December 31, 1920, with the final installment on or before September 30, 1921, shall be permitted to surrender unsold stocks of such Treasury Savings Certificates until October 31, 1921. Upon any such surrender each such cash agent will be entitled to cash reimbursement for the Treasury Savings Certificates and War Savings Certificate Stamps so surrendered at a rate equivalent to the current redemption value thereof during the

month in which such surrender is made, not later than the month in which the certificates and stamps are required to be surrendered. In lieu of such reimbursement, any cash agent that shall be duly qualified as a cash agent for the issue and sale of Treasury Savings Certificates and War Savings Certificates, series of 1921, under the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 216, dated December 15, 1920, may, at the option of such agent, receive Treasury Savings Certificates, series of 1921, and War Savings Certificate Stamps, series of 1921, computed at the current issue price thereof, United States Treasury Savings Stamps computed at \$1 each, United States Thrift Stamps computed at 25 cents each, and cash, to an aggregate value so computed not exceeding the amount to be reimbursed. No Federal Reserve Bank shall accept from any cash agent the surrender of War Savings Certificate Stamps, series of 1920, and Treasury Savings Certificates, series of 1920, to an aggregate maturity value in excess of the agent's authority to hold, without special authority therefor from the Secretary of the Treasury.

5. Collateral agents.—Every collateral agent is required to surrender on or before January 31, 1921, to the Federal Reserve Bank from which they were obtained, all Treasury Savings Certificates, series of 1920, and all War Savings Certificate Stamps, series of 1920, obtained by such agent from such Federal Reserve Bank, and not sold before the close of business December 31, 1920, and upon such surrender shall receive appropriate credit for the certificates and stamps so surrendered in its account with such Federal Reserve

Bank.

POST OFFICES.

6. Post offices will be required to surrender all Treasury Savings Certificates, series of 1920, and War Savings Certificates and Stamps, series of 1920, held by them for sale and remaining in their hands unissued or unsold at the close of business on December 31, 1920, and all duplicate registration stubs for Treasury Savings Certificates, series of 1920, issued by them during the calendar year 1920, in accordance with instructions issued by the Postmaster General. No post office shall accept the surrender of any unissued Treasury Savings Certificates, War Savings Certificate Stamps or Thrift Stamps from any agent or sales station for the sale of War Savings Certificates or Treasury Savings Certificates other than a postal agent.

SURRENDER OF THRIFT STAMPS.

7. United States Thrift Stamps, issued at any time on or after December 3, 1917, will be on sale during 1921, and appropriate arrangements will be made for the exchange of filled Thrift Cards for War Savings Certificate Stamps, series of 1921. Duly qualified agents and sales stations for the sale of War Savings Certificates, series of 1921, under the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 216, dated December 15, 1920, will therefore not be required to surrender unsold Thrift Stamps remaining in their hands at the close of business on December 31, 1920. Agents and sales stations who do not undertake the sale of War Savings Certificates, series of 1921, are required to surrender, and other agents and sales stations at their option may surrender, unsold Thrift Stamps remaining in their

hands at the close of business on December 31, 1920, to the Federal Reserve Bank of the district, on or before January 31, 1921, in the same manner as unsold War Savings Certificate Stamps, series of 1920, and will receive credit or cash reimbursement, as the case may be, from such Federal Reserve Bank, as fiscal agent of the United States, for the Thrift Stamps so surrendered at the rate of 25 cents each; provided, however, that sales stations may surrender, and incorporated banks and trust companies and Federal Reserve Banks are authorized to accept, such unsold Thrift Stamps, with cash reimbursement therefor at the rate of 25 cents each, in accordance with the procedure applicable to War Savings Certificate Stamps under paragraph 3 hereof.

SURRENDER OF BLANK WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES, SERIES OF 1920.

8. Every cash or collateral agent and sales station shall surrender all blank War Savings Certificates, series of 1920, held by it unissued at the close of business on December 31, 1920, at the same time and in the same manner as the War Savings Certificate Stamps, series of 1920, surrendered by it in accordance with this circular: *Provided*, however, That no credit will be given nor reimbursement made for blank certificates so surrendered.

SURRENDER OF DUPLICATE REGISTRATION STUBS FROM TREASURY SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

9. Every cash or collateral agent which qualified as an agent for the issue and sale of Treasury Savings Certificates, series of 1920, in accordance with the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 172, dated December 10, 1919, as amended and supplemented, is required to surrender on or before November 30, 1921, to the Federal Reserve Bank from which such certificates were obtained, all duplicate registration stubs from the Treasury Savings Certificates, series of 1920, issued by such agent. The Federal Reserve Bank receiving such stubs will forward them on or before December 10, 1921, to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

10. The provisions of this circular as to the surrender of Treasury Savings Certificates, series of 1920, War Savings Certificate Stamps, series of 1920, and United States Thrift Stamps, apply only to unissued certificates and stamps and to duly authorized agents and sales stations, and in the case of cash or collateral agents, apply only to such certificates and stamps as were obtained by such agents from the Federal Reserve Bank to which they are presented for surrender. No incorporated bank or trust company is authorized hereunder to accept the surrender of any such certificates or stamps from anyone other than a duly authorized sales station for the sale thereof, and no Federal Reserve Bank is authorized hereunder to accept the surrender of any Treasury Savings Certificates, War Savings Certificate Stamps, or Thrift Stamps from any cash or collateral agent which were not obtained from it by such agent: *Provided*, however, That Federal Reserve Banks are authorized to accept War Savings Cert

tificate Stamps and Thrift Stamps from incorporated banks and trust companies, in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 7 hereof. Except as herein otherwise specifically provided in paragraph 4, no Federal Reserve Bank is authorized hereunder to accept the surrender of any certificates or stamps (except blank War Savings Certificates) presented to it after January 31, 1921, without special authority therefor in each case from the Secretary of the Treasury.

11. All cases in which Treasury Savings Certificates, series of 1920, War Savings Certificate Stamps, series of 1920, or Thrift Stamps are presented for surrender hereunder contrary to the provisions of this circular should be promptly referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, for further in-

structions

12. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time withdraw this circular as a whole, or amend from time to time any of the provisions thereof, and may, from time to time, make any supplemental or amendatory regulations which shall not modify or impair the terms and conditions of United States War Savings Certificates, series of 1920, of whatever issue or denomination, issued in pursuance of the act of September 24, 1917, as amended and supplemented.

D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT 59.

[Department Circular No. 149, Revised. Loans and Currency.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—TREASURY SAVINGS CERTIFI-CATES.

Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary, Washington, June 25, 1921.

To Holders of Treasury Savings Certificates and Others Concerned:

Treasury Department Circular No. 149, dated July 31, 1919, with regard to the rights of holders of Treasury Savings Certificates, as heretofore amended and extended, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: The following Treasury Department regulations further define the rights of holders of Treasury Savings Certificates and determine the terms and conditions upon which Treasury Savings Certificates will be payable in case of the death or disability of the owner:

I.

CERTIFICATES NOT PRESENTED AT MATURITY.

Treasury Savings Certificates shall not bear interest after maturity.

II.

LOST, STOLEN, OR DESTROYED CERTIFICATES.

In the event of the loss, theft, or destruction of a Treasury Savings Certificate duly issued and registered in accordance with the regulations and instructions governing issue and registration, the registered owner may apply to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, on a form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury (L. & C. 275), either for the issuance of a duplicate certificate or for the payment of the original certificate. On being satisfied of the facts as to loss or destruction, the Secretary of the Treasury will, after not less than three months have elapsed from the time of application, issue to the registered owner a duplicate certificate or make payment of the original certificate, but no duplicate certificate will be issued after maturity of the original. Any duplicate certificate so issued shall be marked "duplicate," but shall receive a new number and bear a notation of the number of the original certificate. Appropriate notation of the issue of the duplicate certificate or payment of the original certificate will be made on the registration records of the Treasury Department. The Secretary of the Treasury may, in special cases where he deems the facts warrant such action, require the claimant to give a bond of indemnity, with approved sureties, against any claim that may thereafter be made on the original certificate. The duplicate certificate when issued shall stand for all purposes in the place and stead of the original lost, stolen, or destroyed certificate. After the issuance of a duplicate certificate, or the payment of the original certificate, the original shall cease to have validity for any purpose, and if recovered shall be returned to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, for cancellation.

III.

CREDITORS' RIGHTS.

Payment of Treasury Savings Certificates will be made to the owner named thereon, notwithstanding any lien, attachment, trustee process, garnishment, judgment, receivership, levy, execution, order, decree, or similar process of law, equity, or in bankruptcy directed against the owner thereof, but nothing herein contained shall excuse the owner from full compliance with, or performance of, any lawful judgment, order, or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction with reference to disposition of the proceeds of the certificate. Collection of the certificate by the owner pursuant to such judgment, order, or decree will be deemed a payment received on behalf of the owner and not for any other person within the language of the demand printed on the certificate, notwithstanding that the owner is, by such judgment, order, or decree, required to pay the proceeds to another person. Neither the United States of America nor any officer or employee thereof shall be a proper or necessary party to any suit or action with reference to such certificate or the proceeds thereof nor be bound by any judgment, order, or decree rendered or entered therein.

IV.

HOLDING OF TREASURY SAVINGS CERTIFICATES BY CORPORATIONS, PARTNERSHIPS, AND OTHERS.

1. Treasury Savings Certificates may be issued and registered in the name of and held by corporations, partnerships, associations, or joint-stock companies. 2. Payment of a certificate registered in the name of a corporation, association, or joint-stock company will be made to such corporation, association, or joint-stock company, provided the form of demand for payment on the certificate is duly executed in the name of such corporation, association, or joint-stock company, and duly signed by a duly authorized officer thereof, over his official title; and payment of a certificate registered in the name of a partnership will be made to such partnership, provided the form of demand for payment on the certificate is duly executed in the name of such partnership, and duly signed by one of the partners thereof, as a member of the firm. No designation may be made on the certificate or registration stub of an officer or agent to receive payment on behalf of a corporation, partnership, association, or joint-stock company.

V.

FIDUCIARIES.

Treasury Savings Certificates may be issued and registered in the names of fiduciaries in their representative capacities. Payment of any such certificate will be made to the fiduciary or fiduciaries, except that in the event of the death or disqualification of the fiduciary or fiduciaries, payment may be made, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the person or persons in his opinion beneficially entitled thereto. In determining whether the \$1,000 limitation on the holdings of a single person has been exceeded, the full maturity value of Treasury Savings Certificates of any one series held for the benefit of such person in the name of a fiduciary or fiduciaries shall be added to the full maturity value of United States War-Savings Certificates, of the same series, of whatever issue or denomination, held by such person in his own name and the sum must not exceed \$1,000 (maturity value).

VI.

TREASURY SAVINGS CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO TWO PERSONS.

Treasury Savings Certificates may be issued and registered in the names of two persons (but not more than two) in the alternative, as, for instance, "John Jones OR Mary Jones." Such certificates will be payable to either person named thereon without requiring the signature of the other person and to the survivor of them without proof of the other person's death, and upon payment to either person the other shall cease to have any interest therein. No other form of certificate in the names of two persons is authorized, except to the extent permitted by Paragraphs V and IX of this circular. certificates are issued in the alternative, the names and addresses of both persons shall be inscribed on the certificates and on the registration stubs. In determining whether the \$1,000 limitation on the holdings of a single person has been exceeded, the full maturity value of United States War-Savings Certificates of any one series, of whatever issue or denomination, held with any other person shall be added to the full maturity value of such certificates held individually, and the sum must not exceed \$1,000 (maturity value) of the same series.

VII.

INFANT HOLDERS OF TREASURY SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

1. Treasury Savings Certificates may be issued and registered in the name of an infant.

2. If a guardian of the property has, to the knowledge of the Secretary of the Treasury, been appointed for an infant owner of a Treasury Savings Certificate, payment of the certificate will be made only to such guardian, upon presentation of proof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury of his appointment and qualification.

3. If an infant holder of a Treasury Savings Certificate for whom no such guardian has been appointed to the knowledge of the Secretary of the Treasury is, at the time payment of such certificate is demanded, of sufficient competency and understanding, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, to sign his name to the demand and to comprehend the nature thereof, payment will be made directly to such infant owner. In the event that such infant is not, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, of such competency and understanding, payment will be made to either parent of the infant with whom the infant resides, or, in the event that such infant resides with neither parent, then to the person with whom such infant resides. In making demand for payment, the representative shall sign the infant's name as well as the name of such representative.

4. Issuance of a duplicate for, or payment of, a lost, stolen, or destroyed certificate which has been registered in the name of an infant will be to the infant or to a representative, as hereinbefore provided, upon compliance with the regulations respecting lost,

stolen, or destroyed certificates.

VIII.

DISABILITY OF HOLDERS OF TREASURY SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

1. Treasury Savings Certificates held by persons legally declared to be incompetent to manage their affairs, and for whose estate a conservator or other legally constituted representative has been appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction, to the knowledge of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be paid to such conservator or legal representative, upon presentation of proof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury of his appointment and qualification.

2. Certificates held by persons under any other disability will be paid only to the registered owners of the certificates, except as herein

otherwise provided.

IX.

REGISTRATION OF TREASURY SAVINGS CERTIFICATES IN FAVOR OF BENEFICIARY.

1. Treasury Savings Certificates may be issued and registered payable to a single designated beneficiary in case of death of the registered owner, as, for instance, "John Smith, payable on death to Mary Smith." In that event the issuing agent shall at the time of issue inscribe on the certificate and on the registration stub the

words "Payable on death to ----," inserting the name and address of the beneficiary. Such certificates will be payable to the registered owner during his or her lifetime, and to the beneficiary upon death of the owner, provided the beneficiary be then living. If the beneficiary shall predecease the registered owner, the certificate will be payable to the owner as though such beneficial registration had not been made. Second registration in favor of another beneficiary, or change of beneficiary, will not be permitted.

2. Should the beneficiary die after the death of the registered owner, but before payment of the certificate, the regulations covering payment of certificates held by a deceased owner shall govern the payment of the certificate as though the beneficiary were such a

deceased owner.

PAYMENT OF TREASURY SAVINGS CERTIFICATES HELD BY DECEASED OWNER.

In the case of the death of the owner of a Treasury Savings Certificate (other than a certificate registered payable to a beneficiary), payment will be made to the persons and in the manner hereinafter

provided:

- 1. If the decedent leave a will which is duly admitted to probate, or die intestate and the estate of such decedent is administered in a court of competent jurisdiction, payment of such certificate will be made only to the duly appointed representative of the estate. Administration will be required before payment of a Treasury Savings Certificate will be made in all cases where the gross personal estate of the deceased owner exceeds \$500 in value, unless it is shown by proof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury that administration of the estate of such decedent is not required in the State of the decedent's domicile.
- 2. In case no legal representative of the decedent's estate is appointed and either the gross personal estate does not exceed \$500 in value or it is shown by proof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury that administration of the estate of such decedent is not required in the State of the decedent's domicile, the certificate will be paid to and on the demand of persons equitably entitled thereto in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the following order of classes:

First. Husband, wife, next of kin, or other person, who pays the reasonable funeral expenses, expenses of the last illness, or other preferred claims against the decedent's estate.

Second. Creditor for funeral expenses, expenses of last illness, or

other preferred claims.

Third. Husband, wife, or next of kin of the deceased, in the following order of preference:

(1) Husband or wife; (2) Child or children;

(3) Father: (4) Mother:

(5) Any other of the next of kin of the deceased;

provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall require the payment of a single certificate to more than one person.

XI.

SIGNING DEMAND FOR PAYMENT.

Whenever, pursuant to these regulations, payment of a Treasury Savings Certificate is demanded by a person not the original owner thereof, the form of demand for payment appearing on the certificate need not be signed, but such person shall sign in the prescribed manner a form of demand for payment (L. & C. 278) which may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, and which shall be pasted on the certificate over the form of demand appearing thereon, substantially as follows:

FORM OF DEMAND FOR PAYMENT.

under the regulations prescribed by the S, the original owner whose many payment hereof. Said original owner (or	
(Date.)	(Signature of payee.) No. and street. Town or city. State
Ona of the original owner.) State connection with original owner.) and signed the above demand for payment of the above demand for payment of the above demand and official of the above demand for payment demand and official of the above demand for payment demand and official of the above demand for payment demand and official of the above demand for payment demand deed.	

INHERITANCE TAXES.

Payment of Treasury Savings Certificates will be made without any deduction for inheritance, estate, or transfer taxes on death of a deceased owner, either State or Federal, and no claim shall lie against the United States or any officer or employee thereof for failure to deduct or withhold any such tax. The person to whom payment of the certificate is made shall be liable for all such taxes, if any shall be due, and the lien thereof shall attach to the proceeds of the certificate in his hands.

XIII.

CHANGE OF NAME.

In case the name of the owner of a Treasury Savings Certificate has since the issuance of the certificate been changed by marriage or by order or decree of court, the Secretary of the Treasury will accept the owner's demand for payment signed in the new name, as well as in the original name, upon being satisfied of the identity of the person.

XIV.

LIMITATION IN AMOUNT.

Under the provisions of section 6 of the act of Congress approved September 24, 1917, as amended, it is not lawful for any one person at any one time to hold United States War-Savings Certificates of any one series (of whatever issue or denomination) to an aggregate amount exceeding \$1,000 (maturity value). As to each series, the issue of Treasury Savings Certificates and the issue of War-Savings Certificates are included within the same series of United States War-Savings Certificates for the purpose of determining whether the limitation on the holdings of a single person has been exceeded. For further regulations governing holdings of United States War-Savings Certificates in excess of the legal limit, see Treasury Department Circular No. 178, dated January 15, 1920, as extended by Treasury Department Circular No. 215, dated December 15, 1920.

XV.

ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of the foregoing regulations shall be in accordance with such forms and administrative regulations and instructions as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time prescribe. The Secretary of the Treasury may in any case accept as sufficient proof of the identity or of the competency and understanding of the person making demand for payment, the fact that the form of demand for payment has been signed in the presence of and duly certified by a United States postmaster, an executive officer of an incorporated bank or trust company or any other person duly designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose.

The Secretary of the Treasury may make, from time to time, any further or supplemental or amendatory regulations which shall not modify or impair the terms and conditions of Treasury Savings Certificates issued in pursuance of the act of Congress approved September

24, 1917, as amended and supplemented.

A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT 60.

[Department Circular No. 228. Division of Public Moneys.]

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE UNITED STATES SUBTREASURY AT CINCINNATI, OHIO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, February 8, 1921.

To all concerned:

1. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Act, approved May 29, 1920, provides in part as follows with respect to the discontinuance of the Subtreasuries of the United States:

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

Section 3595 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, providing for the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, San Francisco, Cincinnati,

and Chicago, and all laws or parts of laws so far as they authorize the establishment or maintenance of offices of such Assistant Treasurers or of Subtreasuries of the United States are hereby repealed from and after July 1, 1921; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to discontinue from and after such date, or at such earlier date or dates as he may deem advisable, such Subtreasuries and the exercise of all duties and functions by such Assistant Treasurers or their offices. The office of each Assistant Treasurer specified above and the services of any officers or other employees assigned to duty at his office shall terminate upon the discontinuance of the functions of that office by the Secretary of the Treasury.

2. By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of the act above quoted, I hereby discontinue the Subtreasury of the United States at Cincinnati, Ohio, and the exercise of all duties and functions by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at said Subtreasury, from and after the close of business on Thursday, February 10, 1921. Upon such discontinuance the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Cincinnati, and the services of any and all officers or other employees assigned to duty at his office shall terminate in accordance with the

statute

3. The Secretary of the Treasury has made provision, pursuant to the authority conferred by said act approved May 29, 1920, to transfer the duties and functions performed or authorized to be performed by the Assistant Treasurer at Cincinnati, or his office, to the Treasurer of the United States and the Mints and Assay Offices of the United States, and will utilize the Cincinnati branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, acting as depositary or fiscal agent of the United States, for the purpose of performing certain of such duties and functions. The Cincinnati branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland will be prepared, on and after Thursday, February 10, 1921, to handle exchanges of United States paper currency and United States coin, pursuant to rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Upon the discontinuance of the Subtreasury at Cincinnati outstanding gold certificates payable to order, issued by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Cincinnati, will be received for payment by the Cincinnati branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland or the Treasurer of the United States at Washington.

D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury.

Ехнівіт 61.

[Department Circular No. 213. Division of Public Moneys.]

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE UNITED STATES SUBTREASURY AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, December 3, 1920.

To all concerned:

1. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Act, approved May 29, 1920, provides in part as follows, with respect to the discontinuance of the Subtreasuries of the United States:

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

Section 3595 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, providing for the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, San Francisco, Cincinnati, and

Chicago, and all laws or parts of laws so far as they authorize the establishment or maintenance of offices of such Assistant Treasurers or of Subtreasuries of the United States are hereby repealed from and after July 1, 1921; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to discontinue from and after such date or at such earlier date or dates as he may deem advisable, such Subtreasuries and the exercise of all duties and functions by such Assistant Treasurers or their offices. The office of each Assistant Treasurer specified above and the services of any officers or other employees assigned to duty at his office shall terminate upon the discontinuance of the functions of that office by the Secretary of the Treasury.

2. By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of the act above quoted, I hereby discontinue the Subtreasury of the United States at New York, N. Y., and the exercise of all duties and functions by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at said Subtreasury, from and after the close of business on Monday, December 6, 1920. Upon such discontinuance the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York and the services of any and all officers or other employees assigned to duty at his office shall terminate in accordance with the statute.

3. The Secretary of the Treasury has made provision, pursuant to the authority conferred by said act approved May 29, 1920, to transfer the duties and functions performed or authorized to be performed by the Assistant Treasurer at New York, or his office, to the Treasurer of the United States and the Mints and Assay Offices of the United States, and will utilize the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, acting as depositary or fiscal agent of the United States, for the purpose of performing certain of such duties and functions. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York will be prepared on and after December 7, 1920, to handle exchanges of United States paper currency and United States coin, pursuant to rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Upon the discontinuance of the Subtreasury at New York, outstanding gold certificates payable to order, issued by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, will be received for payment by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or the Treasurer of the United States at Washington.

D. F. HOUSTON, Secretary of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT 62.

[Department Circular No. 219. Division of Public Moneys.]

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE UNITED STATES SUBTREASURY AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, December 16, 1920.

To all concerned:

1. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Act, approved May 29, 1920, provides in part as follows, with respect to the discontinuance of the Subtreasuries of the United States:

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

Section 3595 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, providing for the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, San Francisco, Cincinnati, and Chicago, and all laws or parts of laws so far as they authorize the establishment or maintenance of offices of such Assistant Treasurers or of Subtreasuries of the United

States are hereby repealed from and after July 1, 1921; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to discontinue from and after such date or at such earlier date or dates as he may deem advisable, such Subtreasuries and the exercise of all duties and functions by such Assistant Treasurers or their offices. The office of each Assistant Treasurer specified above and the services of any officers or other employees assigned to duty at his office shall terminate upon the discontinuance of the functions of that office by the Secretary of the Treasury.

2. By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of the act above quoted, I hereby discontinue the Subtreasury of the United States at San Francisco, Calif., and the exercise of all duties and functions by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at said Subtreasury, from and after the close of business on Monday, December 20, 1920. Upon such discontinuance the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at San Francisco and the services of any and all officers or other employees assigned to duty at his office shall terminate in

accordance with the statute.

3. The Secretary of the Treasury has made provision, pursuant to the authority conferred by said act approved May 29, 1920, to transfer the duties and functions performed or authorized to be performed by the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, or his office, to the Treasurer of the United States and the Mints and Assay Offices of the United States, and will utilize the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, acting as depositary or fiscal agent of the United States, for the purpose of performing certain of such duties and functions. The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco will be prepared on and after December 21, 1920, to handle exchanges of United States paper currency and United States coin, pursuant to rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Upon the discontinuance of the Subtreasury at San Francisco, outstanding gold certificates payable to order, issued by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at San Francisco, will be received for payment by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco or the Treasurer of the United States at Washington.

D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury.

Ехнівіт 63.

[Department Circular No. 221. Division of Public Moneys.]

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE UNITED STATES SUBTREASURY AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 3, 1921.

To all concerned:

1. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Act, approved May 29, 1920, provides in part as follows, with respect to the discontinuance of the Subtreasuries of the United States:

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

Section 3595 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, providing for the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, San Francisco, Cincinnati, and Chicago, and all laws or parts of laws so far as they authorize the establishment or

maintenance of offices of such Assistant Treasurers or of Subtreasuries of the United States are hereby repealed from and after July 1, 1921; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to discontinue from and after such date or at such earlier date or dates as he may deem advisable, such Subtreasuries and the exercise of all duties and functions by such Assistant Treasurers or their offices. The office of each Assistant Treasurer specified above and the services of any officers or other employees assigned to duty at his office shall terminate upon the discontinuance of the functions of that office by the Secretary of the Treasury.

- 2. By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of the act above quoted, I hereby discontinue the Subtreasury of the United States at New Orleans, La., and the exercise of all duties and functions by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at said Subtreasury, from and after the close of business on Wednesday, January 5, 1921. Upon such discontinuance the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New Orleans, and the services of any and all officers or other employees assigned to duty at his office shall terminate in accordance with the statute.
- 3. The Secretary of the Treasury has made provision, pursuant to the authority conferred by said act approved May 29, 1920, to transfer the duties and functions performed or authorized to be performed by the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans, or his office, to the Treasurer of the United States and the Mints and Assay Offices of the United States, and will utilize the New Orleans branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Ga., acting as depositary or fiscal agent of the United States, for the purpose of performing certain of such duties and functions. The New Orleans branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta will be prepared, on and after January 5, 1921, to handle exchanges of United States paper currency and United States coin, pursuant to rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Upon the discontinuance of the Subtreasury at New Orleans, outstanding gold certificates payable to order, issued by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New Orleans, will be received for payment by the New Orleans branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta or the Treasurer of the United States at Washington.

D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury.

Ехнівіт 64.

[Department Circular No. 223. Division of Public Moneys.]

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE UNITED STATES SUBTREASURY AT ST. LOUIS, MO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 6, 1921.

To all concerned:

1. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Act, approved May 29, 1920, provides in part as follows with respect to the discontinuance of the Subtreasuries of the United States:

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

Section 3595 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, providing for the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, San Francisco, Cincinnati, and

Chicago, and all laws or parts of laws so far as they authorize the establishment or maintenance of offices of such Assistant Treasurers or of Subtreasuries of the United States are hereby repealed from and after July 1, 1921; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to discontinue from and after such date, or at such earlier date or dates as he may deem advisable, such Subtreasuries and the exercise of all duties and functions by such Assistant Treasurers or their offices. The office of each Assistant Treasurer specified above and the services of any officers or other employees assigned to duty at his office shall terminate upon the discontinuance of the functions of that office by the Secretary of the Treasury.

2. By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of the act above quoted, I hereby discontinue the Subtreasury of the United States at St. Louis, Missouri, and the exercise of all duties and functions by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at said Subtreasury, from and after the close of business on Saturday, January 8, 1921. Upon such discontinuance the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at St. Louis and the services of any and all officers or other employees assigned to duty at his office shall terminate in accordance

with the statute.

3. The Secretary of the Treasury has made provision, pursuant to the authority conferred by said act approved May 29, 1920, to transfer the duties and functions performed or authorized to be performed by the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, or his office, to the Treasurer of the United States and the Mints and Assay Offices of the United States, and will utilize the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Missouri, acting as depositary or fiscal agent of the United States, for the purpose of performing certain of such duties and functions. The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis will be prepared, on and after January 8, 1921, to handle exchanges of United States paper currency and United States coin, pursuant to rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Upon the discontinuance of the Subtreasury at St. Louis outstanding gold certificates payable to order, issued by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, will be received for payment by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis or the Treasurer of the United States at Washington

D. F. HOUSTON, Secretary of the Treasury.

Ехнівіт 65.

[Department Circular No. 224. Division of Public Moneys.]

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE UNITED STATES SUBTREASURY AT BALTIMORE, MD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 12, 1921.

To all concerned:

1. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Act, approved May 29, 1920, provides in part as follows with respect to the discontinuance of the Subtreasuries of the United States:

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

Section 3595 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, providing for the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, San Francisco, Cincinnati,

and Chicago, and all laws or parts of laws so far as they authorize the establishment or maintenance of offices of such Assistant Treasurers or of Subtreasuries of the United States are hereby repealed from and after July 1, 1921; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to discontinue from and after such date, or at such earlier date or dates as he may deem advisable, such Subtreasuries and the exercise of all duties and functions by such Assistant Treasurers or their offices. The office of each Assistant Treasurer specified above and the services of any officers or other employees assigned to duty at his office shall terminate upon the discontinuance of the functions of that office by the Secretary of the Treasury.

2. By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of the act above quoted, I hereby discontinue the Subtreasury of the United States at Baltimore, Md., and the exercise of all duties and functions by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at said Subtreasury, from and after the close of business on Friday, January 14, 1921. Upon such discontinuance the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Baltimore and the services of any and all officers or other employees assigned to duty at his office shall terminate in accordance with the statute.

3. The Secretary of the Treasury has made provision, pursuant to the authority conferred by said act approved May 29, 1920, to transfer the duties and functions performed or authorized to be performed by the Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore, or his office, to the Treasurer of the United States and the Mints and Assay Offices of the United States, and will utilize the Baltimore branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Va., acting as depositary or fiscal agent of the United States, for the purpose of performing certain of such duties and functions. The Baltimore branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond will be prepared, on and after January 14, 1921, to handle exchanges of United States paper currency and United States coin, pursuant to rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Upon the discontinuance of the Subtreasury at Baltimore outstanding gold certificates payable to order, issued by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Baltimore, will be received for payment by the Baltimore branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond or the Treasurer of the United States at Washington.

> D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury.

Ехнівіт 66.

[Department Circular No. 226. Division of Public Moneys.]

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE UNITED STATES SUBTREASURY AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Treasury Department,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, February 1, 1921.

To all concerned:

1. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Act, approved May 29, 1920, provides in part as follows, with respect to the discontinuance of the Subtreasuries of the United States.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

Section 3595 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, providing for the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, San Francisco, Cincinnati,

and Chicago, and all laws or parts of laws so far as they authorize the establishment or maintenance of offices of such Assistant Treasurers or of Subtreasuries of the United States are hereby repealed from and after July 1, 1921; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to discontinue from and after such date or at such earlier date or dates as he may deem advisable, such Subtreasuries and the exercise of all duties and functions by such Assistant Treasurers or their offices. The office of each Assistant Treasurer specified above and the services of any officers or other employees assigned to duty at his office shall terminate upon the discontinuance of the functions of that office by the Secretary of the Treasury.

- 2. By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of the act above quoted, I hereby discontinue the Subtreasury of the United States at Philadelphia, Pa., and the exercise of all duties and functions by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at said Subtreasury, from and after the close of business on Thursday, February 3, 1921. Upon such discontinuance the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Philadelphia, and the services of any and all officers or other employees assigned to duty at his office shall terminate in accordance with the statute.
- 3. The Secretary of the Treasury has made provision, pursuant to the authority conferred by said act approved May 29, 1920, to transfer the duties and functions performed or authorized to be performed by the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, or his office, to the Treasurer of the United States and the Mints and Assay Offices of the United States, and will utilize the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, acting as depositary or fiscal agent of the United States, for the purpose of performing certain of such duties and functions. The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia will be prepared, on and after February 3, 1921, to handle exchanges of United States paper currency and United States coin, pursuant to rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Upon the discontinuance of the Subtreasury at Philadelphia, outstanding gold certificates payable to order, issued by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Philadelphia, will be received for payment by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia or the Treasurer of the United States at Washington.

D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury.

Ехнівіт 67.

[Department Circular No. 230. Chief Clerk.]

LAWS AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE RECOGNITION OF ATTORNEYS AND AGENTS AND OTHER PERSONS REPRESENT-ING CLAIMANTS BEFORE THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AND OFFICES THEREOF.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, February 15, 1921.

The following statutes relate to the recognition of attorneys, agents, and other persons representing claimants before the Treasury Department and the bureaus thereof:

That the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe rules and regulations governing the recognition of agents, attorneys, or other persons representing claimants before his department, and may require of such persons, agents, and attorneys, before being recognized as representatives of claimants, that they shall show that they are of good char-

acter and in good repute, possessed of the necessary qualifications to enable them to render such claimants valuable service, and otherwise competent to advise and assist such claimants in the presentation of their cases. And such Secretary may after due notice and opportunity for hearing suspend, and dishar from further practice before his department any such person, agent, or attorney shown to be incompetent, disreputable, or who refuses to comply with the said rules and regulations, or who shall, with intent to defraud, in any manner willfully and knowingly deceive, mislead, or threaten any claimant or prospective claimant, by word, circular, letter, or by advertisement. (Act of July 7, 1884, 23 Stat., 258.)

Any person prosecuting claims, either as attorney or on his own account, before any of the departments or bureaus of the United States, shall be required to take the oath of allegiance, and to support the Constitution of the United States, as required

of persons in the civil service. (Sec. 3478, Revised Statutes.)

The act of May 13, 1884 (23 Stat., 22), provides that the oath shall be that prescribed by section 1757, Revised Statutes, which is as follows:

I,, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

The oath provided for in the preceding section may be taken before any justice of the peace, notary public, or other person who is legally authorized to administer an oath in the State or district where the same may be administered. (Sec. 3479, Re-

vised Statutes.

Whoever, being an officer of the United States, or a person holding any place of trust or profit, or discharging any official function under, or in connection with, any executive department of the Government of the United States, or under the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, shall act as an agent or attorney for prosecuting any claim against the United States, or in any manner, or by any means, otherwise than in discharge of his proper official duties, shall aid or assist in the prosecution or support or any such claim, or receive any gratuity, or any share of or interest in any claim from any claimant against the United States, with intent to aid or assist, or in consideration of having aided or assisted, in the prosecution of such claim, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. (Act of Mar. 4, 1909, sec. 109, 35 Stat., 1107.)

It shall not be lawful for any person appointed after the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, as an officer, clerk, or employee in any of the departments, to act as counsel, attorney, or agent for prosecuting any claim against the United States which was pending in either of said departments while he was such officer, clerk, or employee, nor in any manner, nor by any means, to aid in the prosecution of any such claim, within two years next after he shall have ceased to

be such officer, clerk, or employee. (Sec. 190, Revised Statutes.)

That it shall be unlawful for any person who, as a commissioned officer of the Army, or officer or employee of the United States, has at any time since April 6, 1917, been employed in any bureau of the Government and in such employment been engaged on behalf of the United States in procuring or assisting to procure supplies for the Military Establishment, or who has been engaged in the settlement or adjustment of contracts or agreements for the procurement of supplies for the Military Establishment, within two years next after his discharge or other separation from the service of the Government, to solicit employment in the presentation or to aid or assist for compensation in the prosecution of claims against the United States arising out of any contracts or agreements for the procurement of supplies for said bureau, which were pending or entered into while the said officer or employee was associated therewith. A violation of this provision of this chapter shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. (Act of July 11, 1919, 41 Stat., 131.)

[No claim agent or attorney may be recognized in the presentation or adjudication of War Risk Insurance claims (allotments and family allowances, compensation for disability and death, or insurance), except as provided by the acts of May 20, 1918

(40 Stat., 555), and June 25, 1918, section 313 (40 Stat., 613).]

Pursuant to the authority contained in the statutory provision first quoted above, the following rules and regulations are prescribed:

1. Committee on enrollment and disbarment.—A committee on enrollment and disbarment is hereby created, consisting of five members, one of whom shall be detailed from the office of the Secretary of the Treasury and shall act as chairman and have the custody of all papers, records, rolls, etc., and one from each of the following offices: Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Comptroller of the Treasury, Solicitor of the Treasury, and Bureau of War Risk Insurance. The members of the committee shall serve for the calendar year and shall perform the duties herein prescribed in addition to their other duties. The said committee shall meet regularly on the first Monday of each month, if a business day, and shall meet specially on other days at the call of the chairman or any member. Three members shall constitute a quorum.

The committee shall receive and consider applications to be recognized as attorney, agent, or other representative before the Treasury Department or offices thereof; receive complaints against those enrolled; conduct hearings, make inquiries, perform other duties as prescribed herein, and do all things necessary in the matter of proceedings for enrollment or disbarment of such attorneys, agents, or other representatives, pursuant to these regulations; and submit recommendations therein to the Secretary of the Treasury for ap-

prova

2. Applications for enrollment.—Applicants for enrollment pursuant to these regulations shall submit to the Secretary of the Treasury an application, properly executed, on the form attached hereto (Exhibit A). Applications in any other form will not be considered. Persons members of the bar of a court of record will apply for enrollment as "attorney"; all others will apply for enrollment as "agent." Members of a firm may apply for enrollment either individually or collectively. In the latter case application should be made in the firm name, giving the name of each member and the required information as to each, and the application should be signed in the firm name and by each member of the firm. The Secretary of the Treasury may in any case require other and further evidence of qualification. Applicants will be notified of the approval or rejection of their application.

3. Restriction of right to be heard to parties and enrolled attorneys and agents.—The committee on enrollment and disbarment shall maintain in the office of the chief clerk, Treasury Department, a roll of attorneys and agents entitled to practice before the Treasury Department. It shall likewise maintain lists of those whose applications for enrollment have been rejected and those who have been suspended or disbarred. The chief clerk shall furnish copies of the said roll and lists, with such additions thereto or subtractions therefrom as may be made from time to time, to the bureaus, offices, and divisions of the Treas-

ury Department

All bureaus, offices, and divisions of the Treasury Department are hereby prohibited from recognizing or dealing with anyone appearing as attorney or agent unless the name of such attorney or agent appears upon the list of those entitled to practice before the Treasury Department. Nothing herein contained shall preclude individual parties or members of firms or officers of corporations from appearing, upon proper identification, as representatives of their own interests or of their respective firms or corporations in any matter before the department in which such person, firm, or corporation is concerned

as a principal; but attorneys, counsel, or solicitors or other agents

for such persons, firms, or corporations must be enrolled.

It shall be the duty of the bureaus, offices, and divisions of the Treasury Department to ascertain in each case whether the name of one appearing before them in a representative capacity appears on the roll of those entitled to practice. In any case where such enrollment does not appear, the requirement therefor shall be brought to the attention of such representative. The head of such bureau, office, or division may, in his discretion, temporarily recognize such representative pending application for enrollment, provided his name does not appear on the list of those whose applications for enrollment have been rejected or on the list of those who have been suspended or disbarred.

4. Complaints and disbarment proceedings.—If the head of a bureau, office, or division has reason to believe, or if the complaint is made to him, that an enrolled attorney or agent has violated any of the provisions of these laws and regulations or otherwise engaged in any improper practice, he shall forthwith make report thereof to the committee on enrollment and disbarment. The committee shall thereupon mail to the usual address of such attorney or agent notice thereof, detailing briefly the charge or charges made, and giving the time and place of hearing, which shall be not less than 30 nor more than 40 days from the date of mailing the notice. The respondent may file an answer with the committee at or before the time of the hearing, in which case the complainant shall be entitled to reply within 10 days thereafter. If the answer is verified, the reply must also be verified. The committee may, in its discretion, extend the time for answer or reply, or postpone the date of hearing. also initiate charges against any enrolled attorney or agent.

The committee shall conduct the hearing according to such rules of procedure as it shall determine. The respondent may be represented by counsel. The testimony of witnesses may be required to be under oath, and shall in all cases be stenographically transcribed. Depositions for use at the hearing may be taken by either party before an officer duly authorized to administer an oath for general purposes upon 10 days' written notice if the deposition is to be taken within the District of Columbia, and upon 20 days' written notice if it is to be taken elsewhere. Expenses incurred in the taking of depositions shall be borne by the party at whose instance the deposition is taken.

The committee shall, within 30 days from the date of the conclusion of the hearing, or, if the respondent does not appear in person for the hearing, within 30 days from the date set therefor, submit to the Secretary of the Treasury a copy of the notice of hearing, the complaint, answer, and reply, if any, the record of the hearing, and the written findings of fact of a majority of the committee, together with a recommendation either that the charges be dismissed, or that the respondent be reprimanded, suspended for a given period of time, or disbarred. The findings and recommendation shall be signed by all members of the committee agreeing thereto. Members of the committee dissenting therefrom shall submit statements of their reasons therefor. If any members of the committee were not present at the hearing the fact shall be stated.

Upon the suspension or disbarment of an attorney or agent, notice thereof shall be given to the heads of bureaus of the Treasury Department and to the other branches of the Government, and thereafter until duly reinstated such person shall not be recognized as an attorney or agent in any claim or other matter before the Treasury Department or any office thereof. All records of proceedings shall be filed under the direction of the committee, and access thereto for inspection or for the making of copies thereof shall be under its control.

Upon notification that an attorney or agent enrolled in the Treasury Department has been disbarred from practice before some other branch of the Government, the committee shall forthwith send to such attorney or agent in the same manner as prescribed for notice of hearing an order signed by the Secretary of the Treasury to show cause within thirty days why he should not be disbarred from practice before the Treasury Department; and thereafter the committee shall proceed in such case in the same manner as if a notice of hearing had

been sent.

5. Causes for disbarment.—The Secretary of the Treasury will, in his discretion, suspend or disbar any enrolled attorney or agent shown to be incompetent, disreputable, or who refuses to comply with these rules and regulations, or who shall with intent to defraud, in any manner willfully and knowingly deceive, mislead, or threaten any claimant or prospective claimant, by word, circular, letter, or by advertisement. It shall be the duty of an attorney or agent to use the utmost diligence in furnishing evidence required by the Treasury Department or the heads of offices, and the withholding of such evidence by such attorney or agent, or the use of any other means whereby the final settlement of a pending claim is unjustifiably delayed, may be sufficient cause for disbarment. If any enrolled attorney or agent shall knowingly employ as correspondent or subagent in any matter pending before the Treasury Department a person who may at the time be denied enrollment, or suspended or disbarred from practice before the department, such attorney or agent may be himself disbarred. An enrolled attorney or agent who without authority delivers over to a party other than his principal a draft, warrant, or check placed in his possession as such attorney or agent upon the pretext of a transfer or assignment of the whole or of an interest therein as collateral security or otherwise, may be disbarred from practice before the department. The suspension or disbarment of an attorney or agent may be cause for the suspension or disbarment of any firm with which he is or may thereafter become associated and the members thereof.

The Secretary of the Treasury regards as unethical advertising in any form which represents the fact of enrollment as a solicitation for employment, and particularly any suggestion of acquaintance with officials

of, or prior connection with, the Treasury Department.

The above enumeration of causes for disbarment shall not exclude

such other causes as the Secretary may deem proper.

6. Authority to prosecute claims; delivery of checks, drafts, and warrants.—A power of attorney from the principal in proper form may be required of attorneys or agents by heads of bureaus, offices, and divisions, in any case. In the prosecution of claims involving payments to be made by the United States, proper powers of attorney shall always be filed before an attorney or agent is recognized. No power of attorney shall be recognized which is filed after settlement made by the accounting officers, even though the settlement certificate may not

yet have issued, unless such power of attorney recites that the principal is fully cognizant of such settlement and of the balance found due.

In all cases originally filed in the department and audited and allowed by the accounting officers, payable from appropriations thereafter to be made by Congress, the drafts, warrants, or checks issued for the proceeds of such claims shall be made to the order of the claimant, and may be delivered to the attorney or agent legally authorized to prosecute the same, upon his filing in the department, after the allowance of the claim, the ascertainment of the amount due, and its submission to Congress for an appropriation, written authority executed in proper legal form for such delivery of such draft, warrant, or check. The authority so filed shall describe the claim by the number of certificate of settlement, the amount allowed, the title of appropriation from which to be paid, the date when submitted to Congress, and the number of the executive document in which it is contained. Drafts, warrants, or checks issued for the proceeds of other like cases audited and allowed by the accounting officers but which are to be paid from appropriations available at the time of allowance shall also be made to the order of the claimant and may be delivered to the attorney or agent filing written authority, executed in proper legal form, to receive the same. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right, however, in any case to send any draft, warrant, or check to the claimant direct. (See also par. 9 hereof.)

Drafts, warrants, or checks issued in payment of amounts allowed by Congress in favor of corporations and individuals and appropriated for in private or special acts, and for the payment of all other claims presented directly to Congress and prosecuted before its committees, shall be made to the order of claimants and delivered to them in

person or mailed to their actual post-office addresses.

Drafts, warrants, or checks issued in payment of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims, United States courts, or other courts shall be made to the order of the judgment creditor and delivered to or sent in care of the attorney certified by the court to be the attorney of record upon his filing in the department written authority, executed in proper legal form, after the date of the rendition of the judgment, for such disposition of such draft, warrant, or check.

When judgments of the Court of Claims, United States courts, or other courts are paid by the United States, a notice of such payment, giving number, class, and date of warrant and amount paid, shall be sent forthwith to the clerk of the court in which the judgment was entered in order that the same may be entered on the docket of the court.

7. Substitution of attorneys and revocation of authority.—Substitution of attorneys or agents may be effected only on the written consent of the attorney or agent of record, his principal, and the attorney or agent whom it is desired to substitute, and in all cases subject to the approval of the head of the bureau, office, or division concerned before being effective; provided that where the power of attorney under which an attorney or agent of record is acting expressly confers the power of substitution, such attorney or agent, if in good standing before the department, may, by a duly executed instrument, substi-

tute another in his stead, such other, however, to be recognized as the attorney or agent only on the approval of the head of the bureau,

office, or division involved.

If a firm dissolve, or those associated as attorneys or agents by virtue of a power of attorney contest the right of either to receive a draft, warrant, or check, the principal only shall thereafter be recognized, unless the members or survivors of such firm, or the associates in such power of attorney, file a proper agreement showing which of such members, survivors, or associates may continue to prosecute the matter and may receive a draft, warrant, or check; and in no case shall a final settlement of the matter or action toward the transmission of a draft, warrant, or check to the principal be delayed more than 60 days by reason of the nonfiling of such agreement.

The revocation by a principal or his legal representatives of authority to prosecute a matter will not be effective, so far as the department is concerned, without the approval of the administrative officer before whom the matter is pending. Where a matter has been suspended pending the furnishing of evidence for which a call has been made on an attorney or agent, failure to take action thereon within three months from the date of suspension may be deemed by the administrative officer before whom the case is pending cause for revocation of the authority of such attorney or agent without further notice

to him.

8. In the settlement of claims of officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines, or their representatives, and all other claims for pay and allowances within the jurisdiction of the Auditor for the War Department or the Auditor for the Navy Department, the warrant for the full amount found due shall be delivered to the payee in person or sent to his bona fide post-office address (residence or place of business) in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 637).

9. The Secretary of the Treasury may withdraw or amend at any time or from time to time all or any of the foregoing rules and regulations, with or without previous notice, and may make such special

orders as he may deem proper in any case.

10. These regulations shall supersede those promulgated by Department Circular No. 13 of February 6, 1886, and Department Circular No. 94 of October 14, 1890, relating to the recognition of attorneys, agents, and others, and T. D. 32974 of November 30, 1912, relating to such recognition in customs matters before the Treasury Department.

11. These regulations shall be effective on and from the fifteenth day of February, nineteen hundred and twenty-one; and shall apply to all unsettled matters then pending in this department, or which may thereafter be presented or referred to this department or offices thereof for adjudication; and shall be applicable to all those now enrolled to practice before the Treasury Department as attorney or agent; provided that nothing herein contained shall require those now enrolled again to apply to be enrolled. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to abrogate any rules or orders of the accounting officers relating to the fees of attorneys or agents or others.

D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury. [Perforated on side for detachment.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CHIEF CLERK. Form 23.

Ехнівіт А.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO PRACTICE BEFORE THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. Sir:
I,
residing at.
with my office at
hereby apply for enrollment to be recognized as
others before the Department of the Treasury.
1. I am a member of the bar of
and attach hereto a certificate to that effect from said court.
I am now in active practice and in good standing in said court.
2. I am familiar with the laws, rules, and regulations of the Department of the
Treasury, and am qualified to act as the representative of others and render them
valuable service, and particularly in matters relating tobecause of my education, training, and business experience, which have been as
follows: (State in chronological order, giving dates.)
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
3. I have never been rejected or suspended or disbarred from appearing as attorney
or agent, or in any other representative capacity, before any branch of the Federal
or any State Government or municipality, or court thereof, except
4. I havebeen an officer or employee of the United States as follows:
(State name of office or nature of employment and dates.)
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
5 I have and and and and are supplied to the s
5. I have read and noted paragraph 5 of Treasury Department Circular No. 230, dated February 15, 1921, and particularly the following clause thereof:
"The Secretary of the Treasury regards as unethical advertising in any form which
represents the fact of enrollment as a solicitation for employment, and particularly
any suggestion of acquaintance with officials of, or prior connection with, the
Treasury Department
6. I have made no previous application to be recognized as attorney or agent before the Treasury Department, except.
7. I. do solemnly swear (or affirm)
that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all ene-
mies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion;
and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am
about to enter. So help me God.
(Name)
(Address)
Subscribed and sworn to before me thisday of,
19

 $^{^1}$ Paragraph 2 should be filled out only where the applicant is not a member of the bar of a court of record.

CERTIFICATE OF CHARACTER.1

***	(Date.)
We hereby certify that we have known	the within-named
(Year.) (Year.) respective	ely; that during all that time we have
	(Name and address of two persons not related to applicant.)
Indor	SEMENT.
The attached application of for enrollment to be recognized as before the Department of the Treasury has becommended that the application be a second or the second of the treasury has been second or the second of	to represent others is been examined, and after consideration it
	, Chairman.

Com	mittee on Enrollment and Disbarment, Treasury Department.
Approved:	Treating Department
Secretary of the Treasury.	

[Supplement to Department Circular No. 230. Chief Clerk.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Washington, June 7, 1921.

The regulations governing the recognition of attorneys and agents and other persons representing claimants before the Treasury Department and offices thereof, as published in Circular 230, dated February 15, 1921, are supplemented by adding to paragraph 5, "Causes for Disbarment," the following:

"No attorney or agent shall be permitted to appear in a representative capacity as attorney, or agent, before the Treasury Department, or any of the bureaus, departments, divisions, subdivisions, units, or other agencies thereof, in regard to any claim, application for re-audit, refund, abatement, reduction in tax assessed, or any other matter, to which he gave actual personal consideration, or as to the facts of which he had actual personal knowledge, while in the service of the Treasury Department.

"The foregoing is in addition to the inhibition contained in Section 190 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and does not authorize the appearance of an attorney or agent in the prosecution of any claim covered by that Section."

A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

¹ Leave blank if a member of the bar.

[Second Supplement to Department Circular No. 230 of February 15, 1921. Chief Clerk.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Washington, July 1, 1921.

- 1. Treasury Department Circular No. 230, dated February 15, 1921, prescribing rules and regulations governing the recognition of attorneys and agents and other persons representing claimants before the Treasury Department and offices thereof, as amended and supplemented June 7, 1921, is hereby amended by striking out on the second page thereof paragraph 1 (Committee on enrollment and disbarment) and inserting in lieu thereof a new paragraph 1 reading as follows:
- "1. Committee on enrollment and disbarment.—A committee on enrollment and disbarment is hereby created, consisting of six members, including the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, who shall be a member ex officio, and five other members, one of whom shall be detailed from the office of the Secretary of the Treasury and shall act as chairman and shall have custody of all papers, records, rolls, etc., two from the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and one each from the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury and the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. The members of the committee shall serve for the calendar year and shall perform the duties herein prescribed in addition to their other duties. The said committee shall meet regularly on the first Monday of each month, if a business day, and shall meet especially on other days at the call of the chairman or any member. Four members shall constitute a quorum.

"The committee shall receive and consider applications to be recognized as attorney, agent, or other representative before the Treasury Department or offices thereof; receive complaints against those enrolled; conduct hearings, make inquiries, perform other duties as prescribed herein, and do all things necessary in the matter of proceedings for enrollment or disbarment of such attorneys, agents, or other representatives, pursuant to these regulations; and submit recommendations therein to the Sec-

retary of the Treasury for approval.'

2. The act entitled "An act to provide a national budget system and independent audit of Government accounts, and for other purposes," approved June 10, 1921, provides in part for the abolition of the offices of the Comptroller of the Treasury, Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury, and the six auditors of the Treasury Department, effective July 1, 1921, the creation of a "General Accounting Office" in which are vested all powers and duties now conferred or imposed by law upon the Comptroller of the Treasury or the six auditors of the Treasury Department, and that the Comptroller General shall make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for carrying on the work of the General Accounting Office, including rules and regulations concerning the admission of attorneys to practice before such office.

A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

Ехнівіт 68.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO THE CHAIR-MAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, April 30, 1921.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN:

In accordance with your request, as communicated in your letter of April 25, 1921, I am glad to present for your consideration and that of the Committee on Ways and Means, revised estimates of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years 1921 and 1922, and to indicate in that connection what revenues must be provided for the fiscal years 1922 and 1923 in order to carry on the Government's business and meet its current requirements and fixed debt charges, including interest and sinking fund.

In order that the Congress may have the latest available information before it, I hand you herewith the following statements:

(A) Statement giving revised estimates of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal years 1921 and 1922, with a supplemental statement classifying the estimated disbursements. This statement is made up on the basis of actual receipts and disbursements for the first three quarters of the fiscal year 1921, and the best estimates of the Treasury and the spending departments as to receipts and disbursements during the last quarter of 1921 and the fiscal year 1922. It supersedes the estimates of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years 1921 and 1922 which appear on pages 273 to 278 of the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1920.

(B) Preliminary statement showing classified expenditures of the Government for

(B) Preliminary statement showing classified expenditures of the Government for the period from July 1, 1920, to March 31, 1921, with comparative figures and total expenditures for the fiscal year 1920, on the basis of daily Treasury statements (ex-

clusive of postal expenditures, except postal deficiencies, etc.).

(C) Preliminary statement showing ordinary receipts of the Government for the period from July 1, 1920, to March 31, 1921, with comparative figures and total ordinary receipts for the fiscal year 1920, on the basis of daily Treasury statements (exclusive of postal revenues).

(D) Preliminary statement of the public debt on March 31, 1921, on the basis of daily Treasury statements, with a quarterly comparative public debt statement which

shows the figures for August 31, 1919, when the war debt was at its peak.

(E) Statement showing comparative figures as to the outstanding short-dated public debt, on the basis of daily Treasury statements, from August 31, 1919, to March 31, 1921.

Ordinary expenditures for the first three quarters of the fiscal year 1921 have been \$3,783,771,996.74, or at the rate of about \$5,000,000,000 for the year. Of these expenditures about \$850,000,000 have been expenditures of the War Department, about \$500,000,000 expenditures of the Navy Department, about \$600,000,000 payments to the railroads, and about \$650,000,000 interest on the public debt, an aggregate of \$2,600,000,000 under these four headings in nine months, or at the rate of about \$3,500,000,000 for the year. According to the latest estimates of the spending departments, as set forth in Statement A—Supplemental, ordinary expenditures during the fiscal year 1922, including interest on the public debt, will be over \$4,000,000,000.

The Nation can not continue to spend at this shocking rate. As the President said in his message, the burden is unbearable, and there are two avenues of relief. "One is rigid resistance in appropriation and the other is the utmost economy in administration." This is no time for extravagance or for entering upon new fields of expenditure. The Nation's finances are sound and its credit is the best in the world, but it can not afford reckless or wasteful expenditure. New or enlarged expenditures can not be financed without increased taxes or new loans. Expenditures should not even be permitted to continue at the present rate. The country is staggering under the existing burden of taxation and debt and clamoring for gradual relief from the war taxation. It may be counted upon not only to exert effective pressure against increased expenditures but also to give its whole-hearted support to all sincere efforts to reduce expenditures.

The last Congress made a creditable record in reducing appropriations, and it effected substantial economies. Notwithstanding

the reduced appropriations, however, expenditures have continued unexpectedly high, and the reduction in expenditures has barely kept pace with the shrinkage in receipts. Reduction of appropriations, moreover, will not of itself be effective to reduce expenditures unless at the same time the Congress avoids or controls measures which result in expenditure without an apparent appropriation. Reappropriations of unexpended balances, revolving-fund appropriations and appropriations of receipts, and other indefinite authorizations of expenditure have in the past been responsible for hundreds

of millions of dollars of actual cash outgo.

The estimates for the fiscal year 1922 are subject to great uncertainty as to both receipts and expenditures. The estimated collec-. tions of \$3,700,000,000 of internal taxes are based on the provisions of existing law, and are \$850,000,000 less than the estimated collections for 1921, chiefly because of the shrinkage in business. They are liable to be somewhat further reduced from the same cause. The estimated ordinary expenditures of \$4,014,000,000 will on their part be affected by appropriations which are still to be made. The estimated expenditures of the War Department and the Navy Department, aggregating over \$1,100,000,000 for 1922, will depend largely upon the military and naval policy adopted by the Congress at the present session. The estimate of about \$545,000,000 for payments to the railroads in 1922 is made necessary by the provisions of the Transportation Act, 1920, and increased estimates from the Director General of Railroads. In the absence of drastic cuts in military and naval expenditures, there is almost no prospect, according to the estimates, of any substantial available surplus even

in the fiscal year 1922.

The estimates of receipts and expenditures for both 1921 and 1922 show clearly that while this Government has definitely balanced its budget, the surplus of current receipts over current expenditures will not quite provide for what may be termed the fixed public debt redemptions, and that unless expenditures are sharply reduced there will be practically no funds available in these years for the retirement of the floating debt represented by loan and tax certificates outstanding. The estimated current surplus in both 1921 and 1922 will be absorbed (1) by current redemptions of War-Savings securities, redeemable substantially on demand, (2) by purchases for the cumulative sinking fund, (3) by acceptance of Liberty bonds and Victory notes for estate taxes, and (4) by miscellaneous other debt retirements which must be made each year in order to comply with existing law or with the terms of outstanding securities. This means that the Treasury's earlier expectations as to the retirement of the floating debt have been upset by the continuance of unexpectedly heavy current expenditures during the past 12 months, particularly on account of the Army and Navy and the railroads, and that the Government can not now expect to retire any material portion of the two and one-half billions of floating debt now outstanding during the fiscal years 1921 and 1922 out of current revenues. It means also that the country can not look to any plan for funding the floating debt to reduce the burden of internal taxes during the next two years. Substantial cuts in current expenditures offer the only hope of effective relief from the tax burden.

Within the next two years, or thereabouts, there will mature about seven and one-half billions of short-dated debt (including the outstanding floating debt), and it is to the gradual retirement of this debt that the bulk of the current surplus is necessarily applied, in large part through the miscellaneous debt retirements described in the preceding paragraph. Substantial progress has already been made in the retirement of the short-dated debt. Statement E, for example, shows that the short-dated debt aggregated \$7,578,954,141.89 on March 31, 1921, as against \$9,248,188,921.12 on August 31, 1919, when the war debt was at its peak, a reduction of about one and two-thirds billions in the 19 months' period. This reduction was due in large part to the reduced balance in the general fund and the application of receipts from war salvage, and only in small measure to surplus tax receipts. In view of its early maturity, the Treasury must regard the short-dated debt as a whole, and within the next two years may expect to reduce it by perhaps one billion dollars through the continued operation of the sinking fund and the miscellaneous annual debt retirements. The remainder of this short-dated debt, amounting to over six billions, will have to be refunded. It will therefore be the Treasury's policy to vary its monthly offerings of Treasury certificates of indebtedness from time to time when market conditions are favorable with issues of shortterm notes in moderate amounts with maturities of from three to five years, with a view to the gradual distribution of the short-dated debt through successive issues of notes in convenient maturities extending over the period from 1923 to 1928, when the Third Liberty Loan matures. Treasury certificate offerings will continue to be made from time to time as in the past, in order to meet the Treasury's current requirements. This program will make the short-dated debt more manageable and facilitate the refunding operations which will be necessary in connection with the maturity of the Victory Liberty

This analysis of the condition of the Treasury and of the burdens which it must face within the next two fiscal years shows clearly, as the President stated in his message, that—

unless there are striking cuts in the important fields of expenditure, receipts from internal taxes can not safely be permitted to fall below four billions in the fiscal years 1922 and 1923. This would mean total internal tax collections of about one billion

less than in 1920, and one-half billion less than in 1921.

The most substantial relief from the tax burden must come for the present from the readjustment of internal taxes, and the revision or repeal of those taxes which have become unproductive and are so artificial and burdensome as to defeat their own purpose. A prompt and thoroughgoing revision of the internal tax laws, made with due regard to the protection of the revenues, is, in my judgment, a requisite to the revival of business activity in this country. It is earnestly hoped, therefore, that the Congress will be able to enact without delay a revision of the revenue laws and such emergency tariff measures as are necessary to protect American trade and industry.

Now that the House of Representatives has passed the emergency tariff legislation, I hope that the Congress will soon undertake the revision of the revenue laws, with due regard to the protection of the revenues and at the same time with a view to "the readjustment of internal taxes and the revision or repeal of those taxes which have become unproductive and are so artificial and burdensome as to defeat their own purpose." The higher rates of income surtaxes put

constant pressure on taxpayers to reduce their taxable income, interfere with the transaction of business and the free flow of capital into productive enterprise, and are rapidly becoming unproductive. The excess-profits tax is artificial and troublesome. Taxes of this extreme character are clogs upon productive business and should be replaced by other and more equitable taxes upon incomes and profits. An intelligent revision of these taxes should encourage production and in the long run increase rather than diminish the revenues. Early action is necessary, for unless a revision is adopted within a few months it could not in fairness apply to income and profits arising from the business of the present calendar year.

With these considerations in mind, I venture to make the following principal suggestions with regard to the revision of the internal tax

laws:

- 1. Repeal the excess-profits tax, and make good the loss of revenue by means of a modified tax on corporate profits or a flat additional income tax upon corporations, and the repeal of the existing \$2,000 exemption applicable to corporations, to yield an aggregate revenue of between \$400,000,000 and \$500,000,000. The excess-profits tax is complex and difficult of administration, and is losing its productivity. It is estimated that for the taxable year 1921 it will yield about \$450,000,000, as against \$2,500,000,000 in profits taxes for the taxable year 1918, \$1,320,000,000 for the taxable year 1919, and \$750,000,000 for the taxable year 1920. In fairness to other taxpayers, and in order to protect the revenues, however, the excessprofits tax must be replaced, not merely repealed, and should be replaced by some other tax upon corporate profits. A flat additional tax on corporate income would avoid determination of invested capital, would be simple of administration, and would be roughly adjusted to ability to pay. It is estimated that the combined yield to accrue during the taxable year 1921 from a tax of this character at the rate of 5 per cent and the repeal of the \$2,000 exemption would be about \$400,000,000.
- 2. Readjust the income-tax rates to a maximum combined normal tax and surtax of 40 per cent for the taxable year 1921, and of about 33 per cent thereafter, with a view to producing aggregate revenues substantially equivalent to the estimated receipts from the income tax under existing law. This readjustment is recommended not because it will relieve the rich, but because the higher surtax rates have already passed the collection point. The higher rates constitute a bar to transactions involving turnovers of securities and property, which with lower surtax rates would be accomplished and thus yield substantial new revenue to the Government. The total net income subject to the higher rates is rapidly dwindling, and funds which would otherwise be invested in productive enterprise are being driven into fields which do not yield taxable income. The total estimated revenue from the surtaxes under existing law is about \$500,000,000 for the taxable year 1921. The estimated yield for the year from the surtax rates above 32 per cent would be about \$100,000,000. The immediate loss in revenue that would result from the repeal of the higher surtax brackets would be relatively small, and the ultimate effect should be an increase in the revenues.
- 3. Retain the miscellaneous specific-sales taxes and excise taxes, including the transportation tax, the tobacco taxes, the tax on

admissions, and the capital-stock tax, but repeal the minor "nuisance" taxes, such as the taxes on fountain drinks and the miscellaneous taxes levied under section 904 of the Revenue Act, which are difficult to enforce, relatively unproductive, and unnecessarily vexatious. The repeal of these miscellaneous special taxes would, it is estimated, result in a loss of about \$50,000,000 in revenue. The transportation tax is objectionable and I wish it were possible to recommend its repeal, but this tax produces revenue in the amount of about \$330,000,000 a year and could not safely be repealed or reduced unless Congress is prepared to provide an acceptable substitute. The Treasury is not prepared to recommend at this time any general sales tax, particularly if a general sales tax were designed to supersede the highly productive special sales taxes now in effect on many relatively nonessential articles.

4. Impose sufficient new or additional taxes of wide application, such as increased stamp taxes or a license tax on the use of automobiles, to bring the total revenues from internal taxes after making the changes above suggested, to about \$4,000,000,000 in the fiscal years 1922 and 1923. The only way to escape these additional internal taxes, to an aggregate amount of between \$250,000,000 and \$350,000,000, will be to make immediate cuts in that amount in current expenditures. In the event that this should prove impossible, it might be feasible to provide perhaps as much as \$100,000,000 or \$150,000,000 of the necessary revenue from new duties on staple articles of import, and the balance by taking more effective steps to realize on back taxes, surplus war supplies, and other salvageable

assets of the Government.

5. Adopt necessary administrative amendments to the Revenue Act in order to simplify its administration and make it possible, among other things, for the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and the consent of the taxpayer, to make final determination and settlement of tax cases. In this connection it would be well, in the interest of fairness and in order to simplify the administrative problem, to provide, under proper safeguards, for carrying forward net losses of one year as a deduction

from the income of succeeding years.

I suggest for the consideration of Congress that it may also be advisable to take action by statute or by constitutional amendment, where necessary, to restrict further issues of tax-exempt securities. It is now the policy of the Federal Government not to issue its own obligations with exemptions from Federal surtaxes and profits taxes, but States and municipalities are issuing fully tax-exempt securities in great volume. It is estimated that there are outstanding perhaps \$10,000,000,000,000 of fully tax-exempt securities. The existence of this mass of exempt securities constitutes an economic evil of the first magnitude. The continued issue of tax-exempt securities encourages the growth of public indebtedness and tends to divert capital from productive enterprise. Even though the exemptions of outstanding securities can not be disturbed, it is important that future issues be controlled or prohibited by mutual consent of the State and Federal Governments.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Senator Penrose as Chairman

of the Committee on Finance.

I shall, of course, be glad to hold myself and the Treasury experts in readiness to answer any call from the committee and to supply such further information with regard to the condition of the Treasury and the Treasury's revenue recommendations as the committee may desire.

Very truly yours,

A. W. MELLON, Secretary.

Hon. Joseph W. Fordney, Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives.

A.

Statement of Estimated Receipts and Disbursements for Fiscal Years 1921 and 1922. (Revised April 27, 1921.)

	Fiscal year 1921.	Fiscal year 1922.
RECEIPTS.		
Customs	\$300,000,000	\$300,000,000
Income and profits taxes Miscellaneous internal	\$3,150,000,000	\$2,350,000,000
revenue	1,400,000,000	1,350,000,000
Miscellaneous revenue Sales of public lands Federal Reserve Bank	1,500,000	1,500,000
franchise tax Interest on foreign ob-	60, 724, 500	60,000,000
ligations	28, 331, 000	225, 026, 000
obligations	100, 000, 000 260, 000, 000	30, 500, 000 60, 000, 000
Panama Canal Other miscellaneous	11, 800, 000 174, 711, 500	14,530,000 156,087,000
	637, 067, 000	547, 643, 000
Total	5, 487, 067, 000	4,547,643,000
DISBURSEMENTS.	5 005 515 400	4 014 599 169
Ordinary Public debt: Sinking fund	5, 005, 545, 496 253, 404, 865	4,014,522,168 265,754,865
War-Savings securi- ties (net)	140,000,000	100,000,000
Miscellaneous debt re- demptions	350,000	100,000
Purchases of Liberty bonds from foreign repayments Redemptions of bonds	85,000,000	30,500,000
and notes from estate taxes	20,000,000 498,754,865	25,000,000 421,3 54,865
Retirement of Pitt- man Act certificates. Retirement of Treas- ury certificates from	37, 000, 000	70,000,000
Féderal Reserve Bank franchise tax receipts	60,724,500 97,724,500	60,000,000
Total debt retirements.	596, 479, 365	551, 354, 865
Total disbursements	5, 602, 024, 861	4, 565, 877, 033
Excess of disbursements over receipts	114, 957, 861	18, 234, 033

A-(Supplemental).

Classification of Estimated Disbursements for Fiscal Years 1921 and 1922.

			,		
	F	iscal year 1921.	F	iscal year 192	2.
Legislative. Executive State Department. Department of Justice. Post Office Department. Interior Department (in-		\$16, 833, 723 2, 094, 256 10, 320, 000 17, 300, 000 2, 097, 200		\$17, 213, 813 1, 897, 751 10, 344, 000 17, 000, 000 2, 200, 000	
cluding pensions and Indians). Department of Agriculture Department of Commerce. Department of Labor. Independent offices. District of Columbia.		323, 500, 000 107, 000, 000 23, 333, 300 5, 281, 621 112, 459, 569 21, 510, 938 81, 501, 330		322,000,000 123,000,000 19,923,000 5,252,887 133,391,516 22,187,663	
Postal deficiency.	-	81,501,330 65,097,796 \$723,231,9	>37	60, 407, 500	\$734, 818, 131
Treasury Department: Bureau of War Risk Insurance. Public Health Service. Collecting the revenue. All other.	51, 944, 134		\$262, 917, 900 51, 325, 000 53, 110, 139 99, 457, 795		
War Department. Navy Department. Shipping Board. Railroads (transportation act and Federal control).		447, 584, 904 1, 027, 750, 000 697, 500, 000 103, 345, 000 803, 551, 212		466, 810, 834 569, 750, 000 545, 225, 000 124, 200, 000 545, 296, 204	
Interest on public debt Panama Canal Purchase of foreign obli-		975, 000, 000 13, 000, 000 132, 703, 326		975, 000, 000 10, 000, 000	
Purchase of farm loan bonds.		16, 781, 321 ————4, 282, 313, 5	559		3 279, 704, 038
Total ordinary		5, 005, 545, 4			4, 014, 522, 168
Public debt: Sinking fund	253, 404, 865	3,003,013,4	265, 754, 865		1,019,022,109
War-savings securities (net)			100,000,000		
Miscellaneous debt re- demptions Purchases of Liberty	350,000		100,000		
bonds from foreign repayments Redemptions of bonds	85,000,000		30, 500, 000		
and notes from estate taxes	20,000,000	498, 754, 865	25,000,000	421, 354, 865	
Retirement of Pitt- man Act certificates. Retirement of Treas- ury certificates from Federal Reserve	37, 000, 000		70,000,000		
Bank franchise tax receipts	60,724,500	97, 724, 500	60,000,000	130,000,000	
Total debt retire- ments.		596, 479, 3	365		551,354,8 65
Aggregate		5,602,024,8		4	1,565,877,033

B.
Pelimmary Statement Showing Classified Expenditures of the Government from July 1, 1920, to Mar. 31, 1921; with Comparative Figures and Total Expenditures for the Fiscal Year 1920.

[On basis of daily Treasury statements.]

			Common and I	transport daily reason's statements.	y statements.				
	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1920.	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1921.	Total July 1, 1920, to Mar. 31, 1921.	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1919.	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1920.	Total July 1, 1919, to Mar. 31, 1920.	Total July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920.
Ordinary: Legislative establishment	391.	522.	35	\$14,645,396.	000	216, 888.		039, 743.	327, 708.
Executive proper	2, 322, 749.	587, 421. 88 1, 827, 909. 99	846.	293, 510. 6, 392, 786.	52, 260. 085, 594.	532, 641. 776, 718.	593, 056. 249, 647.	177,959.	675, 517. 586, 024.
Treasury Department	96, 098, 410, 274, 367, 808.	413.	477.	360, 613, 300.	955.	329, 800.	478, 294.	504, 050.	315,627.
Department of Justice	89	629.	703.	12, 567, 421.	178, 182.	529, 518.	280, 667.	988, 368.	814, 398.
Navy Department	161, 294, 823, 36 87, 118, 246, 55	166, 805, 503, 61	177, 462, 791, 62	505, 563, 118, 59	286, 496, 326, 16	174, 495, 117, 79	160, 373, 006, 63	621, 364, 450, 58	736, 021, 456, 43
Department of Agricul-		.070	0.10.	201, 000, 210.	110,000.	120,013.	3/4, 034.	2/6, 605.	244, 660.
Department of Commerce	33, 993, 228, 76 10, 768, 625, 62	28, 975, 392, 46	32, 494, 508, 75 6 966, 718, 38	95, 463, 129, 97	12, 362, 197, 17	5,021,360,10	18, 538, 376, 20	613.	546, 293.
Department of Labor	590.	783, 299.	977, 469.	914, 359.	194, 698.	88.5	985, 647.	648,	5, 415, 358. 40
Board States Shipping Board Pederal control of trans-	33, 986, 454, 67	61, 402, 975. 86	2, 225, 335. 06	97, 614, 765. 59	234, 702, 016. 82	106,028,170.88	92, 370, 446, 40	433, 100, 634. 10	530, 565, 649. 61
portation systems and	100	000 000	100	0	0 0 0				
War Finance Corporation Grain Corporation	22, 238, 355, 21 90, 353, 411, 42	1 23, 510, 031, 64	16,367,886.74	17, 639, 563, 17 00, 353, 411, 49	19, 475, 735, 42	82, 036, 307, 93 158, 043, 854, 33	1 3, 605, 406, 26	776, 590, 203, 20 144, 962, 712, 65	1, 036, 672, 157. 53 1, 228, 472, 186. 61
Other independent of-	(000			,	20x, 00=, x00.	- 50, 500, 565		(03, 5/5.	528, 494.
nees and commissions. District of Columbia.	20, 458, 185, 12 5, 015, 212, 98 136, 351, 254, 07	24, 678, 628, 71 5, 899, 200, 33 342, 067, 610, 37	34, 138, 426, 34 5, 226, 871, 18 171, 906, 101, 93	79, 275, 240, 17 16, 141, 284, 49 650, 324, 966, 37	12, 345, 102, 35 5, 778, 521, 84 136, 902, 789, 29	8, 756, 299, 05 4, 933, 274, 01 330, 048, 776, 70	20, 213, 867, 98 4, 804, 866, 59 197, 971, 746, 28	41, 315, 269.38 15, 516, 622, 44 664, 923, 319, 97	59, 469, 305, 17 19, 987, 898, 41 1, 020, 251, 629, 98
Total	1, 180, 081, 991. 37	1, 256, 293, 010, 25	1, 249, 756, 856, 95 3,	686, 131, 858, 57	2, 161, 871, 485. 86	1, 341, 912, 078.		584, 382.	397, 399.
payments, etc	2 898, 151, 75	8, 457, 743, 63	2 2, 571, 299, 54	4, 988, 292, 34	8,014,830.75	2 5, 189, 657. 34	4, 970, 611. 11	7, 795, 784, 52	4, 399, 847,00
Panama Canal	1, 180, 980, 143, 12 12, 2, 965, 341, 14	1, 247, 835, 266, 62 3, 063, 590, 56	1, 252, 328, 156, 49 3, 5, 921, 480, 58	681, 143, 566, 23 11, 950, 412, 28	2, 153, 856, 655, 11 1, 1, 504, 343, 86	1, 347, 101, 735, 73 1, 130, 3, 701, 460, 35 3,	1,130,830,207.09	4,631,788,597.93	5, 940, 997, 552, 94
of foreign Governments. Purchase of Federal	57, 201, 633, 53		16, 695, 063. 91	73, 896, 697. 44	253, 931, 945, 99	86, 788, 968, 10	47,000,000.00	387, 720, 914, 09	421, 337, 028. 09
farm-loan bonds	9, 702, 438, 86	6, 265, 919, 22	812, 962, 71	16, 781, 320, 79					29, 643, 546, 17
Total ordinary	1, 2	50, 849, 556. 65 1, 257, 164, 776. 40 1.	1, 275, 757, 663, 693, 783,		2, 409, 292, 944, 96	771, 996. 74 2, 409, 292, 944. 96 1, 437, 592, 164. 181, 181,	., 181, 291, 689, 80	5,028,176,798.94	6, 403, 343, 841, 21
		1 Dodnot or	of any dive						

1 Deduct excess of credits.

Preliminary Statement Showing Classified Expenditures of the Government from July 1, 1920, to Mar. 31, 1921; with Comparative Figures and Total Expenditures for the Fiscal Year 1920—Continued.

[On basis of daily Treasury statements.]

Total July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920.	\$15,589,117,458.53	200, 982, 934. 62 509, 165. 97	32, 336, 700, 00	241, 144, 200.00	296, 300, 800. 00	405, 222, 800, 00 249, 001, 500, 00	23, 424, 164, 50	17, 038, 039, 723, 62
Total July 1, 1919, to Mar. 31, 1923.	\$2,290,363,000.00 \$1,347,722,500.00 \$6,236,130,000.00 \$5,715,445,820.00 \$2,104,387,882.97 \$4,548,931,700.00 \$12,368,765,402.97 \$45,589,117,458.53	151, 222, 460. 13 462, 698. 47	24, 491, 550. 00	162, 732, 400. 00	239, 022, 750. 00	266, 732, 800. 00 72, 500, 000. 00	17, 227, 041. 75	379, 808, 286, 11 2, 565, 469, 090. 03 1, 632, 559, 650, 01 6, 577, 837, 015, 15 5, 962, 807, 425, 57 6, 585, 545, 576, 58 4, 805, 304, 100, 77 13, 308, 157, 103, 32 17, 038, 039, 723, 62
Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1920.	\$4,548,931,700.00	50, 391, 557. 58 47, 608. 19	4,015,450.00	22, 731, 500. 00	61,009,350.00	41, 061, 400. 00 72, 500, 000, 00	4, 615, 535. 00	4, 805, 304, 100. 77
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.	\$2,104,387,882.97	48, 180, 569. 48 258, 940. 28	20, 463, 100. 00	99, 940, 900, 00	150, 117, 850.00	105, 666, 300, 00	6, 530, 034, 25	2, 535, 545, 576. 98
July 1 to Sept. 30, 1919.	\$5,715,445,820.00	52, 650, 333. 07 156, 150. 00	13,000.00	40, 060, 000. 00	27, 895, 550.00	120, 005, 100. 00	6, 081, 472. 50	5, 962, 307, 425. 57
Total July 1, 1920, to Mar. 31, 1921.	\$6,236,180,000.00	126, 031, 753, 06 130, 711, 09	146, 300. 00	3, 583, 800, 00	17, 666, 900. 00	34, 008, 600. 00 145, 934, 150. 00	14, 154, 801. 00	6, 577, 837, 015. 15
Jan. 1 to Mar. 31 ,1921.	\$1,447,722,500.00	46, 103, 171. 32 18, 368. 69	41, 750.00	1, 410, 450.00	1,789,800.00	3, 369, 200, 00 125, 488, 350, 00	6, 616, 060, 00	1, 632, 559, 650. 01
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	\$2,498,094,500.00	41, 757, 783. 44	55, 050, 00	1, 102, 450.00	3, 094, 150. 00	2, 528, 950. 00 15, 177, 350. 00	3, 615, 105, 00	2, 565, 469, 099. 03
July 1 to Sept. 30, 1926.	\$2,290,363,000.00	38, 170, 798, 30 68, 581, 81	49, 500. 00	1, 070, 900. 00	12, 782, 950.00	28, 110, 450. 00 5, 268, 450. 00	3, 923, 636. 00	2, 379, 808, 266, 11
	Public debt: Certificates of indebted- ness redeemed	war-savings securities redeemed	First Liberty bonds re-	Second Liberty bonds retired.	Third Liberty bonds re-	Fourth Laberty bonds retired	Federal reserve bank notes retired	Total public debt 2,

C.

Preliminary Statement Showing Classified Receipts of the Government, from July 1, 1920, to Mar. 31, 1921; with Comparative Figures and Total Receipts for the Fiscal Year 1920.

[On the basis of daily Treasury statements.]

Receipts	3.	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1920.	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1921.	Total July 1, 1920, to Mar. 31, 1921.
Customs	tax	\$84,058,024,90 840,653,320,81 399,726,191,93 214,542,816,77 1,093,908.53 1,540,074,262,94	787, 550, 609, 73 370, 338, 119, 27 200, 909, 310, 39 2, 607, 734, 32	852, 277, 918, 48 318, 900, 145, 87 142, 840, 438, 13 5, 658, 787, 99	\$217, 939, 441. 86 2, 480, 481, 849. 02 1, 088, 964, 457. 07 558, 292, 565. 29 9, 360, 430. 84 4, 355, 038, 744. 08
Receipts.	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1919.	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1920.	Total, July 1, 1919, to Mar. 31, 1920.	Total, July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920.
Customs. Internal revenue: Income and profits tax. Miscellaneous. Miscellaneous revenue. Panama Canal tolls, etc. Total.	\$66, 276, 122, 37 1, 017, 556, 092, 72 364, 612, 848, 61 189, 401, 006, 28 1, 029, 909, 17 1, 638, 875, 979, 15	985, 767, 736. 31 379, 027, 175. 30 149, 171, 837. 94	1,014,882,285.08 372,004,615.02 106,017,662.41 1,216,016.52	3, 018, 206, 114, 11 1, 115, 644, 638, 93 444, 590, 506, 63 3, 973, 938, 98	960, 966, 422. 38 5, 664, 741. 45

D.

Preliminary statement of the public debt Mar. 31, 1921.

[On the basis of daily Treasury statements.]

Total gross debt Feb. 28, 1921	
Decrease for period	71, 580, 330. 45
Total gross debt Mar. 31, 1921	23, 980, 104, 397. 83

Note.—Total gross debt before deduction of the balance held by the Treasurer free of current obligations, and without any deduction on account of obligations of foreign Governments or other investments, was as follows:

B	Bonds:	
	Consols of 1930	
	Loan of 1925	
	Panama's of 1916–1936	
	Panama's of 1918–1938	
	Panama's of 1961	
	Conversion bonds	
	Postal savings bonds	
		\$883, 728, 270. 00
	First Liberty loan	
	Second Liberty loan	
	Third Liberty loan	
	Fourth Liberty loan 6, 360, 364, 000. 00	
		15, 279, 490, 350. 00
	Total bonds	16, 163, 218, 620, 00

4, 100, 453, 105. 00

Notes: Victory Liberty loan.

Treasury certificates: \$1,643,886,000.00 Loan. 830,726,000.00 Pittman Act. 247,375,000.00 Special issues. 32,854,450.00	
War savings securities (net cash receipts)	\$2, 754, 841, 450, 00 723, 659, 586, 89
Total interest-bearing debt. Debt on which interest has ceased. Noninterest-bearing debt.	23, 742, 172, 761, 89 10, 537, 310, 26 227, 394, 325, 68
Total gross debt	23, 980, 104, 397. 83

Quarterly Comparative Public Debt Statement, Showing also Figures for Aug. 31, 1919, when War Debt was at its Peak.

[On the basis of daily Treasury statements.]

21.	397. 83 426. 78	971.05	450.00	450.00
Mar. 31, 1921.	\$23, 980, 104, 397. 83 614, 593, 426. 78	23, 365, 510, 971. 05	2, 474, 612, 000. 00 280, 229, 450. 00	2, 754, 841, 450.00
Dec. 31, 1920.	\$23, 982, 224, 168. 16 504, 951, 394. 20	23, 477, 272, 773. 96	2, 300, 656, 000. 00 292, 229, 450. 00	2, 592, 885, 450.00
Sept. 30, 1920.	\$24,087,356,128.65 434,961,050.10	23, 652, 395, 078. 55	2, 347, 791, 000. 00 292, 229, 450. 00	2,640,020,450.00
June 30, 1920.	\$24, 299, 321, 467. 07 357, 701, 682. 23	24, 447, 049, 046. 33 23, 941, 619, 784. 84 23, 652, 395, 078. 55 23, 477, 272, 773, 96	2, 485, 552, 500. 00 283, 375, 000. 00	2, 768, 927, 500. 00
Mar. 31, 1920.	\$26, 596, 701, 648, 01 \$24, 698, 671, 584, 52 1, 118, 109, 534, 76	24, 447, 049, 046, 33	2, 278, 259, 000. 00 388, 961, 055. 56	2, 667, 220, 055. 56
Aug. 31, 1919.	\$26, 596, 701, 648. 01 1, 118, 109, 534. 76	25, 478, 592, 113, 25	3, 938, 225, 000. 00 262, 914, 050. 39	4, 201, 139, 050. 39
	*Gross debt. Net balance in general fund.	Gross debt less net balance in general fund	*Includes Treasury certificates (unmatured): Loan and tax. Pittman Act and special.	Total

ы́ Б Statement Showing Comparative Figures as to Short-dated Public Debt, Aug. 31, 1919, to Mar. 31, 1921.

[On the basis of daily Treasury statements.]

	Aug. 31, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1919.	June 30, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1920.	Mar. 31, 1921.
Victory notes. Treasury certificates. Loan and tax Pittrnan Act and special issues. Wn-Savnigs securities (net cash receipts).	\$4,113,402,679.65 3,938,225,000.00 262,914,630.39 933,647,191.08	\$4, 494, 114, 007. 07 3, 262, 184, 500. 00 316, 301, 300. 37 897, 143, 389. 27	\$4, 246, 385, 530. 00 2, 485, 552, 500. 00 283, 375, 000. 00 828, 739, 702. 09	\$4, 225, 970, 755. 00 2, 300, 656, 000. 00 292, 229, 450. 00 760, 953, 780. 53	\$4,100,453,105.00 2,474,612,000.00 280,229,450.00 723,659,586.89
Total	9,248,188,921.12	8, 969, 743, 196. 71	7,844,052,732.09	7,579,809,985.53	7, 578, 954, 141. 89

EXHIBIT 69.

REVISION OF INTERNAL TAXES. STATEMENT OF SECRETARY MELLON BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

August 4, 1921.

In accordance with the request of the Committee, I have brought with me a statement which gives (a) the latest revised estimates of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year 1922, (b) estimates of the yield of internal revenue and customs under the present law and the revised law, and (c) a brief comment on the principal changes suggested for consideration in connection with the revision of the internal tax laws.

This statement shows estimated total current expenditures for the present year of about \$4,550,000,000, including sinking fund and miscellaneous public debt expenditures which have to be made under the law, for the most part out of specially earmarked receipts which are not available for general purposes. These estimates of expenditure are based on the latest information received by the Treasury from the spending departments of the Government as to their actual cash expenditures for the year, and make allowance for the cuts in expenditure already reported to the Treasury. The estimates take into account not only expenditures under annual appropriations for 1922, but also under unexpended balances and other available authorizations.

In presenting these estimates I ought to say that the Treasury itself does not control or supervise the expenditures of the Government offices. The Treasury's function is to find the funds to meet the current expenditures of the whole Government and provide for maturing interest and principal of the public debt. In the performance of this function, the Treasury must have for its own guidance the best available estimate as to the actual cash outgo of the Government. It can not take into account paper savings or hoped-for reductions in expenditure which can not reasonably be expected to materialize. The Treasury, of course, is on a cash basis, and in making its plans for the year it can take into account only actual cash savings. For these very reasons, there is no one more interested than the Secretary of the Treasury in reducing Government expenditures, and I have no hesitation in saying to you that the Treasury would many times prefer further assured cuts in expenditure to additional taxes of any kind. Without a doubt, the most helpful thing would be a further cut in Government expenditure, and nothing would be more welcome to the

Without the assurance of substantial additional reductions in expenditure, it would be folly to proceed to reduce revenue merely in the hope of reduced expenditure. Even without change in the law, revenue will shrink from natural causes, and will shrink, according to the present outlook, at a faster rate than current expenditures.

The actual expenditures for the first full month of the present fiscal year indicate that unless there is an extraordinary new effort to reduce expenditures the estimates which the Treasury has presented may be regarded as conservative. Ordinary expenditures for July, 1921, amounted to about \$322,000,000, as against \$307,000,000 for July, 1920, while the current deficit for July, 1921, was about \$113,000,000

as against \$76,000,000 for July, 1920. An analysis of the principal items of expenditure for July, 1921, shows that \$59,000,000 was on account of the War Department, \$56,000,000 on account of the Navy, and \$32,000,000 on account of the Shipping Board. If expenditures are to continue at anything like these rates, the estimates will be greatly exceeded.

Exhibit 70.

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FOR THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

REVENUE NEEDS.

Taxation and tax revision depend upon public expenditures. According to the latest advices received from the spending departments and after taking into account all estimated reductions in expenditure reported to date, the Treasury estimates that the total expenditure for the fiscal year 1922 for which provision should be made out of the current revenues of the Government will be about \$4,550,000,-This in itself would mean a substantial reduction in current revenues and expenditures below the fiscal year 1921. ordinary revenues for 1921 amounted to about \$5,625,000,000, or over \$1,000,000,000 in excess of the revenues estimated to be necessarv for 1922. The estimate for 1922, moreover, does not mean that \$4,550,000,000 must be provided by taxation. It is estimated that there will be miscellaneous revenues during the year from salvage and sources other than taxation amounting to about \$350,000,000. This would leave \$4,200,000,000 to be provided from customs and internal revenue. It is estimated that the revenues from customs under existing law would be about \$300,000,000 for the year, and that these might be increased by about \$70,000,000 if a revised tariff law should become effective about December 31, 1921. The balance, about \$3,830,000,000 (as against estimated internal revenue yield for the year under existing law of \$3,570,000,000) should be provided out of internal revenue. This revenue can be safely reduced only if and to the extent that further reductions are enforced in the spending departments of the Government. This means that if additional taxes are to be avoided, there must be additional effective cuts in ordinary expenditure of over \$250,000,000, and that even if such cuts were assured the internal revenue yield for the year could not safely be permitted to fall below \$3,570,000,000, the estimated yield under existing law. The reductions in expenditure reported up to date have been taken into account in framing the estimates.

Table I, which follows, shows the estimated receipts and expendi-

tures for the fiscal year 1922 under existing law.

TABLE I.

Statement of estimated receipts and expenditures for fiscal year 1922, on basis of existing law. (Revised August 3, 1921.)

RECEIPTS (EXISTING LAW).

Customs	\$300,000,000
Income and profits taxes	
	3, 570, 000, 000
Miscellaneous revenue: Sales of public lands	
Federal reserve bank franchise tax. 60,000,000 Interest on foreign obligations. 25,026,000	
Repayments of foreign obligations. 30, 500, 000 Sales of surplus war supplies. 60,000,000	
Panama Canal	
Other miscellaneous. 156, 087, 000	347, 643, 000
Total	4, 217, 643, 000
= EXPENDITURES.*	
	4 000 057 050
Public debt expenditures required by law:	4,002,657,952
Sinking fund \$265,754,865 War-Savings securities (net) 100,000,000	
Miscellaneous debt redemptions. 100,000 Purchases of Liberty bonds from foreign repay-	
ments	
Redemptions of bonds and notes from estate taxes	
Retirement of Pittman Act certificates	
tax receipts	
Total debt expenditures	551, 354, 865
Grand total ordinary expenditures (including sinking fund and mis-	1 551 010 015
cellaneous debt retirements). Excess of expenditures over receipts.	4, 554, 012, 817 336, 369, 817
Classification of estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1922	
(Based on latest estimates from the spending offices, with allowances for all reductions	reported to date.)
Legislative. \$17, 213, 813	
Executive. 1,897,751 State Department. 10,344,000	
Department of Justice. 17,000,000	
Post Office Department. 2, 200, 000 Interior Department (including pensions and Indians). 322, 000, 000	
Department of Agriculture. 123, 000, 000 Department of Commerce. 19, 923, 000	
Department of Labor	
Independent offices. 13, 484, 516 District of Columbia. 22, 187, 663	
Miscellaneous. 62, 500, 000	\$617 003 630

\$617,003,630

70,000,000

Postal deficiency....

^{*} See page 3 of circular for classification of expenditures.

Treasury Department: 8286,000,000 Bureau of War Risk Ins. \$286,000,000 Public Health Service. 47,000,000 Collecting revenue. 53,110,139 All other. 99,457,795	
\$485, 567, 934	
Federal Board for Vocational Education	
War Department	
Navy Department. 487, 225, 000	
Shipping Board	
Railroads (Transportation Act and Federal control)* 545, 206, 204	
Interest on public debt	
Panama Canal 10,000,000	
	\$3, 385, 654, 322
Total ordinary. Public debt expenditures required by law:	4,002,657,952
Sinking fund. 265, 754, 865	
War-Savings securities (net)	
Miscel. debt redemptions	
ments	
Redemptions of bonds and notes from estate taxes. 25,000,000	
Retirement of Pittman Act certificates	
Retirement from F. R. B. franchise tax receipts 60,000,000	
Total retirements	551, 354, 865
Grand total ordinary expenditures (including sinking fund and mis-	

REVENUE YIELD OF REVISED LAW.

Estimates of the expected revenue under the suggested revised law (with comparative figures for the present law) are furnished in Table II below. The changes upon which the estimates for the revised law are based are briefly summarized on page 7 hereof, and further comment will be found on pages 8 ff. The grounds on which the more important recommendations are based, were presented in my letter of April 30, 1921, to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and need not be repeated in detail here. For the fiscal year 1922 the present law, it is estimated, would yield \$3,870,000,000 in internal revenue and customs. Under the revised law the estimated collections from these sources would amount to \$3,935,000,000, assuming that the revision of the corporation income and excessprofits taxes is made effective as of Jan. 1, 1921. These figures do not include the estimated proceeds of the suggested one cent tax on first class mail matter and the suggested 2 cent tax on bank checks. These taxes, it is estimated, would yield about \$117,000,000 a year, or about \$58,500,000 for the fiscal year 1922.

Table II follows, on pages 5, 6, and 7 hereof.

^{*} No allowance is made for possible cash expenditures resulting from withdrawals by the War Finance Corporation, which has a credit balance of about \$400,000,000 with the Treasurer and may draw down its balance, at least temporarily, in connection with the railroad financing prosed under pending legislation.

TABLE II.

Estimated receipts from internal revenue and customs under present and revised laws.

(Figures in parentheses show results if the revision of the corporation income and excess-profits tax is made effective as of Jan. 1, 1922.)

	Fiscal year 1922. Fiscal year 1923.				
Source of revenue.	Present law.	Revised.	Present law.	Revised.	
Customs. Income Tax: Individual. Corporation. Profits tax. Back taxes—Income and Profits. Miscellaneous Internal Revenue.	\$300, 000, 000 \$75, 000, 000 456, 000, 000 669, 000, 000 235, 000, 000 1, 335, 000, 000	\$370,000,000 \$75,000,000 \$657,000,000 *(456,000,000) 413,000,000 *(669,000,000) 235,000,000 1,385,000,000	\$300, 000, 000 \$50, 000, 000 415, 000, 000 485, 000, 000 335, 000, 000 1, 349, 000, 000	\$450,000,000 \$50,000,000 748,000,000 *(562,000,000) *(192,500,000) 335,000,000 1,345,000,000	
Total	3, 870, 000, 000	3, 935, 000, 000 *(3,990,000,000)	3, 734, 000, 000	3,728,000,000 *(3,734,500,000)	

* Revision as of January 1, 1922

**NOTE 1. The revision upon which the estimates under revised law are based is outlined on page 7. For detail of miscellaneous revenue, see Page 6.

NOTE 2. An additional revenue tax of 1 cent on first class mail would yield, it is estimated, about \$72,000,000 annually (\$36,000,000 for fiscal year 1922).

NOTE 3. A stamp tax of 2 cents on each bank check would yield, it is estimated, about \$45,000,000 annually (\$22,500,000 for fiscal year 1922).

Estimated miscellaneous internal revenue.

Source of revenue.				Fiscal year 1923.		
	Present law. Revised.		Present law.	Revised.		
State tax	\$150,000,000	\$150,000,000	\$150,000,000	\$150,000,000		
ransportation		200,000,000	265, 000, 000	85, 000, 000		
elephone and telegraph	28,000,000	28,000,000	29,000,000	29,000,00		
nsurancelcoholic spirits, etc	19,000,000	19,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,00		
leoholic spirits, etc	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,00		
Beverages, sec. 628	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35, 000, 00		
oft drinks, etc., sec. 630	25,000,000	12,000,000	25,000,000			
Cobacco:		, ,				
Cigarettes	136,000,000	155, 000, 000	138,000,000	180,000,00		
Smoking and chewing	60,000,000	66,000,000	60,000,000	75,000,00		
All other	59,000,000	59,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,00		
dmissions and dues	96,000,000	96,000,000	100,000,000	100, 000, 00		
Lutomobiles:						
Present tax	115,000,000	115,000,000	116,000,000	116,000,00		
Federal license tax		85,000,000		100, 000, 00		
Pianos, organs, etc		50, 000, 000	50,000,000	50, 000, 00		
Iotion picture films		6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,00		
culptures, paintings, etc	1, 200, 000	1,200,000	1,250,000	1, 250, 00		
Carpets, etc., sec. 904		5,000,000	20,500,000			
ewelry, watches, etc	25, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	25,000,000	25,000,00		
Perfumery, cosmetics, medicines, etc	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,00		
Corporation capital stock	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,00		
ssues and conveyances, of capital						
stock, bonds, etc		80,000,000	55, 000, 000	105,000,00		
apital stock transfer		12,000,000	9,000,000	17,000,00		
Sales of produce on exchanges		10,000,000	8,000,000	15,000,00		
Miscellaneous taxes	15, 590, 000	15, 590, 000	15, 590, 000	15, 590, 00		
Total	1,335,690,000	1,385,790,000	1,349,340,000	1,345,840,00		

fountain drinks, etc.).

10. The repeal of miscellaneous taxes levied under section 904 of the Revenue Act of 1918, as of Jan. 1, 1922.

11. A revision of the income tax rates, with the maximum surtax rate reduced to 32 per cent.

Note.—The revision upon which the above estimates are based assumes the following changes:

1. A new tariff law in effect about Dec. 31, 1921.

2. The increase of the corporation income tax to 15 per cent, as of Jan. 1, 1921 (or Jan. 1, 1922), and the repeal of the \$2,000 exemption.

3. The repeal of the excess profits tax, as of January 1, 1921 (or Jan. 1, 1922).

4. Increased collections of back income and profits taxes.

5. An increase in the tax on cigarettes and smoking and chewing tobacco.

6. The repeal of the transportation tax upon freight and passengers; the tax to be reduced one-half Jan. 1, 1922, and entirely repealed Jan. 1, 1923.

7. Certain of the stamp taxes, as carried in Title XI of the Revenue Act of 1918, to be materially increased.

8. An annual Federal license tax upon motor vehicles, averaging about \$10 apiece, and to be graded according to power. according to power.

9. The repeal of section 630 of the Revenue Act of 1918, as of January 1, 1922 (the tax on ice cream and

COMMENT ON SUGGESTED REVISIONS.

1. Customs. The estimates of revenue under the revised law assumes that a more productive tariff law will be adopted, capable of yielding about \$70,000,000 additional revenue for the fiscal year 1922, and

\$150,000,000 additional for the fiscal year 1923.

- 2. Individual income tax. The total net income subject to the higher surtax rates is rapidly dwindling, and funds which would otherwise be invested in productive enterprise are being driven into fields which do not yield taxable income. The total estimated revenue from the surtaxes under existing law is about \$500,000,000 for the taxable year 1921. The estimated yield for the year from the surtax rates above 32 per cent would be less than \$100,000,000. The immediate loss in revenue that would result from the repeal of the higher surtax brackets would be relatively small, and the ultimate effect should be an increase in the revenues. It is suggested that the normal and surtax rates be limited to a combined maximum rate not exceeding 40 per cent for the taxable year 1921 and 33 per cent thereafter. I am confident that in a short time the Treasury would actually collect more under the lower rates than under the higher rates if continued.
- 3. Corporation taxes. I approve the repeal of the excess-profits tax, which is rapidly becoming unproductive. I suggest as a substitute an increase of 5 per cent in the rate of the corporation income tax, and the repeal of the specific exemption of \$2,000 now accorded to corporations. This would greatly simplify the problem of administration and collection, without substantial loss of revenue.

4. Back taxes. Collections of back taxes are estimated to yield net about \$235,000,000 in the year 1922, and about \$335,000,000 in the year 1923. It may be possible to secure some additional revenue from this source, perhaps as much as \$100,000,000 additional in the

year 1922.

5. Miscellaneous taxes-Suggested reductions. It is suggested that

the following miscellaneous taxes be repealed or reduced:

(a) The transportation tax on freight and passengers, it is suggested, might be reduced one-half by January 1, 1922, and repealed entirely at the close of the calendar year 1922. The resulting loss of revenue would be approximately \$62,000,000 for the fiscal year 1922,

and \$180,000,000 for the fiscal year 1923.

- (b) The taxes on ice cream and fountain drinks imposed by Section 630, now collected from consumers in such a way as to cause unnecessary irritation and material evasion, should be repealed. For similar reasons the excess-price taxes now imposed by Section 904 upon articles of wearing apparel should be repealed, and the other articles included under Section 904 should be taxed at appropriate rates to the producer or importer under the general provisions of Section 900. The maximum loss in revenue estimated to result from these changes would be less than \$25,000,000 in the fiscal year 1922.
- (c) The tax on perfumes, cosmetics and proprietary medicines (Section 907) also results in unnecessary irritation and is widely evaded. I suggest that this tax be imposed upon the producer or importer as are most of the sales or excise taxes now imposed by the

Revenue Act of 1918. This could be done without any loss in revenue.

6. Suggested additional taxes. Shrinkage in the yield of existing taxes, the gaps resulting from the suggested reduction and repeal of the transportation tax and the changes in other taxes, and the pressure of expenditures upon the Treasury, make necessary the consideration of additional taxes. These taxes are, of course, not suggested as desirable in themselves; but in my opinion they are less objectionable than some other new or additional taxes which have been proposed.

(a) Increase the documentary stamp taxes, by approximately doubling the present rates, so as to increase the revenue from this source by approximately \$30,000,000 for the fiscal year 1922 and \$70,000,000 for the fiscal year 1923. These estimated additional

proceeds are included in Table II.

(b) The proposed stamp tax of 2 cents on each check (payable on sight or on demand) would yield, it is believed, about \$45,000,000 a year. The estimated proceeds of this tax have not been included

in the main totals of Table II.

(e) I suggest also as a convenient method of taxation an increase of one cent in the rate of postage on first class mail matter, to 3 cents per ounce or fraction thereof on all except drop letters and to 2 cents per ounce or fraction thereof on postal cards. Such a tax would yield, it is estimated, about \$72,000,000 a year (not included in Table II).

(d) An annual federal license tax upon motor vehicles, averaging about \$10 per vehicle, and to be graded according to power, would yield approximately \$100,000,000 a year, or about \$85,000,000 the first year (1922) of its imposition. The estimated proceeds of this

tax are included in Table II.

(e) An increase in the tax on cigarettes from \$3 to \$5 per M, and a slight increase in the other taxes on tobacco products would yield additional revenue of \$25,000,000 in the fiscal year 1922 and approximately \$57,000,000 in the fiscal year 1923, (included in Table II).

FISCAL YEAR 1923.

The foregoing recommendations take into account probable reductions in current expenditure for the fiscal year 1923, when, for example, it is expected that there will be relatively small payments to make to the railroads as against estimated payments in the fiscal year 1922 of \$545,000,000. Against these reductions, however, it is expected that there will be shrinkages in receipts. The suggestion that the transportation tax be repealed, effective in part January 1, 1922, and in its entirety January 1, 1923, would alone involve a loss of revenue of about \$300,000,000 for a full year. It is also necessary to bear in mind that the estimated income and profits tax receipts for the fiscal year 1922 include two quarterly installments of income and profits taxes based on the business of the calendar year 1920, and that a substantial shrinkage below the 1922 figures for these receipts is to be expected during the fiscal year 1923 as a result of the shrinkage in incomes and the depression in business in 1921. In the fiscal year 1923, moreover, the Victory Liberty Loan and the 1918 series

of War Savings certificates become due. With these extraordinary maturities of the public debt to meet, it is important that the Treasury have some margin of current revenue over current expenditure for the year, in order that the vast refunding operations which will have to be carried on during the year in any event may not be complicated or embarrassed by additional borrowings to meet current expenditures which ought to be provided for out of current revenues.

EXHIBIT 71.

August 10, 1921.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: On the basis of the understanding reached at our conference yesterday with the President, I am now able to submit figures as to reductions in the estimated expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year 1922, and in that connection present herewith new estimates as to the revenue needs of the Government for the fiscal year, with recommendations as to the reduction and revision of taxation.

1. Reduction in ordinary expenditures.—The Administration, in cooperation with the Committee on Ways and Means, has determined to reduce the ordinary expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year 1922 by at least \$350,000,000 below the revised estimates presented by the Treasury on August 4th. It is understood that this saving will be distributed, according to the best estimates now available, substantially as follows:

	Last revised estimate.	New estimate.	Net reduction.
War Department Navy Department Shipping Board Department of Agriculture Railron 1s Miscellaneous	487, 225, 000 200, 000, 000 123, 000, 000 545, 000, 000	\$400,000,000 387,225,000 100,000,000 98,000,000 495,000,000	\$50,000,000 100,000,000 100,000,000 25,000,000 50,000,000 25,000,000
Total reduction.			350,000,000

To accomplish this reduction it will be necessary for the Administration, with the assistance of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to put forth its utmost efforts to insure economy in every Government activity, and for Congress on its part to give the most whole-hearted cooperation not only by the avoidance of new expenditure but also by the limitation or repeal of various outstanding balances and authorizations. The reduction which is estimated in the railroad payments assumes that about \$50,000,000 of the expenditure heretofore estimated to fall within the fiscal year 1922 will either prove unnecessary as settlements progress or be deferred to the fiscal year 1923.

2. Reduction in Public Debt Expenditures.—It is understood that the Treasury will provide for two items of estimated public debt expenditure for the fiscal year 1922 out of other public debt receipts during the year, as follows:

No Re	et redemp etirement	tions of Pit	of War S tman A	Savings secur ct certificate	rities	 		\$100,000,000 70,000,000	0
	Total						~	170 000 000	0

This will mean a reduction of \$170,000,000 below the previously estimated net public debt expenditure for the year. It is understood that the sinking fund requirements of the Victory Liberty Loan Act, amounting to \$265,754,865 for the year, will be observed, and the miscellaneous debt reductions required to be made out of receipts specially earmarked for the purpose will not be disturbed.

3. Total Reduction in Expenditure.—The aggregate reduction in expenditure for the fiscal year, on the basis above established, will be \$520,000,000, leaving an estimated total expenditure of about

\$4,034,000,000.

4. Receipts from sources other than Internal Revenue.—It is understood that the Administration will make every effort, with the cooperation of Congress and the assistance of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to increase realization on salvageable property remaining from the war, particularly in the War Department, the Navy Department and the Shipping Board. It is hoped that with increased receipts from salvage and a new tariff law effective by December 31, 1921, the total receipts from sources other than internal revenue during the fiscal year 1922 will be as follows:

Customs Salvage (including sales of surplus war supplies)	200, 000, 000
Other miscellaneous revenue	287, 643, 000
Total	857, 643, 000

5. Revision of taxation.—On the basis of the estimated reductions in expenditure to be made during the current fiscal year, the Administration recommends that the internal tax laws be revised so as to produce a total of \$3,000,000,000 of internal revenue for the calendar year 1922, as follows:

Income surtaxes	
Ten per cent corporation income tax	445, 000, 000
Additional 2½ per cent corporation income tax (as partial substitute	
for excess profits tax).	
Back collections of income and profits taxes.	300, 000, 000
Miscellaneous internal revenue.	1, 293, 750, 000
-	

Normal income tax.....

\$470,000,000

Specifically, this revision would involve (1) the repeal of the excess profits tax effective January 1, 1921, with a 2½ per cent flat tax on corporation incomes as a partial substitute; (2) the repeal of the higher surtax brackets to a maximum of 32 per cent effective January 1, 1921, and a maximum of 25 per cent effective January 1, 1922; (3) the reduction of the transportation tax by one-half effective January 1, 1922, and its repeal effective January 1, 1923; (4) the repeal or modification of certain miscellaneous taxes imposed under Section 630 (with a substitute tax on carbonated waters, etc.) and under Section 904 of the Revenue Act of 1918; and (5) sufficient readjustments in miscellaneous taxes to assure aggregate internal revenue for the calendar year of \$3,000,000,000. In connection with these readjustments, if the suggested additional flat tax on the net income of corporations is to be fixed at 2½ per cent, it will be necessary to make up the resulting loss in revenue by means of the miscellaneous internal taxes, in part through the substitute tax on carbonated waters and in part through increases in existing stamp taxes. On the other hand, if the flat additional tax is to be fixed at 5 per cent, it might be possible in that connection to regard the last $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent as a substitute for the capital stock tax and repeal the capital stock tax, relying on the tax on carbonated waters and other readjustments in miscellaneous taxes to provide the necessary revenue.

The additional revenue necessary for the fiscal year 1922 will be made up, it is estimated, by the overlapping of receipts collected under existing law, and to some extent by collections of back taxes.

The suggested revision automatically provides for further reductions in taxation for the calendar year 1923 through (1) the complete repeal of the transportation tax effective January 1, 1923, (2) the reduction of the surtaxes to a maximum of 25 per cent effective January 1, 1922, and at the same time there is to be anticipated a falling off in collections of back taxes in the calendar year 1923.

6. Additional Authority for the Secretary of the Treasury.—In order to carry out this program and provide further for the financing of the short-dated debt, the Secretary of the Treasury should have enlarged authority for the issue and retirement of notes under Section 18 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, with provision for a total of \$7,500,000,000 at any one time outstanding. The existing authority is for \$7,000,000,000, and about \$3,850,000,000 of Victory notes and \$311,000,000 of Treasury notes are already outstanding thereunder. The additional authority is necessary in order to carry out the program for dealing with the short-dated debt outlined in my letter to you of April 30, 1921. I attach for your convenience a draft of amendment appropriate for this purpose.

I cannot too strongly emphasize that the program agreed upon at yesterday's conference and outlined in this letter depends upon the reductions in expenditure which the Administration expects to accomplish, and that the anticipated savings can be effected only by the most consistent and determined efforts to cut expenditure. The estimates of receipts, on the other hand, represent the utmost expected to accrue during the year, particularly in view of the uncertainties resulting from the depression in business and the shrinkage in incomes and profits.

in incomes and profits. Cordially yours,

A. W. Mellon, Secretary.

Hon. Joseph W. Fordney, Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. 1 enclosure.

That Section 18 (a) of the act approved September 24, 1917, as amended by the act approved March 3, 1919, is hereby amended by striking out the words and figures "for the purposes of this act, and to meet public expenditures authorized by law, not exceeding in the aggregate \$7,000,000,000," and inserting in lieu thereof the words and figures "for the purposes of this act, to provide for the purchase or redemption of notes issued hereunder, and to meet public expenditures authorized by law, not exceeding in the aggregate \$7,500,000,000 at any one time outstanding."

Ехнівіт 72.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

August 13, 1921.

During the consideration of the revenue revision program of which an outline has heretofore been given to the public, the effort was to devise a measure of practicable, workable tax reform. The aim was to establish methods that would raise the needed revenue within reasonable certainty, that would make collection sure and inexpensive, and that would properly adjust the burden among all classes of the community. It is felt that highly important progress has been made along these lines.

The social and economic bearings of the new proposals are significant. There has been no effort to relieve the rich of their share of burdens, but rather to insure that no class will be left an avenue of escape from these. A casual analysis of the proposal shows that what may be described as "the rich man's taxes" will produce about \$1,800,000,000, while the balance will be distributed over the entire community, rich and poor; the rich being certain, because they are proportionately the greatest consumers, to pay a proportionately

much greater share.

For example, the reduction to 32 per cent of the highest income and surtax brackets is expected by the experts to produce actually more revenue from these sources than do the present much higher rates. The present rates prevent transactions which would involve application of the high rates, and thus keep taxes away from the government. Also, they drive money into tax-free securities, to the distress of business; and they lead to fraud and evasions. It has been calculated that aside from customs, half the Treasury personnel is engaged in collection of these taxes, and that their readjustment will permit the reduction of this force by several thousand.

The basis of the program of course is economy in expenditure. The tax burden is to be reduced \$550,000,000 by cutting that amount off the government's requirements. To do this requires rigid and rapidly executed economies, which the government departments have under-

taken to effect.

Experience has shown, in dealing with the excess profits taxes, that where there is periodic selling, this tax is pyramided, multiplying the burden of the consumer, and inducing speculation and waste. It has been largely responsible for the intense speculation that followed the war. It is an unsatisfactory tax on which to base revenue estimates because its product of revenue is so extremely variable, and in the present epoch of reduced earnings it would utterly fail to produce the amount needed.

The alternative to this tax is the increase of the direct tax on all corporation earnings, rather than on excess profits. The present corporation tax is 10 per cent. It is proposed to increase this to 12½ or 15 per cent, and through this increase to produce \$222,500,000

more.

In increasing the tax on corporation earnings, an exemption is made of those having earnings of \$2,000 or less—the poor man's corporations. The number that would thus be exempted would exceed 300,000.

The reduction, and ultimate wiping out, of the transportation tax will bring relief to both producer and consumer. The farmer, as a producer, finds this tax deducted from the value of what he produces; the consumer, as to other articles finds it added to the price of what he buys. It reaches both, and its abolition would be a great relief to both.

The so-called "nuisance taxes" are to be done away with. They are a source of constant annoyance to the public, of expense to dealers who must make minute change over their counters, and are easily and constantly evaded. It is proposed to substitute for these an increase in the imposition through a taxation mechanism already established, functioning efficiently, and sure to produce what is demanded.

In short, the whole tax reform program contemplates freeing business from what have been found paralyzing and exasperating restrictions, encouraging to the utmost the resumption of enterprise and business, removing every possible incentive to evasion and fraud, and distributing the tax burden with the greatest possible equity among all classes of people, keeping in mind the purpose to impose the larger share on those best able to pay. It is believed that as the proposals are studied and it is increasingly realized to what extent they are adapted to these ends, they will be recognized as a long step toward restoration of improved conditions of general business.

Ехнівіт 73.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES RETIRED UNDER THE ACT OF MAY 22, 1920, AND TOTAL ANNUAL COMPENSATION RECEIVED BY SUCH EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF RETIREMENT.

DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE.

Number.	Salaries.
248 employees retired with annuity	\$321, 595, 51
21 employees retired with annuity	Piece rate.
14 employees retired without annuity	\$15,840
48 employees retired on account total disability	\$58, 214
8 employees retired on account total disability	Piece rate.
318 of these employees have been granted annuities amounting	to., \$189,659,56

Applications for annuity of 7 of these employees are pending before the Pension Bureau.

FIELD SERVICE.

-	umber.	Salaries.
40	77 employees retired with annuity	\$543,002.50
13	30 employees retired with annuity	Fees.
2	28 employees retired without annuity	\$19,812.50
2	?7 employees retired on account total disability	\$42,935.00
	5 employees retired on account total disability	Fees.
	532 of these employees have been granted annuities amounting to	\$281, 107. 10

Applications for annuity of 37 of these employees are pending before the Pension Bureau.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES RETAINED IN THE SERVICE UNDER THE ACT OF MAY 22, 1920.

Field Service.		 	 	 	 	 	 		 	 	 	359
Departmental	Service	 	 	 	 	 	 		 		 	169

Exhibit 74.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, IN WASHINGTON, BY MONTHS, FROM OCTOBER, 1920, TO OCTOBER, 1921, INCLUSIVE.

Bureau or office.		1920						1921	21				
	Oct. 31.	Nov. 30.	Dec. 31.	Jan. 31.	Feb. 28.	Mar. 31.	Apr. 30.	May 31.	June 30.	July 31.	Aug. 31.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 31.
Secretary's office.	30			31	22.0	26	25	27	25	*	33	34	800
Chief clerk's office 1. Division of Appointments 2.	1,051	1,054	1,051	1,053	1,052	1,0/1	1,008	1,04	1,031	1,178	1,189	1, 192	1, 185
Division of Customs Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants	37	39	39	40	63	63	41	63	63		91	91	8 65
Division of Public Moneys 3. Division of Printing and Stationery.	282	2 2 23	30	31	325	32.0	322	31. 24.	324	45	43	42	43
Section of Surety Bonds 2.	7	77	16	7-1	12	16	16		17		17	12.	17
Secret Service	111 6	0 100	10 10 9 146	11 9 130	9 138	9 194	9 094	9 071	9 051	6	1100	125	11 807
Mar Savings Division.	26			2, 24	24		400	1878	,	î	18	1, 551	17
Office of the Register of the Treasury Bureau of Engraving and Printing	1, 024 6, 944	7,216	7,305	7,320	7,324	7,293	7,172	7,077	6,950	6,581	6,488	6, 459	6, 419
Bond roll, miscellaneous	279	279	13	272	269	204	13	13	13		13	30	3/
United States Coast Guard	78	81	62.0	81	81 703	80	263	80	629		18 019	803	, S 8
Federal Farm Loan Bureau	52	56	555	54	26	57	92	27	683		65	38	62
Office of Supervising Architect	237	229	222	216	212	× 12 × 12 × 12 × 12 × 12 × 12 × 12 × 12	2224 855	233	244		262	182	570
Office of Comptroller of Currency	181	183	184	188	192	191	192	191	190	217	222	227	227
Office of the Auditor for the Treasury Dept. 4	287	284	284	285	2/1	177	272	2072	502 508 508 508 508				
Office of the Auditor for the Interior Dept.4.	80	06	6	91	91	16	91	91	65				
Office of the Auditor for the Navy Dept. 1	327	329	335	330	315	312	310	306	303				
Office of the Auditor for the State Dept.4	118	580	124	124 599	572	543	569	508	615				
Office of the Treasurer of United States						1,322			1,311	-	1, 239	1,212	1,220
Internal Revenue Bureau	6,587	6,780	7,032	7,144	7,249	7,293	7, 224	7, 174	7,052	6,960			6, 999
Bureau of war falsk Hisurance						9,740			0,030	ດົ	2	93	96
Office of the Commits of the Public Debt 8, 9 Division of Public Debt Accounts and									* :	-	-	254	1 kg
41110													07.

20	=		œ	20,359
19		1	20	20, 453
		1	90	20, 424
		_	œ	25, 596
	:			28, 590
				29, 521
				29,773
	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :			29,972
	:	:		29, 967
	:	:		29,972
				29,945
				30,094
				30,066
Division of Paper Custody 8.	1	Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits	DIVISION Of Deposits	Total

I in addition to the 1,051 carried on Oct. 31, 1920, a number ranging from 200 to 256 were on detail. No details have been made since July 1, 1921, 2 Section of Surety Bonds combined with Division of Appointments July 1, 1921, by act of Congress Mar. 3, 1921.

3 Abolished by act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1921.

5 Transferred to Post Office Department (567) and to the General Accounting Office (48). Act of June 10, 1921. 8 Transferred to the United States Veterans' Bureau. Act of Aug. 9, 1921. 4 Transferred and consolidated in General Accounting Office. Act of June 10, 1921.

7 Created by act of June 10, 1921.

F. Transferred from Division of Loans and Currency September 1, 1921.

9 Act of June 16, 1921; effective July 1, 1921.

Statement showing number of employees in the field service of the Treasury Department on Oct. 31, 1920, and on Oct. 31, 1921.

Service,	Number of employees Oct. 31, 1920.	Number of employees Oct. 31, 1920.	
Coast Guard Service Custodian-Janitor Service Customs Service Internal Revenue Service Mint and Assay Service Public Building Service Public Health Service Secret Service Field	4, 230 5, 600 6, 645 12, 783 875 90 15, 250	4, 381 5, 661 12, 762 12, 674 750 16, 817	
Total	45, 575	47, 188	

Ехнівіт 75.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1921.

My Dear Senators: I received your letter of August 17, 1921, presented on behalf of Senators from the Western States, and have been glad to give careful consideration to the enclosed resolution of the Senators with respect to the gold mining industry and the bill which has been introduced in the House of Representatives (H. R. 5025), "To provide for the protection of the monetary gold reserve by the maintenance of the normal gold production of the United States, by imposing an excise, for revenue and other purposes, upon all gold used for other than monetary purposes, and by the payment of a premium to the producers of newly-mined gold, and providing penalties for the violation thereof."

The Treasury's position with respect to this bill has already been stated in my letter of May 9, 1921, to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, a copy of which is enclosed for your information. The developments which have occurred since this letter was written have confirmed the Treasury's views and have shown that as commodity prices return toward normal and costs become stabilized on a lower level relief should gradually come in the ordinary course of events from the difficulties of which the gold mining industry has been complaining. Already there are signs of some improvement.

The Bill presents two main questions, the first of which is of chief concern to the Treasury, namely, whether it is necessary or advisable to pay the proposed premium of about 50 per cent on newly-mined gold and impose a tax on gold used in the arts in order to protect the monetary gold reserve of the United States. I think it is clear that there is no need for the legislation from this point of view. The market for gold is international, and in the present state of the exchanges the United States draws gold from every quarter and receives practically the whole gold production of the world, with the exception of what goes to the arts. The effect has been an unprecedented gold movement to this country during the past year or more, which has resulted in net imports many times greater than this country's normal annual production of gold. During the calendar year 1920, according to the reports of the Federal Reserve Board, the net imports of gold into the United States in excess of exports aggregated about \$95,000,000. In the present calendar year, down to September 20, 1921, the imports have amounted to over \$545,-000,000, as against total exports of about \$13,500,000, or an excess of imports over exports amounting to about \$532,000,000. figures are not available, of course, as to domestic gold production in 1921, but for 1920 the Director of the Mint reports that the total is estimated at \$51,048,526. The figures for earlier years, with figures as to the amounts of gold used in the arts, are given in the Annual Report of the Director of the Mint for 1920, on pages 72-75. A copy of this report is enclosed for your information. The amounts of gold used in the arts, it appears from this report, include substantial amounts of old material which do not drain the monetary gold supply. I enclose also a copy of the report issued by the Bureau of the Census under date of September 24, 1921, with respect to the condition of the gold mining industry in the year 1919.

The result of the operations of the past few years has been to accumulate in the United States the largest monetary gold reserve in its

history, and the largest stock of monetary gold in the world. The total amount of monetary gold in the country on September 1, 1921, according to the enclosed monthly circulation statement of that date, is \$3,377,417,980, of which \$2,641,061,000 was held on August 31, 1921, in the reserves of the Federal Reserve System. Since that date the reserves have been agumented by additional imports, and on September 28th were \$2,725,966,000. Imports of gold are continuing at a heavy rate, and there are as yet no indications that the movement is at an end. For your information in this connection I am enclosing copies of the statements issued by the Federal Reserve Board showing the condition of the Federal Reserve Banks as at the close of business on August 31, and September 28, 1921. I enclose also a copy of the Federal Reserve Board statement of September 30, 1921, which shows the imports and exports of gold from January 1 to September 20, 1921, and their distribution by countries.

These figures show that there is no shortage of gold in the United States, and that there is nothing in the position of the gold reserves which makes it either necessary or advisable to encourage by subsidies or other artificial means new mine production of gold. As a matter of fact, the monetary gold supply of this country, instead of decreasing, has greatly increased in recent years, and is more than ample to meet the credit and currency needs of the country. The monetary stock of gold of the world has also increased during the past ten years, it has been estimated, by as much as \$2,000,000,000.

The other question raised by the bill is one of legislative policy, on which the Treasury is not called upon to express an opinion, namely, whether a subsidy or bonus should be paid to domestic producers of gold because of the hardships which the gold mining industry has suffered during the period of abnormal war costs. As already indicated, I believe that these conditions will gradually right themselves without a Government subsidy, and that the difficulties in which the producers of gold have found themselves in the meantime are due chiefly to the fact that gold is the standard of value. It is true, of course, that the price of gold, as the monetary unit, is fixed by law, but this, in turn, gives compensating advantages to gold producers in other times, when production costs are low, because of the assured market at a fixed price which is always available. It is difficult in these circumstances to see what special equity there is in the claim for a premium when costs are high. There would certainly be no suggestion of a discount if costs were low.

The tax which the bill would impose upon the use of gold for non-monetary purposes, while in form a tax, would in fact put restrictions upon the free convertibility of the currency into gold. If gold could not be used, except under heavy penalties, for anything else than money, its value would be impaired and there would be, in effect, a clog on the convertibility of the currency. One dollar in paper currency, in other words, would not buy one dollar's worth of gold, if the gold was to be used in the arts. Gold in large quantities, moreover, is imported from abroad and even under legislation like that proposed could be purchased in foreign countries in the open market. To put a penalty on foreign gold thus brought into this country for non-monetary purposes, in order to pay a premium to domestic producers, would seem to have little or no relation to the protection of

our own monetary gold reserves.

I find upon investigation that in the previous administration there was appointed a committee to consider the condition of the gold mining industry, and that its findings were published in February, 1919, and approved by my predecessors as Secretary of the Treasury. It seems to me that the report of this committee is interesting in the present situation, and I am therefore enclosing a copy for your

I have noted particularly the request made in the resolution which was presented with your letter that if the Treasury be opposed to H. R. 5025 it formulate a proposal for enactment by Congress to relieve the gold mining industry and protect the gold reserve. As already indicated, I believe that no legislation of this character is needed in order to protect the gold reserve, and therefore have no proposal to suggest for this purpose. On the question of possible legislation to provide a bonus for the mining of gold, the Treasury also has no proposal to submit, believing, as indicated herein, that if such a bonus were to be granted it would come as an exercise of legislative discretion by Congress.

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

A. W. Mellon, Secretary.

Hon. Tasker L. Oddie, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

7 enclosures.

The letter of May 9, 1921, to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, to which reference is made in the above letter, was as follows:

MAY 9, 1921.

My Dear Congressman: I received your letter of May 3, 1921, requesting my views as to H. R. 5025, introduced by Mr. McFadden, "To provide for the protection of the monetary gold reserve by the maintenance of the normal gold production of the United States, by imposing an excise, for revenue and other purposes, upon all gold used for other than monetary purposes, and by the payment of a premium to the producers of newly mined gold, and providing penalties for the violation thereof."

I hold the general view that the difficulties in which the gold producers find themselves are due to the fact that gold is the standard of value. In a sense this is the penalty which gold pays for being the standard. These difficulties should gradually adjust themselves without a Government subsidy as deflation progresses and commodity prices return toward normal. As I see it, the question of whether the Government is to give a bonus on these terms to a special class of producers is a question of policy which addresses itself to the judgment of Congress, and not a question upon which the Treasury is in a position to express an opinion.

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

A. W. Mellon, Secretary.

Hon. Joseph W. Fordney, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Ехнівіт 76.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1921.

My Dear Mr. Chairman: I received your letter of August 27, 1921, enclosing a copy of H. J. Resolution 102, which proposes an amendment to the Constitution of the United States restricting the issue of tax-exempt securities by the Federal Government and States and municipalities, and have noted your request for my opinion with respect to this resolution and the subject in general.

As you know, in my letter of April 30, 1921, to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, a copy of which I enclose, I recommended to Congress that it consider the advisability of taking action by statute, or constitutional amendment where necessary, to restrict further issues of tax-exempt securities. The ever-increasing volume of tax-exempt securities (issued for the most part by States and municipalities) represents a grave economic evil, not only by reason of the loss of revenue which it entails to the Federal Government but also because of its tendency to encourage the growth of public indebtedness and to divert capital from productive enterprise. The issue of tax-exempt securities has a direct tendency to make the graduated Federal surtaxes ineffective and nonproductive because it enables taxpayers subject to surtaxes to reduce the amount of their taxable income by investing it in such securities; and at the same time the result is that a very large class of capital investments escape

their just share of taxation.

Of course, the voluntary withdrawal of the tax exemptions from securities to be issued by or under the authority of the Federal Government would require no constitutional amendment, but to do this as to Federal securities alone would unjustly discriminate against the National Government and leave a clear field for the State and local governments. In general, moreover, the policy of the Federal Government has been not to issue its own obligations with exemptions from Federal surtaxes and excess-profits taxes, and the great bulk of the Liberty Loans and other war debt have no such exemption. As to State and municipal securities, I assume it is clear, since the decision in Evans v. Gore (253 U.S. 245), that the Sixteenth Amendment does not permit the Federal Government to tax income derived from State or municipal securities and that the only effective means of restricting the further issue of tax-exempt sccurities by State or municipal governments would be by constitutional amendment. Such an amendment would doubtless meet with considerable opposition on the part of the States, and for that reason, as well as from considerations of equality and fairness, it is the better view, I should say, that any restrictions on the further issue of tax-exempt securities should be mutual and should apply as well to securities issued by the Federal Government as to State and municipal securities. It is important, however, not to lose sight of the real basis for the existing constitutional principle under which securities issued by the State and municipal governments are now held free from taxation by the Federal Government, and Federal securities from taxation by State and local authorities, and at the same time to provide proper safeguards against any possible discrimination in taxation by the Federal Government against State and municipal securities or by the State governments against Federal securities. It is also important, in order

to avoid any question of bad faith, that the amendment should not apply to outstanding issues which now enjoy tax exemptions. For these reasons, I think that some modifications of H. J. Resolution 102

are desirable.

In the first place, I think that the resolution should be so modified as to make it perfectly clear that the right of the Federal Government to tax the income derived from State and municipal securities and of any State to tax the income derived from Federal securities, shall exist only to the same extent that each government taxes the income derived from its own securities. This would prevent any discrimination by either government against the securities issued by the other. In the second place, it is noted that while the first part of the resolution subjecting the income from securities issued by State and municipal governments to taxation by the United States applies only to securities issued after the ratification of the amendment, the proviso subjecting the income from securities issued by the United States, its possessions and territories, to taxation by the States is not similarly limited. Such a limitation is, of course, necessary. Furthermore, the language of the proviso subjecting income from issues of Federal securities to taxation by the several States is not expressly limited to the income derived from securities held by residents of the State and should be modified so as to avoid any possible interpretation which would allow a State to tax the income derived from Federal securities not held within the State.

I might also suggest that the language of the amendment be made broad enough to include all securities issued by or under the authority of the Federal Government or of any State. This would apply, for example, to securities issued by Federal Land Banks and other socalled instrumentalities of the Federal and State governments, which might not be considered as coming within the terms of the resolution

as it now stands.

In this connection I am taking the liberty of enclosing a draft of a proposed amendment to the Constitution along the lines of H. J. Resolution 102, modified as I have suggested.

Very truly yours,

A. W. Mellon, Secretary.

Hon. Louis T. McFadden, Chairman Committee on Banking and Currency, House of Representatives.

JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be submitted to the legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States, shall be valid and binding as a part of the Constitution of the United States:

"ARTICLE XX.

"The United States shall have power to tax incomes derived from securities issued after the ratification of this article by or under the authority of the several States to the same extent that incomes derived from securities issued after the ratification of this article by or under the authority of the United States are taxed by the United States. Any State shall have power to tax incomes derived by residents thereof

from securities issued after the ratification of this article by or under the authority of the United States to the same extent that incomes derived by residents of such State from securities issued after the ratification of this article by or under the authority of such State are taxed by such State."

EXHIBIT 77.

[Department Circular No. 244. Chief Clerk.]

SUPERVISION OF BUREAUS AND OFFICES OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AND DIVISIONS OF THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY BY THE UNDERSECRETARY OF THE TREASURY AND THE ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Washington, August 9, 1921

1. The following assignments of bureaus and offices of the Treasury Department and divisions of the Secretary's Office are hereby ordered. effective this date:

THE UNDERSECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

1. Commissioner of the Public Debt.

(a) Division of Loans and Currency.

(b) Register of the Treasury.
(c) Division of Public Debt Accounts and Audit.
(d) Savings Division.

2. Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits.

(a) Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants(b) Division of Deposits.

3. Treasurer of the United States. 4. Comptroller of the Currency.

5. Bureau of the Budget.

6. Mint Bureau.

7. Federal Farm Loan Bureau.

8. Secret Service Division.

9. Government Actuary.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY IN CHARGE OF FOREIGN LOANS AND RAILROAD ADVANCES.

1. Foreign Loans.

2. Inter-American High Commission.

3. Advances and Loans to Railroads under the transportation act, 1920.

4. Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

5. Chief Clerk.

(a) General Supply Committee.

6. Appointment Division.

(a) Section of Surety Bonds.

7. Division of Mail and Files.

8. Division of Printing and Stationery.

9. Disbursing Clerk.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC HEALTH, PUBLIC BUILD-INGS, AND THE COAST GUARD.

1. Bureau of the Public Health Service.

2. Supervising Architect's Office.

3. The Coast Guard.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY IN CHARGE OF THE COLLECTION OF THE REVENUES.

1. Bureau of Internal Revenue.

2. Customs Division.

2. The Undersecretary is authorized to act, for and by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in any branch of the Treasury

Department.

3. The Chief Clerk of the Department, in performing his duties as outlined in Department Circular No. 59, dated October 1, 1910, will act under the direction of the Secretary, the Undersecretary, the Assistant Secretaries, and the Assistant to the Secretary in their respective jurisdictions. In matters affecting the General Supply Committee and in administrative matters relating to the Chief Clerk's Office—such as the personnel of that office, etc.—the Chief Clerk will report to the Secretary through the Assistant Secretary in charge of Foreign Loans and Railroad Advances.

4. The Chief of the Division of Appointments will perform his duties under the direction of the Secretary, the Undersecretary, the Assistant Secretaries, and the Assistant to the Secretary in their respective jurisdictions. In matters affecting the Section of Surety Bonds and in administrative matters relating to the office of the Division of Appointments—such as the personnel of that office, etc.—the Chief of the Division of Appointments will report to the Secretary through the Assistant Secretary in charge of Foreign Loans and Railroad Advances.

5. In the absence of the Secretary, the Undersecretary will act as Secretary of the Treasury. In the absence of both the Secretary and the Undersecretary, the senior Assistant Secretary present

will act as Secretary.

6. This circular supersedes Department Circular No. 134, dated February 3, 1919, the Supplement thereto dated November 21, 1919, and Department Circular No. 218, dated December 4, 1920.

A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

Ехнівіт 78

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF GENERAL SOURCES OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 1863 TO 1921.

(On basis of reports of collections.)

Gross receipts.	\$1, 661, 273, 51 3, 126, 416, 32 9, 853, 377, 12 11, 2062, 444, 719, 00 7, 444, 719, 00 7, 800, 908, 82 6, 894, 709, 82 2, 800, 563, 44 2, 800, 563, 44
Banks and bankers.	82, 837, 719, 82, 84, 98, 98, 00, 00, 00, 00, 00, 00, 00, 00, 00, 0
Manufactures and products.8	\$16, 524, 989, 24 36, 222, 716, 67 73, 318, 443, 37 61, 649, 698, 698, 698, 698, 698, 698, 698, 69
Estates.	
Legacies, successions, inheritances.	\$66, 502, 61 311, 161, 02 546, 978, 847 1, 170, 978, 847 1, 885, 315, 15 2, 833, 315, 15 2, 434, 533, 23 3, 5091, 887, 50 2, 505, 607, 13
Income and profits.1	\$2,741,858,25 50,294,731,74 60,979,339,46 72,989,459,01 72,989,459,01 41,455,598,36 37,711,855,84 2,48 37,711,855,84 5,602,311,62 5,602,311,62 5,602,311,62 5,602,311,62 97,77 3,021,92 77,130,90
Tobacco.1	\$3, 607, 620, 47 16, 534, 637, 688, 98 16, 534, 637, 33 18, 736, 648, 41 18, 736, 648, 41 18, 736, 648, 41 21, 430, 777, 55 21, 430, 777, 55 21, 386, 907, 18 23, 386, 907, 18 24, 306, 339, 91 44, 106, 538, 91 45, 391, 988, 91 47, 391, 988, 91 48, 106, 667, 13 28, 407, 688, 48 28, 407, 68
Fermented liquors.1	\$1, 220, 933, 82 \$1, 220, 903, 14 \$1, 220, 552, 72 \$1, 389, 901, 82 \$1, 389, 901
Spirits.	\$5, 176, 530, 50 130, 329, 149, 53 131, 263, 171, 25 131, 263, 171, 25 131, 525, 530, 50 132, 535, 530, 50 134, 545, 516, 384, 10 135, 545, 516, 384, 10 136, 546, 547, 516, 38 137, 469, 485, 13 137, 469, 485, 51 137, 508, 48 138, 508, 508, 50 138, 508, 508, 50 138, 508, 508, 50 138, 508, 50 13
Fiscal year.	1863 1864 1866 1866 1866 1866 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1875 1876 1876 1879 1879 1880 1880 1880 1880 1880 1880 1880 188

1 Including special taxes relating to manufacture and sale.

Including receipts from excise fax on corporations as follows: Fiscal year 1916, \$20,959,783.74; 1911, \$33,511,525.00; 1912, \$25,583,259.81; 1913, \$35,006,299.84; and 1914, \$10,671,077.22; also munificon manufacturers tax for 1917, \$27,663,399.63; and 1918, \$13,246,927.32.

*Including receipts from the tax on raw cotton as follows: Fiscal year 1863, \$351,311.48; 1864, \$1,269,412.56; 1865, \$1,772,983.48; 1866, \$18,409,654.90; 1867, \$23,769,078.80; and 1868, \$22,500,947.77.

Classified statement of general sources of internal revenue, 1863 to 1921--Continued.

Gross receipts.	\$134.85 \$5.38 1, 180.00 \$0.13, 446, 41 1, 918.00 1, 277.50 50.10 50.10 174.85 174.85 174.85 174.85
Banks and bankers.	1,
Manufactures and products.	\$526.38 \$1.119.01 \$1.119.01 \$4.716.075 \$1.716.077 \$2.921.80 \$1.438.94 \$2.921.80
Estates.	
Lecacies, successions, inheritances.	जु ताल ब ाल तो
freome and profits.	820, 959, 782, 74 33, 511, 525, 90 28, 583, 259, 81 35, 086, 299, 84 71, 581, 274, 71 124, 937, 252, 61 387, 382, 343, 46 2, 600, 783, 992, 70 3, 956, 936, 603, 60 3, 258, 137, 673, 75
Tol acco.	\$99, 711, 629, 11 30, 710, 237, 42 52, 483, 907, 64 59, 355, 684, 27 51, 937, 64 51, 937, 64 51, 937, 64 51, 937, 64 51, 937, 18 51, 937, 18 51, 937, 18 51, 937, 18 525, 219, 385, 44 525, 219, 385, 44
Fermented liquots.	833, 7×1, 235, 26 32, 472, 192, 07 68, 644, 588, 46 73, 564, 774, 49 74, 98×5, 982, 38 77, 98×5, 982, 38 77, 98×5, 982, 38 78, 387, 66, 81 55, 486, 411, 49 56, 385, 777, 65 66, 387, 28×, 54 64, 387, 777, 65 65, 28×, 54 64, 387, 187, 187, 187, 187, 187, 187, 187, 1
Spirits.	\$40, 670, 070, 77 \$2, 00.8, 512, 92 \$9, 25.8, 514, 18 109, 80.8, 817, 18 109, 80.8, 817, 18 101, 80.3, 817, 18 101, 80.3, 817, 23 101, 80.3, 817, 19 102, 80.8, 813, 12 103, 80.8, 813, 12 104, 80.8, 813, 12 105, 80.9, 813, 13 106, 80.9, 817, 13 106, 80.9, 818, 83 106, 111, 1318, 81 106, 80.9, 81 107, 101, 1318, 81 108, 101, 102, 202, 203 207, 203, 203, 203 208, 203, 203, 203 208, 203, 203, 203 208, 203, 203, 203 208, 208 208,
Piscal year.	1836 1837 1837 1839 1839 1839 1830 1831 1845 1845 1845 1845 1845 1845 1845 184

	CPB BTS')		Flaying cards.	transportation.	transportation transportation of	transportation.	ipe	telephone	Insurance.	(nonalcoholic),
							lines.			soft drinks, etc.
1863	\$64,003.87	\$4,140								
1864	141, 231, 58	(வ)								
1865		10,888,								
567		15, 207,								
868		14,046								
869		15, 505								
1870		15,611								
1871		14, 529,								
1872.		15, 296, 470, 77								
18/3		7, 130, 933. 57								
18/4		m n								
0101		6,040,406,42								
		0,043,480,82								
878		5,006,542,01								
1070		6, 927, 526, 57								
1880		7 133 696 30								
1881		7, 275, 255, 79								
1880		7, 560, 108, 70								
1883		7 053 053 46								
1884		165 700 14								
882		1 630 40								
1886		7,887,93								
887		7,777,08								
888		23.82								0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1889		14.50								0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1890		7, 508, 50								
1891		231, 96								
1892		658, 50								
1893.										
1884			000000000000000000000000000000000000000							
1899			\$382, 402, 50							
Louis			259, 853, 70							
			251, 306, 52							
1000		794, 417, 60								
TS99		43, 837, 818, 66								
1400		40, 903, 305, 30								
1000		19, 440, 700, 60								
1302		13, 442, 792, 69								

Classified statement of general sources of internal revenue, 1863 to 1921—Continued.

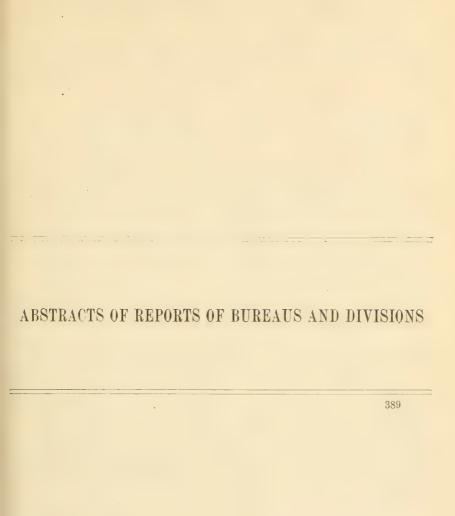
(0)	86 44 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	
Beverages (nonalcoholic), soft drinks, etc.	\$2,215,181.03 7,182,219.25 57,460,956.04 58,675,972.86	
Insurance.	\$6,492,025,48 14,508,881.31 18,421,754.01 18,992,094,45 58,414,755.25	
Telegraph and telephone.	\$6,299,017.18 17,902,388.84 28,427,141.19 80,320,859.67	
Transportation of oil by pipe lines.	\$1,433,324.61 5,601,693.80 8,425,405.68 9,989,873.62 25,451,297.51	
Passenger transportation.	\$6,458,944.82 \$26,543,050.02 17,504,901.49 83,687,611.52 17,083,955.58 105,966,991.94 55,452,469.58 321,058,845.70	
Express transportation.		
Freight transportation.	376, 408.34 376, 408.34 459, 337.26 572, 714.48 502, 222.58 502, 222.58 581, 640.78 561, 233.40 562, 234.34 561, 233.40 561, 233.40 561, 233.40 561, 263.40 561,	
Playing cards.		
Stamps.	223, 455, 965, 34 42, 106, 443, 483, 489, 281, 874, 774, 47 5, 251, 358, 97 87, 1887, 246, 55 75, 664, 680, 52	
Sales (consumers) or dealers').	\$2,301,989,95 45,310,351,30 45,744,878,32 Total. 130,966,126.90	
Fiscal year.	1903 1904 1905 1905 1906 1907 1909 1910 1911 1915 1916 1916 1918 1918 1918 1919 1919 1920	

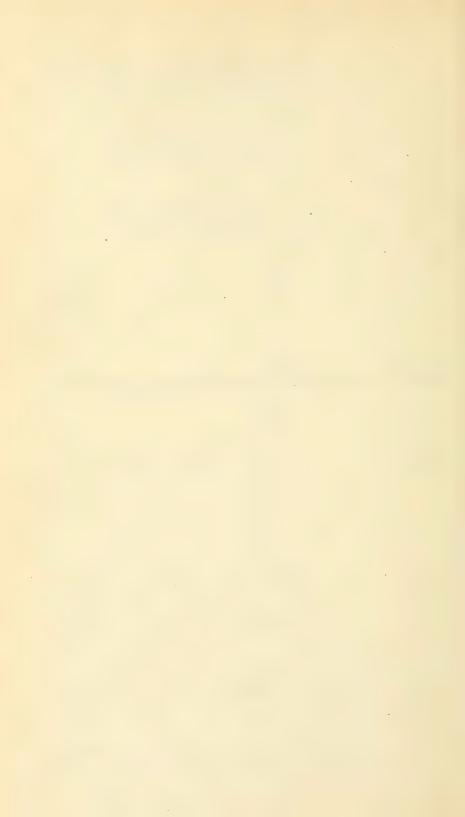
iscal year. Ole	Fiscal year. Oldomargarine.	Opium and narcotics.	Corporation capital stock.	Occupational (special taxes).	Admissions.	Dues.	kecepts under the national prohibition act.	Penalties, etc.6	Penalties, etc.6 Miscellaneous.7	Total.
863				\$4, 799, 195, 73				\$27, 170, 14	\$1,084,849.	\$41,003,192.93
865				806				520, 362, 70		210, 855, 864, 53
				144				1, 142, 853, 20	5, 443, 160.	310, 120, 448, 13
				627				1, 459, 170, 80	2, 471, 364.	265, 064, 938, 43
1869				888				1, 256, 881. 59	1, 168, 650.	150, 374, 925, 59
				030				977,088,79	923, 100.	184 209 898 34
				005				636, 980, 35	385,065.	143, 198, 322, 10
2				:				442, 205, 12		130, 890, 096, 90
								461,653,06		113, 504, 012, 80
								364, 216, 34		102, 191, 016, 98
								281, 107. 61	216,027.34	110, 071, 515, 00
								409, 284, 48		116, 768, 096. 22
								419, 999, 41		118, 549, 230, 25
								346,007.55		110, 654, 163, 37
								279, 497, 80		113, 449, 621. 38
881								383, 755, 08		123, 981, 916, 10
								100,000,001		146, 229, 912, 50
883	0 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0							205 200 57		140, 520, 215, 12
884								280, 500, 54		121 590 039 83
								999 621 10		119 491 191 07
								104 429 45		116, 902, 869, 44
	\$723, 948. 04							990, 904, 83		118 837 301 06
	864, 139.88							155, 547, 61		124, 326, 475, 32
	894, 247. 91							84, 991, 89		130, 894, 434, 20
	786, 291. 72							136, 720, 90		142, 594, 696. 57
1	,077,924.14							256, 214, 39		146,035,415.97
	, 266, 326, 00	\$700.00						239, 732. 21		153, 857, 544. 35
	,670,643.50	125.00						168, 357. 57		161,004,989.67
2005	,723,479.90	410.00						151,045.79		147, 168, 449. 70
	919, 411. 16	99 50						168, 804. 55		143, 246, 077, 75
	034, 129, 60	64. 30						184,710.57	10 000	146, 830, 615, 66 146, 619, 502, 47
	,315,780.54	114.90		46, 973, 00				136, 750, 07	16, 518, 55	170,866,819.36
899	956, 618, 56			4 991 593 91				166 576 95	020 20	973 484 573 44

• Including special taxes relating to manufacture and sale.
• Including special year 1918, all pendities are included with other receipts from the respective taxes to which they relate.
• Including for fiscal year 1903 receipts from sundry taxes repealed by the act of Apr. 12, 1902 (war-revenue repeal act), and for 1919, 1920, and 1921 receipts which remained unclassified at the time the statistical tables were compiled.

Classified statement of general sources of internal revenue, 1863 to 1921-Continued.

Total.	\$895, 316, 107, 57 304, 871, 680, 42 271, 887, 980, 28 280, 740, 925, 29 284, 187, 104 284, 187, 104 286, 187, 104 286, 187, 104 286, 187, 298 286, 187, 288 286, 187, 288 287, 288, 188 288, 188, 288 344, 284, 483, 88 348, 284, 483, 88 348, 287, 788 348, 287, 788 348, 287, 788 348, 588, 588 348, 588 348 348, 588 348, 588 348, 588 348, 588 348, 588 348, 588 3
Miscellaneous.	\$29, 508, 14 21, 250, 00 6, 61, 120 1, 050, 334, 11 20, 334, 11 20, 334, 11 20, 334, 11 20, 334, 11 20, 334, 11 20, 249, 244, 18 20, 249, 244, 18
Penalties, etc.	\$185, 721. 46 185, 867. 83 200, 500. 05 186, 444. 07 186, 444. 07 186, 444. 07 186, 55, 55, 28, 56 225, 691. 62 225, 691. 62 225, 691. 62 241, 680. 16 241, 680. 16 286, 407. 83 401, 910. 26 286, 501. 61 379, 288, 98 465, 772. 77 877, 288, 98 886, 467. 88 886, 467. 88 886, 467. 88 886, 467. 88 886, 467. 88 886, 467. 88 886, 467. 88 886, 467. 88 886, 467. 88 886, 467. 88 886, 467. 88 886, 467. 88 886, 467. 88 886, 467. 88
Receipts under the national prohibition act.	8641, 029, 34 2, 152, 387, 45 2, 785, 416, 79
Dues.	82, 259, 056, 57 1, 072, 518, 59 5, 189, 101, 31 6, 159, 424, 16
Admissions.	\$26, 357, 338, 80 50, 919, 608, 12 77, 720, 532, 43 87, 730, 532, 43
Occupational (special taxes).	\$4, 515, 610, 85 4, 105, 735, 14 4, 202, 902, 32 4, 907, 179, 18 6, 908, 108, 21 6, 908, 108, 21 2, 691, 580, 87 2, 691, 580, 87 4, 721, 248, 16 6, 943, 540, 18 146, 374, 528, 83
Corporation capital stock.	\$10,471,688.90 24,996,204.54 28,775,749.66 84,345,652.88 233,789,716.48
Opium and narcotics.	\$145.25 847.00 847.00 250,474.74 215,072.07 215,072.07 187,388.93 187,388.93 187,388.93 1,104,130.38.93 1,107,866.03
Fiscal year. Oloomargarine.	22, 543, 785, 18 2, 548, 101, 44 2, 548, 101, 44 2, 548, 101, 44 448, 692, 46 605, 478, 81 605,
Fiscal year.	1900 1901 1901 1903 1903 1904 1906 1906 1907 1908 1919 1912 1912 1915 1916 1916 1917 1918 1918 1918 1919 1919 1919 1919





ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF BUREAUS AND DIVISIONS.

The following is a summary of the reports of the various bureaus and divisions of the Treasury Department:

TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

On the basis of daily Treasury statements, revised, the total ordinary receipts from all sources (exclusive of postal revenues) during the fiscal year 1921 were \$5,584,517,045.23, a decrease of \$1,119,897,-392.40, as compared with those of the fiscal year 1920. The total ordinary cash disbursements on all accounts by warrants drawn and payments due to decrease of book credits of disbursing officers during the year aggregated \$5,094,717,506.11, a decrease of \$1,291,816,-524.99, as compared with those of the previous fiscal year. The fiscal transactions for the year on ordinary account resulted in a net excess of receipts over total ordinary cash disbursements of \$489,799,539.12.

There was increased activity in the movement of tonnage through the Panama Canal during the fiscal year 1921 with a resultant increase of \$2,874,690.37 in receipts from tolls, etc., while the disbursements by warrants drawn (not cash expenditures) were \$16,230,390.79, an increase of \$10,198,927.07.

The transactions affecting the principal of the public debt during the fiscal year 1921 are shown in the statement following:

Receipts on account of—

	Tostal bavings bonds	φ110,000.00
	National-bank notes and Federal reserve bank notes	40, 186, 945. 00
	Certificates of indebtedness	
	Fourth Liberty loan (counter entry)	2, 213. 00
	Victory Liberty loan (counter entry)	12, 730. 00
	Treasury notes, Series A-1924	311, 191, 600. 00
	Treasury (war) savings securities	26, 418, 352. 19
	Total	
10		0, 004, 929, 704. 1.9
E.	xpenditures on account of—	
	Certificates of indebtedness	
	Treasury (war) savings securities	
	Old debt items retired	
	First Liberty bonds	
	Second Liberty bonds	
	Third Liberty bonds	
	Fourth Liberty bonds	
	Victory notes	
	National-bank notes and Federal reserve	
	bank notes retired	
	Total	9, 181, 774, 013. 87
	4.000	0, 101, 111, 010.01

Net excess of expenditures.

\$178 880 00

Of the certificates of indebtedness, Liberty bonds, and Victory notes included in the foregoing, retirements were made on account of—

70, 375, 300

73, 939, 300

5 per cent bond purchase fund......

Repayments by foreign Governments.....

Estate and inheritance taxes	26, 479, 300
Cumulative sinking fund	261, 250, 250
Forfeitures to the United States	
Gifts to the United States.	500

There was a decrease of about \$12,000,000 in the gold holdings of the Treasury during the first two months of the fiscal year, but thereafter the growth in the volume of the precious metal held was noticeable until the close of the fiscal year, when it attained a maximum at \$2,670,384,080.10. Set apart for the respective uses, it was held on the following accounts: Reserve fund, \$152,979,025.63; trust funds (for the redemption of gold certificates in actual circulation), \$716,532,989; gold fund of Federal Reserve Board, \$1,537,856,895.45, and in general fund \$263,015,170.02, of which \$258,274,592.04 was held for redemption of Federal reserve notes.

The imports of gold during the fiscal year were \$644,480,218, the exports \$133,537,902, and the net excess of imports \$510,942,316.

The redemptions of United States notes from the reserve fund during the fiscal year amounted to \$416,290. Under provisions of the act of March 14, 1900, the redeemed notes were exchanged for gold each day, and thereby the reserve was maintained at the fixed amount.

The Treasurer held in trust on June 30, 1921, United States bonds and certificates of indebtedness amounting to \$953,503,640, pledged to secure bank circulation, and United States bonds and other securities in the amount of \$40,352,600 to secure public deposits in national bank depositaries. The securities held against the deposits in postal savings depositaries amounted to \$142,942,604.44.

The average amount of national-bank notes in circulation during the fiscal year was \$729,728,404, of which \$517,041,511, or 70.85 per cent, was redeemed. The national-bank notes assorted and delivered during the year amounted to \$523,551,358.50, of which \$16,294,900 were fit for use and were returned to the respective banks of issue for further circulation.

The Federal reserve notes counted into the cash by the National Bank Redemption Agency during the fiscal year amounted to \$238,958,812, while the notes assorted and delivered amounted to \$240,529,600, of which \$30,719,100 were fit for use and were returned to banks of issue and agents for further circulation.

The Federal reserve bank notes received and counted into the cash amounted to \$249,104,116.50, while the notes assorted and delivered amounted to \$248,873,650, of which \$232,250 were fit for use and were returned to banks of issue for further circulation.

Federal reserve notes, canceled and uncanceled, sent in by Federal reserve banks and branches amounting to \$1,781,861,460 were received, counted, and delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for credit of Federal reserve agents. As such notes are settled for between the Federal reserve banks and their agents either direct or by adjustments in their redemption funds, such notes therefore are not taken into the cash of the agency.

The public moneys on deposit in designated depositaries at the close of the fiscal year 1921 amounted to \$523,633,876.27 and were distributed as follows:

Depositaries:

obitalies.	
In Federal reserve banks	\$43, 475, 862. 73
In special depositaries	395, 738, 063. 16
In national banks	
In foreign depositaries	52, 258, 530. 78
In treasury of Philippine Islands	
Total	523, 633, 876. 27

There was a noticeable increase in the general stock of money in the United States at the close of the fiscal year 1921 as compared with the previous year. The element of gold increased \$532,155,393; the silver coins advanced in volume by \$32,390,020; national-bank notes increased \$24,252,644, while Federal reserve notes decreased \$405,447,260, and Federal reserve bank notes were less by \$50,453,400. The net result was an increase of \$132,897,397 in the general stock of money. The money in circulation at the close of the fiscal year 1921 amounted to \$5,776,437,473, a decrease of \$311,117,614 as compared with June 30, 1920, while the circulation per capita was \$53.44 as against \$57.21 twelve months earlier.

There were 318,842,004 pieces of United States paper currency issued during the fiscal year, of the total value of \$557,276,000. The redemptions were 284,785,175 pieces, of the total value of \$1,058,831,173. The pieces outstanding number 334,284,603, of the total value of \$1,347,684,812. The average cost of each piece of United States paper currency issued and redeemed is about 1.526 cents, and the annual cost of maintenance of the currency issued by the National Government for the past year was slightly more than one-third of 1 per cent of the amount outstanding.

The coinage of standard silver dollars was resumed during the year to replace those broken up and sold as bullion under the provisions of the act of April 23, 1918. The general stock of such dollars, which at the beginning of the fiscal year was \$268,857,494,

was \$288,788,378 on June 30, 1921, of which \$75,053,333 were in circulation. There were \$213,735,045 held in the Treasury, against which Treasury notes and silver certificates to the amount of \$203,110,397 were outstanding. The stock of subsidiary coin increased from \$258,855,239 at the beginning of the fiscal year to \$271,314,375 on June 30, 1921, of which \$9,663,502 was held in the Treasury, and the balance was in circulation.

The minor coins are distributed through the Federal reserve banks and branches, and are paid out at the Treasury and at Federal reserve banks and branches in exchange for other kinds of money. Minor coins are not included in the stated stock of money in the country.

The currency distributed from the Treasury in Washington to Treasury offices and to banks during the fiscal year 1921 amounted to \$460,015,189, as against \$428,485,015 in the preceding fiscal year.

The balance in the gold fund of the Federal Reserve Board on June 30, 1920, was \$1,184,275,551.87. During the fiscal year 1921 the deposits therein were \$2,384,299,684.00, and the withdrawals \$2,030,718,340.42, leaving a balance in said fund on June 30, 1921, of \$1,537,856,895.45.

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The number of national banks reporting to the Comptroller of the Currency on June 30, 1921, was 8,154 or 124 banks more than reported on the corresponding date in 1920. The aggregate resources of these banks, exclusive of paper rediscounted, were \$19,638,446,000 or \$67,747,000 more than at the date of the comptroller's previous call, April 28, 1921, but a reduction as compared with the returns on June 30, 1920, of \$2,558,291,000. While the assets of these banks were greater on June 30 than on the date of the preceding call, a gradual decline is noted at the date of each call, subsequent to June 30, 1920, with the exception of November 15, 1920, when they amounted to \$22,081,913,000, the highest point during the year. This decline is reflected principally in loans and discounts and holdings of United States Government securities.

Loans and discounts, including customers' liabilities on account of letters of credit, but exclusive of overdrafts, acceptances, and rediscounts, on June 30, 1921, amounted to \$11,125,099,000, or 73.47 per cent of their total deposits, a reduction as compared with April 28 of \$241,975,000, and in the fiscal year of \$1,281,019,000.

On June 30, 1921, national banks had invested in United States Government securities \$2,019,497,000, representing 10.28 per cent of their total assets. This amount was \$17,686,000 greater than the aggregate holdings of these securities on April 28, but a reduction from the amount held June 30, 1920, of \$250,078,000. Included in

investments in United States securities, were \$722,898,000 of United States bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for outstanding circulation. Other bonds, stocks, and securities held by national banks on June 30, 1921, amounted to \$2,005,584,000, an increase over the amount reported April 28 of \$14,614,000, and an increase over the amount reported on June 30, 1920, of \$88,694,000.

The total cash held in the vaults of these banks, June 30, 1921, was \$374,349,000, or \$27,874,000 less than the amount reported on the date of the preceding call, and a reduction as compared with the amount reported on June 30, 1920, of \$76,002,000, while the amount due these banks from other banks and bankers including lawful reserve with the Federal reserve banks and items in process of collection of \$1,368,207,000, aggregated \$2,384,724,000, an increase over the amount reported April 28 of \$22,453,000, and a reduction during the fiscal year of \$736,477,000.

The capital stock of these banks, paid in and certified to the Comptroller of the Currency on June 30, was \$1,273,880,000, an increase over April 28 of \$2,497,000, and over June 30, 1920, \$49,714,000. Surplus and undivided profits were \$1,522,411,000 or \$23,514,000 less than on April 28, but an increase over June 30, 1920, of \$62,784,000.

The liability of national banks for outstanding circulating notes, on June 30, amounted to \$704,147,000, and was greater than the amount reported at the date of any call during the year, being \$24,570,000 in excess of the amount of outstanding circulation April 28, and \$15,969,000 greater than the amount reported June 30, 1920.

The total deposits of national banks on June 30, 1921, were \$15,142,331,000, of which amount \$8,958,864,000, including United States deposits of \$249,039,000, were on demand, and \$3,695,806,000 were time deposits. The remainder represented balances due to banks and bankers. Total deposits increased \$290,472,000 between April 28 and June 30, 1921, but decreased between the latter date and the corresponding date in 1920, to the extent of \$2,013,090,000. Bills payable and rediscounts of national banks on June 30 totaled \$1,471,979,000, a reduction of \$239,523,000 since April 28, and a decline since June 30, 1920, of \$734,089,000. Of the bills payable, \$452,368,000 were with Federal reserve banks, and \$140,195,000 with other banks, while paper rediscounted with Federal reserve banks aggregated \$808,401,000, and with other banks, \$36,215,000. Acceptances of other banks, and foreign bills of exchange sold with indorsement, amounted to \$34,800,000. The reduction in the bills payable of national banks during the year was \$398,989,000, and in rediscounts the reduction was \$335,100,000.

The number of reporting national banks in each State on June 30, 1921, the amount of paid-in capital, and aggregate assets are shown in the following table:

Number of reporting national banks June 30, 1921, amount of capital stock, and aggregate assets.

assets.			
04-4-	Number	Capital.1	Aggregate
State.	of banks.	Capitai.	assets.1
	61	\$7,095	\$110, 260
Maine.	56	5, 335	60, 934
New Hampshire	49	5, 310	53, 657
Massachusetts	162	63, 598	908, 342
Rhode Island	17	5, 570	64, 717
Connecticut	64	21, 307	218, 894
Total New England States	409	108, 215	1, 416, 804
New York	505	219, 521	4, 862, 895
New Jersey	220	26, 651	549, 724
Pannsylvania	861	129, 912 1, 660	2, 413, 133 20, 653
Delaware	90	18, 464	261, 995
Maryland District of Columbia.	15	7, 677	110, 628
	1 500		0 010 000
Total Eastern States	1, 709	403, 885	8, 219, 028
Virginia	174	27, 964 11, 862	364, 202 181, 869
West Virginia	123 87	12, 980	144, 245
North Carolina South Carolina	81	12, 030	117, 430
Georgia.	95	14, 098	152, 838
Florida	56	7, 198	116, 820
Alabama	107	12, 100	130, 388 49, 536
Mississippi	31 36	4, 075 8, 250	106, 532
Louisiana	557	65, 650	682, 925
Texas. Arkansas.	83	7, 397 17, 783	74, 345
Kentucky.	134	17, 783	224, 137
Tennessee	98	15, 204	198, 861
Total Southern States	1,662	217, 256	2, 544, 128
Ohio	375	62, 149	829, 395
Indiana	252	30, 022 94, 160	374, 565 1, 388, 663
Illinois	494 117	23, 015	378, 119
Michigan	153	24, 220	339, 328
Wisconsin Minnesota	341	37, 501	542, 076
Iowa	354	26, 425	352, 999
Missouri	131	40, 460	470, 304
Total Middle Western States	2, 217	337, 952	4, 675, 449
North Dakota	180	7,025	86, 850
South Dakota.	134	6, 180	\$6,313
Nebraska	186	17, 392	227, 978 214, 372
Kansas.	267 143	17, 228 8, 605	92, 357
Montana. Wyoming		3, 090	56, 630
Colorado	149	12, 285	220, 034
New Mexico	50	3, 435	37, 219 299, 942
Oklahoma	359	24, 168	
Total Western States	1, 509	99, 408	
Washington	96	14, 910	228, 480
Oregon	96 309	11, 552 66, 922	160, 652 901, 472
California. Idaho		5, 385	901, 472 62, 308
Utah	28	4, 460	55, 612
Nevada	. 11	1, 460	15, 711
Arizona	21	1,775	28, 785
Total Pacific States.	644	106, 464	1, 453, 020
Alaska	. 2	100	1,996
Hawaii	2	600	6, 326
Nonmember banks	4	700	8, 322
Total of United States.	8, 154	1, 273, 880	19, 638, 446

^{1 000} omitted.

In accordance with section 333, Revised Statutes of the United States, the Comptroller of the Currency is required to incorporate in his annual report to Congress, in addition to data relative to the national banking system, information regarding State banking institutions. As a result of the courtesy of the several banking departments of the States the comptroller is able to publish statements in his report of the condition of each class of reporting banks, with few exceptions, as of the same date as the call on national banks.

The following statement shows the number of reporting banks other than national, their loans, cash in vault, total deposits, and aggregate resources on June 30, 1920 and 1921, and corresponding items for the same dates for national banks and the totals for all banks, together with a comparison of the resources of national banks. and banks other than national, on June 30, 1916 and 1921.

Comparative statement of the number of banks reporting, loans, cash in vault, total deposits, and aggregate resources of all banks in the United States on dates nearest to June 30 for the years 1920 and 1921.

STATE, SAVINGS, AND PRIVATE BANKS, AND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES. [In thousands of dollars.]

Year.	Number of banks.	Loans.	Cash in vault and due from Federal reserve banks.	All deposits.	Aggregate resources.	
1921	· 22, 658 22, 109	\$16, 689, 209 17, 171, 094	1 \$1, 277, 422 1 1, 352, 449	\$23, 516, 468 24, 558, 654	\$29, 153, 528 29, 667, 855	
Decrease		481, 882	75,027	1,042,186	514,327	
Per cent of increase			5, 55	4. 24	1.73	
Per cent of "Cash in vault and due from Federal reserve banks" to "all deposits":						
1921 1920	8, 154 8, 030	\$11, 125, 099 8 12, 406, 118	\$1,742,556 2,177,693		\$19, 638, 446 22, 196, 737	
Decrease	124	1, 281, 019		2, 013, 090		
Per cent of increase	1, 54			11.73		
Per cent of "Cash in vault and due from Federal reserve banks" to "all deposits": 1921						
1921 1920	30, 812 30, 139	\$27, 814, 308 29, 577, 209	\$3, 019, 978 3, 530, 142	\$38,658,799 41,714,075	\$48, 791, 974 51, 864, 592	
Decrease		1, 762, 901	510, 164	3 055 276	3 072 618	

Per cent of "Cash in vault and due from Federal reserve banks" to "all deposits:"

Increase.....

Per cent of decrease....

¹ Includes balances due from Federal reserve banks to State banks and trust companies, members of Federal Reserve System.

Reliscounts not included with loans or aggregate resources.

Includes customer's liability under letters of credit.

Comparative statement of growth in resources of national and State banking institutions for 5 year period.

[In thousands of dollars.] Resources national banks: June 30, 1921.	\$ 19, 638, 446
June 30, 1916	13, 926, 868
Increase (41.01 per cent)	5, 711, 578
Resources State banking institutions:	
June 30, 1921	
June 30, 1916	18, 344, 370
Increase (58.92 per cent)	10, 809, 158

Banks under State supervision.

The number of banks under the supervision of the banking departments of the several States on June 30, 1921, was 22,658, an increase of 549 banks over the number reporting on June 30, 1920. The aggregate resources of these banks were \$29,153,528,000, a reduction during the year of \$514,327,000. Loans and discounts declined \$481,882,000, the amount reported June 30, 1921, being \$16,689,209,000. The investments of these banks increased during the year \$155,782,000, or to \$7,356,842,000. The amount on deposit with other banks to the credit of these banks (including lawful reserve and items in process of collection with Federal reserve banks, of the 1,595 member banks of the Federal Reserve System, amounting to \$705,220,000) was \$2,409,481,000, indicating a reduction in these balances of \$302,559,000 during the year. Cash on hand aggregating \$572,218,000 was \$53,809,000 less than the amount reported June 30, 1920.

Incident to the increase in the number of banks, capital stock was increased during the year \$151,608,000, the amount reported June 30, 1921, being \$1,630,081,000. Surplus and undivided profits amounted to \$1,930,364,000, an increase of \$76,929,000. Individual deposits decreased from \$23,694,372,000 on June 30, 1920, to \$22,716,874,000 on June 30, 1921, and all other deposits, exclusive of United States deposits amounting to \$141,191,000, declined to the extent of \$205,879,000, the amount reported June 30, 1921, being \$658,403,000. Notes and bills rediscounted amounted to \$392,268,000, compared with \$284,746,000 on June 30, 1920, and bills payable were reduced to the extent of \$11,018,000, the amount reported June 30, 1921, being \$783,028,000.

All reporting banks in the United States.

The returns from all reporting banks (30,812) in the United States and island possessions as of June 30, 1921, show aggregate resources (including rediscounts of national banks amounting to \$879,416,000)

of \$49,671,390,000, a reduction compared with the returns on June 30, 1920, at which time all previous records were exceeded, of \$3,407,718,000.

The number of reporting banks includes 8,154 national banks with resources (including rediscounts) of \$20,517,862,000; 18,875 State (commercial) banks with resources of \$14,199,099,000; 623 mutual savings banks with resources of \$6,040,121,000; 978 stock savings banks with resources of \$557,910,000; 1,474 loan and trust companies with resources of \$8,181,092,000; and 708 private banks with resources of \$175,306,000.

Loans and discounts (which include paper rediscounted, acceptances, interest earned but not collected, and letters of credit) and overdrafts were reduced during the fiscal year, \$2,351,473,000, the amount reported June 30, 1921, being \$29,013,860,000.

Investments in United States Government and other miscellaneous securities on June 30, 1921, aggregated \$11,381,923,000, compared with \$11,387,525,000, June 30, 1920.

Cash in the vaults of these banks was reduced from \$1,076,378,000 June 30, 1920, to \$946,567,000 June 30, 1921. Lawful reserve, including items in process of collection with Federal reserve banks, amounted to \$2,073,427,000, a reduction during the fiscal year of \$380,337,000.

Capital, surplus, and undivided profits, including amounts set aside as reserve for miscellaneous purposes, which items have not heretofore been included with undivided profits, aggregated \$6,356,736,000, an increase of \$267,490,000 over the total of corresponding items reported June 30, 1920.

Total deposits, including balances to the credit of other banks, were \$38,658,799,000, or \$3,055,276,000 less than the amount reported June 30, 1920.

Notes and bills rediscounted declined during the fiscal year from \$1,499,262,000 to \$1,271,684,000, while the liability on account of bills payable, representing all other obligations for money borrowed, was reduced \$410,007,000, the amount reported June 30, 1921, being \$1,375,591,000.

On June 30, 1921, there were 8,178 national banks having an authorized capital of \$1,276,720,565 and total circulation outstanding of \$743,290,374, of which \$712,763,865 was secured by United States bonds and \$30,526,509 by deposit of lawful money in retirement account.

Charters for 11,986 national banks have been issued since the beginning of the national banking system in 1863. Of this number 56 banks were consolidated with other national banks under the act of November 7, 1918, 3,172 voluntarily liquidated, and 580 failed and were placed in charge of receivers. Charters were issued

to 212 associations with aggregate capital of \$18,925,000 during the twelve months ended June 30, 1921, which number included 50 conversions of State banks, 21 reorganizations of State, private, and national banks, and 141 primary organizations.

Of the 212 banks chartered during the fiscal year 1921, 90 with aggregate capital of \$2,315,000, or an average capital of about \$25,700, were organized with capital of less than \$50,000, and 122 with aggregate capital of \$16,610,000, an average of approximately \$136,140, with not less than \$50,000 each. It may be of interest to note that none of the banks chartered during this year took out circulation at the time of organization, but by the close of the year 61 had deposited bonds and issued or ordered circulation.

In addition to the banks chartered during the past year, 372 of the existing banks increased their capital stock by \$65,000,800. The total increase in authorized capital for the year, including banks chartered and banks restored to solvency, was \$84,100,800. Against this increase there were reductions by voluntary liquidation, consolidations, etc., aggregating \$36,810,000. The net gain in capital for the year was \$47,290,800.

During the past fiscal year 130 national banks were closed, voluntarily or otherwise, of which 28 (including 3 which were afterwards restored to solvency) failed and were placed in charge of receivers, 84 (including 2 the charters of which expired by limitation) were closed by voluntary liquidation, and 18 were consolidated with other national banks under the act of November 7, 1918. The loss for the year in the number of active national banks through consolidations, liquidations, and failures was 127, while the net gain was 85.

The capital of the 84 banks reported in voluntary liquidation aggregated \$34,245,000. The business of 48 of these banks, the capital of which aggregated \$24,725,000, was acquired by existing State banks. Fourteen banks with capital of \$5,780,000 (including 1 which expired by limitation of corporate existence) reorganized as State banks, 12 with capital of \$3,240,000 were absorbed or purchased by other national banks or were consolidated under the provisions of section 5223, United States Revised Statutes, and 3 with capital of \$225,000 (including 1 the corporate existence of which expired by limitation) were succeeded by new national banks, and 7 with capital of \$275,000 discontinued business. Two of the the 7 banks never opened for business.

The capital of the 28 banks (including the 3 restored to solvency) for which receivers were appointed during the last fiscal year aggregated \$1,515,000, while the liabilities to depositors and other creditors, at date of suspension, amounted to \$16,993,867.39. The liabilities to depositors and other creditors of the 3 banks restored to solvency aggregated \$1,466,957.27.

Under the provisions of act of Congress approved November 7, 1918, providing for the consolidation of national banking associations, 110 national banks have been consolidated into 54 associations. During the past year 18 consolidations were effected with capital of \$50,120,000, surplus \$51,506,500, and other undivided profits of \$30,369,529, the number of banks concerned being 36, and their combined capital prior to consolidation \$50,009,200. There was, therefore, an increase in the aggregate capital as a result of these consolidations amounting to \$110,800. The total assets of the 18 consolidated banks amounted, at date of consolidation, to \$814,699,155.

From February 25, 1863, the date of the passage of the national bank act, to June 3, 1864, the date on which the law was reenacted and amended, 456 national banks were chartered, and of this number 230 are still in operation. Under the act of 1864 charters have been granted to 7,313 associations; under the gold bank act of 1870, to

10 banks; and under the act of 1900, to 4,207 banks.

The act of March 14, 1900, authorized the incorporation of national banks with minimum capital of \$25,000, permitted the issue of circulation to the par value of bonds deposited, and reduced the tax on circulating notes where secured by 2 per cent bonds. On that date 3,617 national banks were in operation, and from that date to July 1, 1921, there were 6,722 national banks with capital aggregating \$454,235,300 authorized to begin business, of which 4,207 with capital aggregating \$109,662,500 were chartered under the act of March 14, 1900, with individual capital of less than \$50,000. The average capital of this class of banks was \$26,000. The great majority of these banks were incorporated, however, with the minimum capital of \$25,000. The remaining banks organized during the period numbered 2,515 with capital of \$344,572,800, an average of about \$137,000 were incorporated under the act of 1864.

Comparing conditions on March 14, 1900, with those of June 30, 1921, a net increase of 4,561 is shown in the number of active national banks, and an increase in authorized capital of \$660,412,470. During that period the outstanding circulation increased from \$254,402,730 to

\$743,290,374, or a net increase of \$488,887,644.

The following table shows the number of national banks organized, consolidated under the act of November 7, 1918, insolvent, in voluntary liquidation, and in active operation on June 30, 1921, by States and geographical divisions:

70073—FI 1921—— 26

Number of national banks organized, consolidated under act Nov. 7, 1918, insolvent, in voluntary liquidation, and in operation on June 30, 1921.

State.	Organ- ized.	Consolidated under act Nov. 7, 1918.	Insolvent.	In liquidation.	In opera- tion.
Maine New Hampshire. Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut	113 72 76 333 65 111	1 2	4 7 15 1 5	52 12 20 155 47 40	61 56 49 162 17 64
Total New England States	770	3	32	326	409
New York. New Jersey. Pennsy Ivania Delaware. Maryland. District of Columbia.	792 268 1,066 28 125 27	7 1 2	50 10 45 1 3	228 36 156 10 34 9	507 221 863 18 90 15
Total Eastern States	2,306	10	109	473	1,714
Virginia. West Virginia North Carolina. South Carolina. Georgia. Florida. Alabama. Mississippi. Louislana. Texas. Arkansas. Kentucky. Tennessee.	218 155 117 101 156 85 152 59 80 862 108 220	2 6 1 1 5	7 5 6 1 10 13 9 2 7 39 7 6 8	35 28 24 18 50 16 36 25 34 257 17 74 68	174 122 87 81 95 56 107 32 37 560 83 135
Total Southern States	2,488	19	120	682	1,667
Ohio. Indiana Illinois Michigan Wisconsin Minnesota Lowa Missouri	619 387 667 242 225 415 482 244	2 3 1 2 2 2 1 3	32 16 22 16 6 10 18 12	210 116 149 108 63 62 109 98	375 252 495 118 154 341 354 13 1
Total Middle Western States	3, 281	14	132	915	2, 220
North Dakota South Dakota Nebraska Kansas Montana Wyoming Colorado New Mexico Oklahoma	226 182 337 417 181 55 198 71 581	2 1	17 14 25 37 12 2 13 5	29 33 126 110 25 6 41 16 210	180 135 186 268 143 47 144 50 360
Total Western States	2,248	4	135	596	1,513
Washington. Oregon California Idaho. Utah Nevada Arizona Alaska	174 126 399 103 38 16 27 3	6	24 7 11 6 1 2	53 22 68 14 9 3 5	97 97 314 83 28 11 21
Total Pacific States	886	6	52	175	653
Hawaii Porto Rico	6			4 1	. 2
Total island possessions	7			5	2
Total of United States	11,986	56	580	3, 172	8, 178

MINT SERVICE.

Operations of the mints and assay offices.

For several years the number of institutions operated has remained the same—coinage mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Denver; assay office at New York, which has a large trade in bars of fine gold; mints at New Orleans and Carson City, which are conducted as assay offices; and assay offices at Seattle, Boise, Helena, Salt Lake City, and Deadwood, which are bullion-purchasing agencies for the large institutions. Refineries were operated at the New York and San Francisco institutions.

In quantity of coin manufactured, the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, was the third largest in the history of the service, the total number of pieces executed being 553,868,492. The following tabulation gives a comparison of coinage operations of the United States Mint Service since the beginning of the World War:

Coinage by United States mints since 1914.

[In thousands of pieces.]

Fiscal year.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
1921	462, 420	91, 448	553, 868
1920	733, 583	76, 125	809, 708
1919	434, 028	103, 114	537, 142
1918	714, 139	52, 748	766, 887
1917	406, 501	18, 769	425, 270
1917	154, 524	52, 968	207, 492
1916	111, 604	36, 601	148, 205
1915	199, 934	14, 276	214, 210

The large demand of recent years has been met only by operating the mints for long periods of time on 24-hour and 16-hour schedules, and by installing improved machinery and appliances designed for quantity production.

One of the outstanding features of the mint service during the past fiscal year has been the large quantity of gold received at the New York assay office, aggregating some \$562,000,000. Practically all the imported gold received at New York is deposited at the assay office, and the capacity of the institution has been severely taxed for some time in order to handle the deposits. Much overtime work has been necessary. The value of the gold acquired by the Government at the several mints and assay offices during the fiscal year 1921 was \$673,161,954.26, compared with \$224,431,664.04 acquired during 1920. United States coin received for recoinage amounted to \$1,887,929.17; transfers of gold between Mint Service offices totaled \$8,152,890.21.

The receipts of purchased silver during the fiscal year 1921 exceeded those of any year in the history of the Mint Service, not excepting

purchases under the acts of February 28, 1878, and July 14, 1890. The 1921 total was 66,126,511.43 fine ounces, most of which, namely, 62,880,550.20 fine ounces, was purchased under the terms of the Pittman Act at the rate of \$1 per ounce. The average cost of other purchased silver was \$0.77115 per fine ounce, its total cost being \$2,503,129.53; the silver received for repayment to the depositors thereof in bars bearing the Government stamp totaled 1,306,178.12 fine ounces; the United States silver coin received for recoinage totaled 507,893.52 fine ounces, with recoinage value of \$702,116.49; silver deposited in trust by other Governments totaled 1,706,827.02 fine ounces; the transfers of silver between Mint Service offices totaled 1,375,295.25 fine ounces.

The purchase of silver bullion to replace that obtained by melting silver dollars pursuant to the Pittman Act of April 23, 1918, begun in May, 1920, was continued during the entire fiscal year, the total acquired under the act, to June 30, 1921, being 66,967,630 fine ounces, leaving about 141,000,000 fine ounces to be acquired to replace silver dollars broken down and sold as bullion under the provisions of the act. Coinage of the bullion purchased under the act to replace the dollars melted was begun in February, 1921, and by June 30 a total of \$19,043,000 had been delivered. Every effort is being made to expedite the conversion of this bullion into dollars, since, as bullion, the silver is a "dead asset," while, as coin, it furnishes the basis for the issue of silver certificates which can be restored to circulation and used to retire Pittman Act certificates outstanding, thus reducing the public debt and the interest charges thereon. The silver certificates thus issued will gradually replace the Federal reserve bank notes issued in lieu of silver certificates at the time the latter were retired in order that the silver dollars might be available for melting. The accumulated stock of bullion is now being rapidly turned into coin and it is expected that this work will be current before the close of the fiscal year 1922. Early in the fiscal year 111,168 silver dollars were allocated to and were melted at the Denver Mint, under the terms of the Pittman Act, for use in manufacture of subsidiary silver coin. This gives total number of dollars melted under the terms of the Pittman Act, 270,232,722. Practically the entire output of domestic silver (that which is both mined and reduced in the United States) is being purchased by the Government under the Pittman Act at the fixed price of \$1 per fine ounce. This has resulted in establishing a separate market price for domestic silver which meets the requirements of the Pittman Act. The price of other silver, or foreign silver, averaged during the fiscal year 1921, \$0.72898; the highest New York price, \$1.021, was reached August 21, 1920, while the lowest, 533 cents, was reached March 5. 1921.

The number of deposits of gold and silver received during the fiscal year 1921, 89,630, exceeds by about 25,000 those of any prior year, the year 1918 ranking next. Imports of gold and purchases of silver in conformity with the Pittman Act account for the unusually large number of the year just past, while gold imports were responsible for the high record in 1918. The operation of the Pittman Act has materially reduced the number of deposits received at the small assay offices and mints, depositors sending their bullion to the coinage mints in order to obtain the larger price for the silver content.

With the closing of the subtreasuries in the latter part of 1920 and the transfer of part of their duties to the mints and assay offices, the principal institutions of the mint service acquired large additions to their stocks of coin, and they are also being used as storage places for reserve stocks of paper money. Considerable stocks of coin which formerly would have gone to the subtreasuries are now returned from circulation to the mints. These operations have added materially to the work of the mints. At the New York assay office it became necessary to inaugurate the making of cash payments for bullion when the subtreasury (located next door to the assay office) was no longer available for the cashing of its checks. The large stock of gold bullion temporarily stored in the New York subtreasury building has been transferred to the vault in the new assay office

Custody of the subtreasury buildings in New York and San Francisco was transferred to the superintendents of the assay office and of the mint in the respective cities; these buildings are used, for the most part, by the Federal reserve banks in New York and San Francisco as distributing centers for coin, etc., but at New York parts of the vault space are used for storage of standard silver dollars in the custody of the assay office.

The New York and San Francisco refineries were in operation during the past fiscal year, the one at Denver remaining closed.

The metal melted in each refinery considerably exceeded that of the prior year, but the electrolytic output at New York was curtailed by adjustments in working space incident to moving other divisions into the new building.

The domestic coinage of the fiscal year 1921 was of value, \$38,586,540, namely, \$19,043,000 in standard silver dollars. \$13,389,070 in subsidiary silver (including \$25,014 Maine Centennial half dollars and \$100,056 Landing of the Pilgrims tercentennial half dollars), \$3,022,400 nickel, and \$3,132,070 bronze coin. The coinage other than domestic, totaling 91,448,352 pieces, included, at the Philadelphia mint, 3,625,352 silver and 18,278,000 nickel pieces struck for Cuba, 20,000,000 nickel pieces for Peru, 2,000,000 nickel pieces for Venezuela, and 1,000,000 silver pieces for Colombia; at the Denver

Mint 35,000,000 nickel pieces for Colombia; at the San Francisco Mint 1,000,000 silver and 6,765,000 bronze pieces for Indo-China, and 3,780,000 nickel pieces for Salvador.

The seigniorage on United States coinage executed totaled \$12,257,447.72, of which \$4,314,565.24 was on standard silver dollars, \$2,602,700.35 was on subsidiary silver coins, and \$5,340,182.13 was on nickel and bronze coins.

Special coin issues.

Three issues of specially designed coins authorized by the acts of May 10, 1920, May 12, 1920, and March 4, 1921, were executed during the past fiscal year.

The Pilgrim Tercentenary half dollar bears on the obverse a Pilgrim

carrying a Bible; on the reverse the ship Mayflower, sailing.

The Maine Centenary half dollar bears on the obverse the Maine

State seal and on the reverse a pine wreath.

The Missouri Centenary half dollar bears on the obverse a bust of Daniel Boone wearing coonskin cap and deerskin coat, in the field 2*4 (the twenty-fourth State of the Union); on the reverse Daniel Boone with powder horn and rifle, directing the attention of an Indian to the westward course of the white man, and the name of the city, Sedalia, where the celebration was held.

Stock of coin and bullion in the United States.

On June 30, 1921, the estimated stock of domestic coin in the United States was \$1,374,719,650, of which \$814,616,897 was gold, \$288,788,378 was silver-dollar coin, and \$271,314,375 was subsidiary silver coin.

The stock of gold bullion in the mints and assay offices on the same date was valued at \$2,408,682,046.60, an increase over last year of \$614,370,560.40; and the stock of silver bullion was 59,746,198.79 fine ounces, an increase over last year of 40,082,892.86 fine ounces.

Production of gold and silver.

The production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1920 was as follows: Gold, \$51,186,900, a reduction from last year of \$9,146,500, and silver, 55,361,573 fine ounces, a reduction from last year of 1,320,872 ounces.

Industrial arts.

The amount of gold consumed in the industrial arts during the calendar year 1920 was \$82,215,087, of which \$54,009,609 was new material. Silver consumed amounted to 27,974,521 fine ounces, of which 19,280,129 fine ounces were new material.

Export of gold coin.

The net export of United States gold coin for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, was \$78,035,473.

Appropriations, expenses, and income.

The appropriated amounts available for Mint Service use during the fiscal year 1921 totaled \$1,950,608.82; reimbursements to appropriations for services rendered amounted to \$565,269, making an available total of \$2,515,877.82.

The expenses chargeable to appropriations were \$2,095,865.89; those chargeable to income, \$144,140.28; total, \$2,240,006.17.

Total appropriation estimates for the Mint Service for the fiscal year 1923, including the office of the Director of the Mint, amount to \$1,403,190. The appropriations for the year 1922 amount to \$1,563,480.

The income realized by the Treasury from the Mint Service in the fiscal year 1921 totaled \$13,355,051.88, of which \$12,257,447.72 was seigniorage.

INCOME.

Charges on foreign coinage executed...... \$322, 633. 14

Earnings:

Credited to appropriations-

	Charges on foreign cornege enecated	\$022, 000. II	
	Silver dollar coinage costs, from special fund	160, 016. 81	
	Charges for manufacture of special medals	16, 590. 14	
	Charges for work done for other institutions, etc.	66, 028. 91	
	Total earnings credited to appropriations		\$565, 269. 00
	Credited to revenues—		,
	Mint charges on bullion	421, 445, 15	
	Proceeds of medals and proof coins sold	6, 603. 05	
	Receipts from special assays of bullion and ores.	,	
	Total earnings credited to revenues		431, 942. 20
	Total earnings		997, 211. 20
Pro	ofits:	=	
	Gain on bullion shipments to refineries \$191.37		
	Less contra losses		
		169.70	
	Surplus bullion recovered	73, 149. 78	
	Proceeds of sale of by-products (platinum, etc.)	22, 947. 45	
	Proceeds of sale of old materials	4, 114. 19	
	Commission on telephone calls	11. 84	
	Total profits other than seigniorage		100, 392. 96
	Seigniorage on silver-dollar coinage		,
	Seigniorage on subsidiary silver coinage		
		,	

Profits—Continued. Seigniorage on minor coinage— Nickel.	\$2, 637, 179. 91	
Bronze.		
Total seigniorage		\$12, 257, 447. 72
Total profits		12, 357, 840. 68
Total income		13, 355, 051. 88
EXPENSES.		
Chargeable to appropriations:		
Compensation of employees—		
Mint Bureau salaries appropriation	\$22, 466. 67	
priation	2,570.00	
Mints and assay offices, salaries appropriation	230, 857. 44	
Mints and assay offices, wages appropriation Mints and assay offices, increased compensation	1, 154, 311. 17	
appropriation	196, 428. 82	
Total compensation of employees		1, 606, 634. 10
Equipment, stores, and other expenses— Mint Bureau, contingent appropriation	5, 204, 52	
Mints and assay offices, contingent and permanent appropriations (including \$12,938.65 wastage of gold and silver in operative depart-	0, 204, 05	
ments and \$12,346.78 loss on assay value of		
operative sweeps sold)	478, 813. 28	
Transportation of bullion and coin between		
mints and assay offices, freight appropriation	5, 213. 99	
Total miscellaneous expenses chargeable to app	propriations -	489, 231, 79
Total expenses chargeable to appropriations		2, 095, 865. 89
Chargeable to revenue:		
Seigniorage on minor coinage—		
Expenses of distributing minor coin to Treasury	- 10 AUE 00	
offices.	140, 685, 80	
Wastage of minor metals in operative depart-	3, 454, 48	4
ments		£
Total chargeable to revenue		144, 140. 28
Total expenses		
Net income of the Government from the Mint Service		11, 115, 045. 71
Total		13, 355, 051. 88

Deposits, income, expenses, and employees.

The number and value of deposits, the income (including seigniorage), the expenses of the fiscal year 1921, and the number of employees on June 30, 1921, at each institution follow:

Institution.	De- posits.	Rede- posits.	United States coining value of gold and silver received at each insti- tution.	Income.	Expenses from appro- priations.1	Transportation of bullion and coin.	Employees June 30, 1921.
Philadelphia San Francisco Denver New York New Orleans Carson City Boise Helena Deadwood Seattle Salt Lake City Total	2,540 20,463 266 234 361 242 21 1,216 227	1,279 656 15 604 5 2,559	364, 794. 85	\$8, 875, 585, 32 2, 505, 674, 12 1, 648, 670, 06 315, 955, 96 870, 77 459, 17 3, 677, 20 452, 49 539, 55 2, 747, 78 451, 13	\$990, 187, 31 399, 531, 82 238, 523, 88 348, 396, 73 15, 736, 73 8, 564, 91 8, 750, 54 9, 682, 02 7, 508, 66 34, 771, 44 3, 970, 66	\$3,165.81 34.51 9.72 .37 269.77 25.29 153.02 135.26 113.06 1,307.18	437 155 84 140 10 5 6 5 16 2

¹ Includes transportation of bullion and coin between mints and assay offices.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE.a

The receipts from internal-revenue taxes for the fiscal year 1921 were as follows:

Income and profits tax	\$3, 228, 137, 673. 75	
Miscellaneous taxes		
		\$4, 595, 000, 765, 74
Fiscal year 1920:		
Income and profits tax	3, 956, 936, 003. 60	
Miscellaneous taxes	1, 450, 644, 248. 21	
		, , , ,
Net decrease in 1921		812, 579, 486. 07

The following comparative statement shows in greater detail the internal-revenue receipts for the fiscal years 1920 and 1921:

Sources.	1920	1921	Increase (+) or decrease (-).
Income and profits.	\$3,956,936,003.60	\$3, 228, 137, 673. 75	-\$728, 798, 329. 85
Estates of decedents	103, 635, 563. 24 139, 871, 149, 80	154, 043, 260. 39 82, 623, 428. 83	+ 50, 407, 697. 15 - 57, 247, 720. 97
bition act Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	641, 029, 34 295, 809, 355, 44	2, 152, 387, 45 255, 219, 385, 49	
Oleomargarine, adulterated, and process or renovated butter and mixed flour	* 3,811,872.65	3, 037, 442. 72	- 774, 429, 93

a The figures concerning internal-revenue receipts a given in this abstract differ from such figures carried in other Treasury statements showing the financial condition of the Government, because the former represent collections by internal-revenue officers throughout the country, including collections by postmasters from sale of internal-revenue documentary stamps, while the latter represent the deposits of these collections in the Treasury or depositaries during the fiscal year concerned, the differences being due to the fact that some of the collections in the latter part of the fiscal year can not be deposited, or are not reported to the Treasury as deposited, until after June 30, thus carrying them into the following fiscal year as recorded in the statements showing the condition of the Treasury (Department Circular No. 176, par. 19).

Sources.	1920	1921	Increase (+) or decrease (-).
Bonds, capital stock issues, conveyances, capital stock transfers, sales of produce for future de- livery, etc. Transportation of freight, express, persons, etc.,	\$84 , 347, 827. 49	1 \$72,468,013.53	- \$11,879,813.96
including telegraph and telephone and oil by pipe lines. Insurance (life, marine, inland, and casualty) Excise taxes (manufacturers) including automo- biles, motor cycles, pianos, organs, sporting	289, 348, 087. 35 18, 421, 754. 01	301, 512, 413. 74 18, 992, 094. 45	+ 12,164,326.39 + 570,340.44
goods, chewing gum, candy, articles made of fur, etc. Excise taxes (consumers or dealers) including sculpture and paintings: carpets, picture frames, and wearing apparel: jewelry, watches,	216, 146, 750. 07	³ 177, 751, 214. 00	— 38, 395, 536. 07
clocks, etc.: perfumes, cosmetics, and medicinal articles: soft drinks, ice cream, etc	109, 199, 188. 42 93, 020, 420. 50	110, 271, 619, 59 81, 525, 652, 88	+ 1,072,431.17 - 11,494,767.62
academies, passenger automobiles for hire, and use of pleasure boats, etc	9, 913, 280. 85	8, 585, 540. 11	- 1,327,740.74
Admissions to places of amusement and enter- tainment and club dues. Narcotics: Opium, coca leaves, etc., including special taxes of importers, manufacturers, and	81, 918, 556. 74	95, 890, 650. 63	+ 13, 972, 093. 89
dealers Sales of condemned Government property and	1,513,919.50	1, 170, 291. 32	— 343, 628. 18
other miscellaneous receipts	3, 045, 492. 81	1,619,696.86	— 1, 425, 795. 95
Total miscellaneous taxes	1, 450, 644, 248. 21	1, 366, 863, 091. 99	- 83,781,156.22
Total receipts from all sources	5, 407, 580, 251. 81	4, 595, 000, 765. 74	— 812, 579, 486. 07

¹ Includes \$20,880,868.86 from documentary stamp sales by postmasters and \$2,603,941.42 from playing cards.
2 Includes \$24.223.67 from child-labor tax.

om emid-labor tax.

Cost of administration.

The cost of administering the internal-revenue laws for the fiscal year 1921 was \$40,203,716.74, not including expenditures from appropriations for refunding internal-revenue collections and taxes illegally collected, which is, in no sense, an administrative expense. The cost of operation for the year on this basis is 87 cents for each \$100 collected, compared with 55 cents for the preceding year. Expenditures include, however, \$6,899,407.57 for the administration of the prohibition and narcotic laws (of which amount \$598,826.32 was for the enforcement of the narcotic law) and approximately \$130,000 for the enforcement of the child-labor tax section of the revenue act of 1918. Deducting these amounts from the total leaves \$33,174,309.17 as the expenditure for collecting the internal-revenue taxes for the fiscal year 1921, which is equivalent to a cost of 72 cents for each \$100 collected.

The increased operating cost was due mainly to reduced collections amounting to over \$800,000,000, and increased expense in enforcing the above-mentioned regulatory laws. There was also an additional expense by reason of the enlargement of the income tax organization in order to facilitate the completion of the audit of 1917 and 1918 returns. Another factor is that in previous years returns from which the largest revenue could most readily be ob-

tained were first audited, while during the last year the more difficult cases and those yielding less revenue were dealt with, thereby naturally increasing the cost of collection.

Income and profits taxes.

The number of income and excess profits tax returns audited during the fiscal year 1921 was 1,570,937, compared with 697,853 for the preceding year. As the result of these audits additional taxes amounting to \$357,078,422.86 were assessed. Of the additional taxes assessed \$113,664,275.99 was the result of office audits and \$243,414,146.87 was based on field examinations by revenue agents. The average number of cases closed per auditor was 174, compared with 123 for the preceding year. The average number of cases closed per clerk for the year was 732, compared with 571 for the preceding year. The substantial increase in production was due to increase in personnel, improvements in organization and procedure, maintenance of individual production records, increase in technical skill of personnel through experience and training, establishment of audit basis through audit of previous year returns, continuation and development of personnel, and promotion program.

Committee on Appeals and Review.

To assure taxpayers the most impartial and expert consideration possible, there was created on October 1, 1919, the Committee on Appeals and Review.

This committee is entirely independent of the income-tax unit, and is responsible only to the commissioner, serving in an advisory

capacity to him.

During the fiscal year the committee received 971 appeals from tax-payers and 93 requests for advice from the income-tax unit. Four hundred committee recommendations and 65 formal memoranda were submitted to and approved by the commissioner. Three hundred and one oral hearings on appeals were given to taxpayers or their representatives.

Sales taxes.

Included in the general designation of "sales taxes" for administrative purposes are the taxes on transportation; telegraph and telephone, radio, cable, and other facilities; issuance of insurance policies; soft drinks sold by manufacturers; sales at soda fountains and ice cream parlors; admissions and dues; automobiles, etc.; sculpture, painting, jewelry, motion-picture films, toilet and medicinal articles, and occupations; tax on the use of boats, and stamp taxes.

The tax collected on the transportation of persons for the fiscal year was \$97,481,976.35, compared with \$98,786,635.79 for the preceding fiscal year. The tax on carpets, rugs, picture frames, trunks,

wearing apparel, etc., yielded \$20,374,604.39, compared with \$17,903,610.72 for 1920. On perfumes, cosmetics, and medicinal articles there was collected a tax of \$5,800,768.41, compared with \$6,427,881.08 for 1920. Admission taxes yielded \$89,730,832.94, compared with \$76,720,555.43 for the preceding fiscal year. The sales-tax unit received an average of 380,000 returns monthly during the year.

Capital stock tax.

The amount of capital stock tax collected during the fiscal year was \$81,525,652.88. The number of capital stock tax returns filed was approximately 325,000. The additional capital stock tax assessed and collected as a result of the audit for the year was \$7,761,988.85.

Estate tax.

Estate tax collections for the fiscal year aggregated \$154,043,-260.39, compared with \$103,635,563.24 for the fiscal year 1920 and \$82,029,983.13 for the fiscal year 1919.

The total number of estate tax returns filed in 1921 was 11,833, showing a tax liability of \$103,057,273.83. As the result of field examination and division audit, additional tax in the sum of \$13,290,685.33 was disclosed.

Child-labor tax.

More than 68,000 applications for certificates of age have been received since the organization of the Child-Labor Tax Division, April 25, 1919. On an average, one child in every ten was too young, and was refused a certificate.

Knowledge of tax liability is obtained through the activity of special inspectors, internal revenue collectors, and the cooperation of State officers charged with the enforcement of State child-labor laws. During the last year 582 inspection reports were received from 24 States. Inspections made during the last six months revealed comparatively little child labor.

Tobacco.

Receipts from tobacco taxes during the year amounted to \$255,219,-385.49, a decrease of \$40,589,969.95, or 13.72 per cent, compared with the preceding year. These receipts represent 5.5 per cent of the total internal-revenue receipts from all sources.

The following States furnished 82.6 per cent of the total receipts from tobacco manufactures: North Carolina, \$79,573,088.76; New York, \$45,370,487.64; Pennsylvania, \$22,259,795.49; New Jersey, \$20,918,732.96; Virginia, \$18,580,137.39; Ohio, \$14,255,330.32; Missouri, \$9,881,370.24; total, \$210,838,942.80.

Oleomargarine.

Receipts from the stamp tax on oleomargarine and a special tax imposed upon those engaged in the manufacture and sale of this

product amounted to \$2,986,465.35, a decrease of \$741,810.70, or 19.9 per cent of the amount collected from this source during the preceding year.

The receipts from special stamp taxes on adulterated butter totaled \$34,239.96, a decrease of \$22,783.38, or 39 per cent, compared with the amount collected from this source in the year 1920.

Collection field service.

An endeavor has been made to afford taxpavers the best possible facilities for the transaction of their business with the Internal Revenue Service in the field.

On June 30, 1921, there were open 182 division headquarters offices, 45 subdivision offices, and 18 offices at which stamps only were sold, in addition to the 64 collectors' offices, making a total of 309 public agencies.

Increased facilities are necessary in the more populous States. The present number of internal-revenue collection districts is limited by the act of July 16, 1914, to 64. Recommendation has been made to Congress that the number of collection districts be limited to 74.

During the year 169,409 warrants of distraint were served by field deputies, compared with 22,963 served during the previous fiscal year, and 568,090 returns were verified, compared with 307,424 returns during the fiscal year 1920.

The total of delinquent taxes collected and reported for assessments by collectors' employees during the fiscal year was \$38,352,612.

Solicitor's Office, Civil Division.

On July 1, 1920, there were pending 763 civil internal-revenue cases; 520 new cases were received and 368 cases were closed during the fiscal year 1921, leaving 915 cases pending on June 30, 1921.

Penal Division:

During the year many successful criminal actions were maintained against corporations and individuals in connection with the evasion of taxes. Additional taxes, penalties, and fines amounting to approximately \$15,000,000 were collected following detection of fraud.

National prohibition.

Collections under penalty provisions of the national prohibition act for the fiscal year 1921 amounted to \$2,152,387.45.

The prohibition field organization was continued under the general scheme of organization outlined in the last report. It was composed of two classes of supervisory officers, known as supervising Federal prohibition agents and Federal prohibition directors, each supervisory officer having a force of employees operating under his immediate control. Each supervising agent was in charge of an administrative unit known as a "department," the various departments being composed of from one to five States. The duty of the supervising Federal prohibition agent was to detect and suppress violations of the prohibition law and to prosecute violators. Each supervising agent controlled a mobile force known as Federal prohibition agents. On June 30, 1921, there were 12 regular departments in the United States, and in addition two acting supervising Federal prohibition agents, one for Hawaii and one for Porto Rico.

The permissive features of the national prohibition act were administered by Federal prohibition directors, there being one such officer for each State, one for Hawaii, and one for Porto Rico. The subordinate field officers were known as Federal prohibition in-

spectors.

On July 1, 1920, the office of counsel of the prohibition unit was consolidated with that of the head of the Legal Division. In the Legal Division all violations involving civil liability were noted for assessment and considered in connection with claims and compromises arising in such cases. During the fiscal year 4,246 offers in compromise were accepted and 497 offers rejected. The claims section allowed 13,051 abatement, refund, and uncollectible claims amounting to \$16,055,605.90 during the year and rejected 3,447 abatement, refund, and uncollectible claims amounting to \$5,115,685.51. On July 1 there were pending 8,728 abatement, refund, and uncollectible claims involving assessments of \$20,415,129.33. At the beginning of the fiscal year 21,372 cases were pending. During the year 98,349 new cases were received, 51,388 cases were closed as to both civil and criminal liability, leaving 68,333 open cases in the files June 30, 1921.

Bureau and field personnel.

The total personnel of the bureau increased during the year from 18,440 to 19,593. The number of employees in Washington was increased from 5,912 to 7,052, while the forces in the collectors' offices decreased from 7,147 to 6,783.

BUREAU OF WAR RISK INSURANCE.

The following is a summary of the report of the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance covering the operations of the bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921:

Marine and Seamen's Division.

The marine section of the Marine and Seamen's Division has the historic distinction of having been created September 1, 1914, as the first step in the war legislation of the United States, and the division has the further distinction of making a profit, over and above all

losses, salaries, and operating expenses, of \$17,617,651, and the appropriation of \$50,000,000 for the payment of losses and return premiums having been left intact, a surplus of over \$67,000,000 is shown.

Definite provision for the suspension of operation of this division of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance was specified in the amendment to the original war risk insurance act made July 11, 1918, which required the termination of the purely war-risk activities of this division when the President should so direct, but in any event within six months after the end of the war.

Under the joint resolution of Congress (Public Resolution No. 64), effective March 3, 1921, the entire operations of the Marine and Seamen's Division would have come to an end six months after that date terminating the war, so far as certain acts of war legislation were concerned, or on September 3, 1921, but with the authority conferred by the amendment of July 11, 1918, the President has extended the period of activity of this division to December 31, 1921, for the purpose of adjusting outstanding claims.

Since what is to be added to the record of this division during the six months ending December 31, 1921, will have but a negligible effect upon the figures in the grand total, a complete statement of the volume of business transacted by the Marine and Seamen's Division from September 2, 1914, has been included with the summary for the past fiscal year, and the whole is herewith presented as the accounting of the division's entire work.

Statement of the appropriation: "Losses on war-risk insurance of American vessels, their cargoes, etc.," for the Marine and Seamen's Division for the period ended June 30, 1921.

Appropriation for payment of losses	. \$50,000,000.00
Marine premiums and salvage added to this amount	. 46, 803, 873, 84
Seamen's premiums added to this amount	
Total	97, 647, 441.23
Marine losses paid	
Seamen's losses paid	
Installments due under adjusted seamen's claims 712.5	0
Marine losses outstanding	0
Seamen's losses pending	0
Total losses	2
Marine expenses	9
Seamen's expenses	1
Total expenses	0
- Andrew Andrew Agency	- 30, 029, 789. 72
Net surplus out of appropriation and income	. 67, 617, 651. 51

OPERATING PROFITS.

Net disbursements (losses and expenses, paid and pending)	. , , ,
Net operating profit.	. 17,617,651.51

Allotment and Allowance Division.

All allotments of pay made by enlisted men in the various branches of the military and naval service to their families and dependent relatives, and all family allowances provided by the Government were, under a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury dated March 19, 1921, declared as discontinued from and after July 31, 1921:

The fiscal year 1921, coming to a close but one month before the date of termination of allotment and allowance awards by the bureau, the accounting for that last fiscal year may be taken as an approximate summary of the status of work in this division and its entire accomplishment at the time the official discontinuance of its main activities went into effect.

Awards of allotments and allowances outstanding on June 30, 1921.—Out of 2,143,462 awards made to June 30, 1921, 2,042,873 have been closed, leaving 100,589 outstanding, classified as shown in the table below. The cards held in suspension because of the death of allottee await evidence showing to whom payment can be made of the amount due allottee at the date of death. The cards suspended under the head of "Discharge units" await information showing the exact date of discharge in order that payment may be discontinued at the proper date. The cards held under the heading "Suspense" include the cards suspended for any reason except those in the two preceding items.

Number of active allotment and allowance award cards on hand June 30, 1921.

	Number of awards.		
Name of file.	Payments suspended.	Payments current.	
Death of allottee. Discharge units Suspense. Current payment.	7, 814 1, 148 17, 295	74, 332	
Total		74, 332	
Grand total	100,	589	

In the period extending from November, 1917, to June 30, 1921, the Allotment and Allowance Division has mailed out 19,487,503 allotment and allowance checks amounting to \$604,032,802.37. The

following table analyzes this allotment and allowance disbursement, giving a detailed summary by months during the last fiscal year:

Allotment and allowance disbursements.

Date.	Number of checks.	Allotment.	Allowance.	Total value.
To June, 1918, inclusive. Fiscal year 1919. Fiscal year 1920.	12, 933, 785	\$66, 357, 891. 05 204, 697, 830. 87 30, 305, 564. 94	\$42, 136, 382. 49 194, 369, 589. 73 37, 853, 928. 19	\$108, 494, 273. 54 399, 067, 420. 60 68, 159, 493. 13
July	60, 263	964, 178. 64 943, 111. 21 976, 762. 28 995, 744. 83 1, 070, 737. 37 1, 014, 770. 57	1,173,790.99 1,153,582.04 1,204,467.42 1,205,143.76 1,311,810.04 1,228,475.36	2, 137, 969, 63 2, 096, 693, 25 2, 181, 429, 70 2, 200, 888, 59 2, 382, 547, 41 2, 243, 245, 93
January. February March April May. June	75, 564 76, 964 75, 523	1,030,170.95 1,145,248.66 1,136,649.78 1,198,458.62 1,198,438.46 1,150,136.48	1, 233, 799, 61 1, 366, 410, 03 1, 346, 046, 05 1, 436, 741, 67 1, 436, 470, 06 1, 390, 270, 22 289, 847, 107, 66	2, 263, 970, 56 2, 511, 658, 69 2, 482, 695, 83 2, 683, 200, 29 2, 634, 908, 52 2, 540, 406, 70 604, 032, 802, 37

The handling of the vast flood of incoming correspondence, one of the most difficult problems of the Allotment and Allowance Division, has at length been systematized to such an extent that during the last fiscal year a current basis has been maintained, since of the 5,846 letters unanswered on July 1, 1921, only 1,711 had been in the bureau more than 10 days. The figures in the following table show the correspondence situation on the dates specified:

Unanswered letters on hand.	
June 30, 1919	148,898
June 30, 1920	
June 30, 1921	5,846

Insurance Division.

In the spring of 1921, the first checks in payment of dividends to policy holders on United States Government life insurance were mailed from the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the Secretary of the Treasury having approved an apportionment of the earnings on these converted policies of \$1,030,016.09 to the dividend account for payment of dividends to policyholders.

Term-insurance applications.—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, there were received in the bureau 39,861 applications for term insurance amounting to \$197,867,000.

The total number of term-insurance applications received from the enactment of the war risk insurance act, October 6. 1917, to July 1, 1921, is estimated at 4,671,864, representing \$40,482,759,500, the amount of insurance requested. These figures do not accurately represent the total number of certificates and amount of insurance actually issued, due to many duplicate and voided applications

withdrawn. A fair estimate of the average amount of insurance applied for is \$8,665.

Reinstatements.—To July 1, 1921, the total number of term-insurance reinstatements was 228,868, amounting to \$1,668,804,596. This includes not only war risk term insurance reinstated and still carried as term, but also that reinstated for the purpose of conversion, of which a separate record is not available. This also includes insurance lapsed and reinstated more than once.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, reinstatements of term insurance numbered 136,637 and amounted to \$1,010,133,596, compared with 90,026 reinstatements, amounting to \$641,213,000, received during the previous fiscal year. It will be noted that reinstatements during the last fiscal year amounted to approximately 60 per cent more insurance than was reinstated during the previous fiscal year.

The number of applications for reinstatement of term insurance rejected as of July 1, 1921, was approximately 6,083. In addition to these cases, there were 113 applications for reinstatement of both term and United States Government life insurance not classified. There were also 275 cases temporarily rejected for term and United States Government life insurance not included in the above figures.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, \$22,574,933.83 was paid direct to the bureau in term-insurance premiums.

The table below shows a comparison of the number and amount of term and United States Government life-insurance premium remittances paid direct to the bureau to July 1, 1919, and each month and fiscal year from July, 1919, to July 1, 1921. The amounts include the money actually deposited in the Treasury and available for deposit.

	Premium remittances received.					
Date.	Т	'erm.	United States Govern- ment life.			
·	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
To July 1. 1919. July 1. August. September October. November December.	390, 622 388, 981 374, 199 404, 015 282, 572	\$41, 140, 979, 75 3, 209, 202, 20 2, 730, 169, 78 2, 820, 450, 22 3, 072, 411, 30 2, 122, 187, 00 1, 280, 092, 75	9,187 10,722 15,912 15,403 42,296 25,080 22,707	\$296, 680, 40 347, 511, 81 436, 582, 38 388, 109, 60 1, 069, 223, 73 492, 951, 44 405, 282, 00		
January. February. March. April. May. June.	348,330 314,560 291,837	2,930,606.72 2,469,752.30 1,957,154.86 1,951,860.81 1,896,990.72 1,684,596.89	33, 275 63, 554 85, 069 75, 990 61, 010 89, 440	603,327.85 1,279,250.56 1,347,561.02 1,147,660.60 1,074,047.53 1,455,955.09		
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920	3,899,658	28, 125, 475. 55	540, 458	10, 047, 463. 61		

	Premium remittances received.					
Date,	Т	'erm.	United States Govern- ment life.			
	Number,	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
July 1920. August. September October November December.	301, 979	\$2,064,722.49 2,062,529.46 2,077,300.79 1,942,734.49 1,683,312.46 1,852,673.99	\$1,206 93,685 99,878 96,932 98,817 108,396	\$1,751,262.64 1,583,941.54 1,721,454.72 1,730,678.5 2,556,238.73 1,730,713.22		
January February March April May June Fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.	284, 359 317, 722 303, 885 269, 116 268, 812	2, 083, 452, 33 1,700,589, 40 1,954,634, 46 1,868,247, 18 1,611,843,78 1,672,893,00	123,012 115,625 128,854 133,140 132,529 134,361	2, 109, 879, 91 1, 773, 445, 69 2, 032, 358, 98 2, 074, 747, 88 1, 914, 321, 09 2, 152, 537, 24 22, 131, 580, 16		
Total	8, 898, 496	63,715,913.58	1,896,080	32, 475, 724. 17		

United States Government life insurance.—To July 1, 1921, 302,009 applications for United States Government life insurance, amounting to \$1,005,190,000 had been received and registered. There were in addition to the above 1,566 received but not yet registered.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, 139,017 applications were received, amounting to \$464,533,000.

Applications numbering 295,593 and amounting to \$990,052,000 were approved to July 1, 1921. The average face value per policy was \$3,349.38.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, 142,614 applications, amounting to \$478,230,500 were approved.

Premiums on converted policies.—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, 1,346,435 premiums on converted insurance, amounting to \$22,131,580.16, were received, compared with 540,458 premiums amounting to \$10,047,463.61, received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920. The number of premiums paid on United States Government life insurance during June, 1921, was 134,361, amounting to \$2,152,537.24.

United States Government life insurance in force.—On July 1, 1921, the actuary's report shows that there were 253,164 policies, amounting to \$868,715,500, of United States Government life insurance in force.

Of the total insurance in force, it is estimated that 39,828 policies, amounting to \$136,667,000, are being carried by men in active military service, and 213,336 policies, amounting to \$732,048,000, are being carried by ex-service men. The table following gives in detail the amount of United States Government life insurance in force.

Analysis of United States Government life insurance in force by plans, as of July 1, 1921.

Dlama	In fore	e June 1.	Net additions.		In force July 1	
Plans.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Ordinary life 20-payment life 30-payment life 20-year endownment 30-year endownment Endownment at 62 Total	33,602 77,320 7,601 107,393 13,607 10,577	\$143,586,500 315,017,500 37,023,000 252,462,500 55,606,500 49,009,500	724 1, 294 229 217 281 319	\$3,616,500 6,234,500 1,144,500 2,177,500 1,212,000 1,625,000	34, 326 78, 614 7, 830 107, 610 13, 888 10, 896	\$147, 203, 000 321, 252, 000 38, 167, 500 254, 640, 000 56, 818, 500 50, 634, 500

Total insurance in force.—The total number of policies and the amount of insurance in force as of July 1, 1921, was estimated at 651,054, representing \$3,849,375,735. This amount represents 301,714 war risk term insurance policies carried by ex-service men amounting to \$2,413,164,735, and 253,164 United States Government life insurance policies amounting to \$868,715,500 carried by men both in and out of service.

The best estimate available at that time of the number of policies and the amount of war risk term insurance carried by men in service was 96,176 representing \$567,495,500.

Statement of United States Government life insurance fund from origin of fund to Dec. 31, 1920.

INCOME.		
Total premiums received	\$20, 462, 661.72	
Total interest received	561, 649. 71	
Payments of difference in reserve on policies changed		
to different plans	668.60	
Increase by adjustment in book value of bonds	37, 543. 55	
Gross income.		\$21, 062, 523. 58
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Total paid on claims	\$492, 984. 58	
Total paid for surrender of policies	48, 274. 88	
Paid for accrued interest on bonds	237, 809. 72	
Premiums refunded	55, 481. 04	
-		
Gross disbursements		834, 550. 22
Balance		20, 227, 973. 36
Ti' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '	:	D 04 4000

Financial condition of United States Government life insurance fund Dec. 31, 1920.

ASSETS.

Ledger assets.	
Book value of bonds (par value, \$22,601,050)	\$19, 904, 051.36
Loans to policy holders on policies	58, 906. 44

to and to pointy horders on pointres	90, 900. 44
Cash on hand and in Treasury	265, 015. 56
washing to the second s	

..... 20, 771, 343.65

Vonledger assets:		
Interest accrued on bonds (not due)	\$176, 200. 10	
Interest accrued on policy loans (not due)	536.19	
Premiums due and unpaid on policies in force		
(grace period)	114, 157. 24	
Due from War and Navy Departments for		
premiums	252, 476. 76	
Total nonledger assets		\$543, 370. 29
Gross assets		20, 771, 343. 65
	=	
LIABILITIES.		
Reserve on policies in force Dec. 31, 1920		\$12, 623, 357, 00
alue of unpaid installments on claims		564, 883. 54
Claims (proofs not completed)		1, 498, 975. 73
remiums paid in advance		3, 210, 669. 56
ontingent reserve		1, 180, 858. 27
ayments held in suspense		404, 402. 00
et aside for payment of dividends in 1921		1, 030, 016. 69
Inassigned funds		258, 180. 86

R V Cl P: Cd P: Se U

The premium rates for United States Government life insurance are net rates based upon the American Experience Table of Mortality and interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum, on a monthly basis. No charge is made for the total permanent disability protection afforded to all holders of United States Government life insurance policies.

Gross liabilities.....

Compensation and Insurance Claims Division.

No legislation changing the schedule of rates for compensation awards was passed during the last fiscal year, the provisions of the Sweet amendment to the war risk insurance act, effective December 24, 1919, making \$80 the maximum award in cases of temporary disability and \$100 the basis upon which percentages of permanent disability are computed, being maintained.

The improvement in the service for adjudicating cases may perhaps best be seen in the fact that during the last three months of the fiscal year a reduction of 29,476 in the number of pending compensation and insurance claims had been effected, this reduction having been accomplished notwithstanding the fact that new claims had been reaching the bureau during that period at an average rate of 700 to 800 a day, and that these new cases received at once as complete action as was possible on the data presented.

During the entire fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, there were filed with the bureau 216,021 compensation claims, of which 6,381 were death claims and 209,640 were disability claims, compared with the

198,485 claims, of which 15,534 were death and 182,951 were disability claims filed during the preceding fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

Disposition has been made of 582,031 compensation claims or 90 per cent of the entire number of compensation claims filed from October 6, 1917, to the end of the last fiscal year.

The following table shows the disposition of all compensation claims received to July 1, 1921:

Action taken.	Number.	Per cent.	Amount of monthly payments awarded.	
			Total.	Average.
Claims allowed Claims disallowed Claims pending Total	333,620 248,411 65,500 647,531	51. 52 38. 36 10. 12	\$11,696,903.03	\$35.06

From the above it will be seen that there have been 248,411 claims for compensation disallowed. The following analysis is of the gross number of claims from January 1, 1920, to July 1, 1921, prior to which date no record of the reasons for discontinuance was kept. This analysis includes all claims closed in that period, many of which, however, have been afterwards canceled. As, for instance, during June, 1921, disallowances on 2,070 cases were canceled.

Gross number of disallowed compensation claims, analyzed as to reasons for disallowance; total from Jan. 1, 1920, to July 1, 1920, and to July 1, 1921.

		Number disallowed.		
Reason.	To July 1, 1920.	To July 1,		
Claim not submitted or withdrawn	8,314	19,011		
Refused examination or treatment	187	1, 263		
Disability less than 10 per cent.	7,365	61, 213		
No relative in permitted class	1.352	2, 489		
Unable to locate claimant	2,703	5, 732		
Still in service	180	415		
Not in service.	250	1,049		
Not result of service	2,415	36, 083		
Man not dead.		36, 083 830		
Dishonorable discharge.	25	97		
No dependents	904	1,544		
Reenlisted	20	791		
Misconduct	180	4,773		
Dependency not shown	237	2,654		
No response.	633	332		
Failurê to cooperate.		719		
Failure to prosecute.		34, 594		
Pending investigation.		54		
No claim established		98		
Not eligible		47		
Miscellaneous	94	846		
Total	25, 098	174,634		
Net total disallowed	123, 109	248, 411		

Current payments were being made on 154,960 compensation disability claims on July 1, 1921. The degrees of disability of these claims on July 1, 1921, are given in the table which follows, with the value of the monthly payments as of June, 1921:

Analysis of compensation disability claims, active, on July 1, 1921, showing disability ratings and value of monthly payments.

Degree of disability,	Number.	Value of m	
regree of disability,	Admiser.	Total.	Average per claim.
Temporary total Temporary partial. Permanent partial. Permanent total. Double permanent total.	16, 698 114, 515 12, 120 11, 624	\$1,542,267.15 2,138,664.66 342,771.32 1,173,197.22 640.00	\$92. 36 18. 68 28. 28 100. 96 213. 33
Grand total	154, 960	5, 197, 540. 35	

The amount of money paid out of the appropriation for military and naval compensation from the beginning of the bureau to July 1, 1921, was \$236,070,476.27. June payments amounted to \$12,339,881.85. Payments during May were \$10,575,416.42. Of the \$12,-339,881.85 paid out during June, \$5,389,871.10 was paid on adjusted accounts.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, \$121,305,053.43 was expended by the bureau in compensation awards, compared with \$103,122,714.92 paid out during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

Forty-three thousand one hundred and ninety-four burial awards had been made by the bureau to July 1, 1921, with a value of \$3,109,-979.21. In June 2,137 burial awards were granted compared with 1,434 in May and 992 in April.

Insurance claims.—The total number of term—that is, yearly renewable, war time—insurance claims received from the beginning of the bureau to July 1, 1921, was 160,870.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, 21,868 claims for term insurance were received, and during the same period of time 23,216 claims were acted upon, of which 12,275 were allowed and 10,941 disallowed.

The total number of term-insurance claims on which current monthly payments were being made on July 1, 1921, was 138,434, with a commuted value of \$1,223,931,674.63. Payments have been discontinued on 5,293 term-insurance claims.

The following table shows the comparison of the number of claims upon which payments were being made on both death and disability term-insurance claims allowed to July 1, 1920, and to July 1, 1921:

Analysis of term insurance claims allowed to July 1, 1920, and July 1, 1921.

	Nun	ıber.	Commuted value.		
Nature of claim.	July 1, 1920.	July 1, 1921.	Total to July 1, 1921.	Average per claim.	
Death claims: Active Closed Disability: Active Closed. Total allowed. Total active.	126, 345 1, 851 2, 788 468 131, 452 129, 133	131, 924 3, 892 6, 510 1, 401 143, 727 138, 434	\$1, 166, 905, 720, 63 33, 205, 500, 00 57, 025, 954, 00 11, 841, 086, 00 1, 268, 978, 260, 63 1, 223, 931, 674, 63	\$8, 845. 99 8, 539. 44 8, 801. 07 8, 505. 41 8, 829. 08 8, 841. 26	

The total net amount received in term-insurance premiums to July 1, 1921, was \$367,539,306.46, and payments of insurance awards amounted to \$225,469,200.18, leaving a balance of \$142,-070,106.28 available for future payments.

The net total commuted value of claims received and allowed minus the net total of premiums received is \$901,543,954.17. This represents the approximate amount that Congress will ultimately be called upon to appropriate to meet the claims already allowed.

To July 1, 1921, 1,444 claims for United States Government life insurance (converted) had been received. As an indication of the increase in conversions of term insurance to the permanent forms of policy it may be noted that during the month of June, 1921, 132 new claims were received.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, 1,224 claims for United States Government life insurance were received, and during that period of time 585 claims were allowed and 571 disallowed. On July 1, 1921, the claims pending numbered 167, compared with 99 claims pending on July 1, 1920.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, claims for United States Government life insurance were paid in lump-sum payments to the extent of \$1,362,343. During the year claims were allowed with a commuted value of \$1,237,885, in which the beneficiary selected the monthly payment plan, making the commuted value of total claims allowed during the year \$2,600,228.

On July 1, 1921, claims on 719 policies for United States Government life insurance, representing \$2,978,228, had been settled. Of this number, 305 death claims amounting to \$1,362,343 were settled by lump-sum payment, and the balance, or 414 policies, representing \$1,615,885, were being paid in monthly installments.

Medical Division.

Despite the greatly extended activities of the Medical Division, the quarterly period from April 1, 1921, to June 30, 1921, covering the last quarter of the fiscal year, was marked by a very material increase in the number of cases receiving medical action in this division, a total of 485,595 cases having been disposed of during the quarter, of which a total of 435,644 received medical action. The immediate reflection from this increased output was a very satisfactory decrease in the case arrearage of the Medical Division, the balance of cases awaiting medical action at any one time being reduced from 51,401 at the commencement of the quarter to 15,674 at the end of this quarter, this number representing but approximately two days' work on hand in the Medical Division.

One factor mainly responsible for the increased output for this period was the temporary assignment to duty at the central office in Washington of field medical officers to be trained in medical rating procedure and then assigned to the units of the Medical Division in which the accumulated cases had been assembled, with a view to bringing the work current by July 1. The further object in detailing temporarily to the home office these physicians from the field was that after having received the benefit of this training in handling and rating cases, the examining physicians should be released to return to their stations in the district offices well equipped to start the permanent work of rating cases in pursuance of the future design for establishing complete bureau authority there.

In the following table is presented the cases handled in the Medical Division during the last quarter of the fiscal year. The data is given by months for the quarter itself, and for the previous quarter, the purpose of such a method of presentation being to demonstrate progress in operation over this period:

Francisco / Section.	April.	May.	June.	Quarter ended June 30, 1921.	Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1921.
Medical: Number cases on hand. Number cases received. Number cases acted upon. Number no action cases.	51, 401 145, 592 118, 414 23, 118	55, 461 140, 367 146, 454 14, 097	35, 277 163, 909 170, 776 12, 736	51, 401 449, 868 435, 644 49, 951	36, 751 474, 161 379, 750 79, 761
Total cases disposed of. Balance on hand.	141,532 55,461		183,512 15,674	485,595 15,674	459,511 51,401

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, the number of actions taken on compensation cases by the Medical Division numbered 1,467,175. Medical ratings, reratings, requests for examination, and hospitalization cases are all included in this number, the same case, in some instances, having required attention two or more times and

been returned to the Medical Division for such purpose, so that the total number of actions is far in excess of the number of actual new cases presented to the Medical Division.

On June 30, 1921, there were available 62 United States Public Health Service hospitals in which 1,571 beds were available to war risk patients. The total number of beds available in all Government hospitals at the close of the fiscal year was 22,461, classified according to the character of disability to be treated as: Tuberculosis, 8,094; neuropsychiatric, 4,141; general medicine, 10,226.

Current telegraphic field reports as of June 30, 1921, show a total of 26,237 war risk insurance patients in hospitals throughout the country, of which number 10,337 were tuberculosis cases, 7,499 neuropsychiatric cases, and 8,401 general medicine cases.

The distribution of war risk insurance patients classified as to hospitals and character of the patients' disability is given in the following table:

	General medicine.	Tubercu- losis.	Neuro- psychiatric.	Total.
June 30, 1920.				
In United States Public Health Service hospitals In United States Army hospitals In United States Navy hospitals	4,809 278 487	5,031 700 66	2,568	12, 40 97 55
In national homes for disabled volunteer soldiers In St. Elizabeths, Interior Department.	514	1,260	479 816	2,25 81
In contract hospitals	2,313	3, 280	3,636	9, 22
Total in all hospitals	8, 401	10,337	7,499	26, 23

There were 97,046 war risk patients admitted to all hospitals during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, as compared with 48,983 patients admitted to all hospitals during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

The medical relief service established for the benefit of the employees in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and conducted under the supervision of the chief medical advisor of the bureau, has during the fiscal year handled a total number of 14,314 employee patients who have reported to the relief room, which figure, however, includes 851 subsequent treatments administered by this service. The disposition of cases has been as follows: 13,129 were able to return to work, 255 were sent home, 39 sent to hospital, and 40 referred to a dispensary.

The sanitary inspection service, established to prevent the spread of communicable and contagious diseases among employees of the bureau, has handled 471 such cases during the fiscal year.

Foreign relations section.—Through the courtesy of the State Department, the foreign relations section, with the cooperation of the Legal Division, endeavors to establish reciprocal arrangements between this and allied Governments, whereby are furnished physical

examinations, medical treatment, and hospitalization to veterans of the allied armies.

At this time reciprocal arrangements have been established with Canada, which include New Zealand, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, also with the Czechoslovak Republic, and special arrangements have been made with the Russian Embassy for the care of allied Russian ex-service men who require medical attention, all out-of-pocket expenses being paid by the Russian Embassy in Washington for service by this bureau.

Approximately 95 per cent of the allied ex-service men who are given treatment by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance are Canadian ex-service men, though not Canadian citizens. The records of this section show that these Canadian ex-service men are American boys who crossed into Canada and served in the Canadian Army immediately following England's entry into the Great War. Over 8,000 Canadian ex-service men have been cared for in the United States through the foreign relations section, and at this time the records of this section show that there are 692 men in hospital and 305 men receiving out-patient treatment, making a total of 997 Canadian exservice men receiving treatment.

The records of the foreign relations section at this time disclose that beneficiaries of this bureau are now being cared for in our insular possessions—Porto Rico, Philippine, and Hawaiian Islands—and also Australia, Albania, Brazil, Belgium, Cuba, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Central America, China, England, France, Greece, Holland, Honduras, Italy, Ireland, West Indies, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Palestine, Panama, Russia, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Syria, Scotland, Serbia, Turkey.

Legal Division.

The following statement is a general summary of the work accomplished in the Legal Division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921:

General submissions pending July 1, 1920	9
General submissions received during the fiscal year	1,880
General submissions disposed of during the fiscal year	1,875
General submissions on hand June 30, 1921	14
Claims cases pending July 1, 1920	216
Claims cases received during the fiscal year	7, 317
Claims cases disposed of during the fiscal year	7, 317
Claims cases on hand June 30, 1921	216
Correspondence:	
On hand July 1, 1920	450
Received during the fiscal year	55, 642
Dispatched during the fiscal year	73, 660
On hand June 30, 1921	242

Litigation section.—It is the object of the bureau to discourage litigation so far as possible and in all cases to make adjudications of claims in such manner that the claimants will see the fairness of the decisions of the bureau and will not feel impelled to contest them. For instance, it is provided by the war risk insurance act that in the event of a disagreement as to a claim under the contract of insurance between the bureau and any beneficiary thereunder an action may be brought against the United States in the district court of the United States in and for the district in which such beneficiary resides. But since the establishment of the bureau there have been only 61 suits instituted against the United States or its officers to recover insurance granted to members of the military or naval forces of the United States.

The record of work in this section for the fiscal year stands:

Cases received during the fiscal year.	. 60
Cases disposed of during the fiscal year	. 28
Cases on hand June 30, 1921.	. 32

Subrogation section.—The work of the section not only includes the commencement and prosecution of actions in behalf of service men injured through negligence other than that for which the United States or the enemy can be held responsible, but also includes the investigation of cases settled or adjusted by soldiers prior to making claim for compensation. From this source alone the saving to the United States Government to date has exceeded \$150,000. The total recoveries and discoveries to date exceed \$500,000.

Following is a statement of the work in this section for the fiscal year:

412

Cases pending July 1, 1920.

Cases received during the fiscal year.

Cases disposed of during the fiscal year.		7	701
Cases on hand June 30, 1921.		2	29 3
			-
Settlements made by persons entitled to compensation	\$136,	948.	47
Settlements made by persons who have not as yet claimed compensation.	124,	353.	98

Exemption section.—Since the organization of this section 103,751 claims for exemption from compulsory allotment made by enlisted men in the military or naval service have been investigated and decided, and the summarized report on cases handled during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, is as follows:

Exemption cases pending July 1, 1920	1,597
Exemption cases received during the fiscal year	6, 949
Exemption cases disposed of during the fiscal year	7,629
Exemption cases on hand June 30, 1921.	917

Section of prosecutions.—The work accomplished in this section during the fiscal year is summarized as follows:

Cases pending July 1, 1920	280
Cases received during the fiscal year	3, 042
Cases disposed of during the fiscal year	3, 113
Cases on hand June 30, 1921	209
Charges ignored by grand jury	10
Indictment found, trial pending	18
Convictions	51
Acquitted after trial	6
Cases not yet reported	608
Total	693
Recoveries. \$1	1, 909. 33

Investigation section.—To-day the work of the investigation section is current, and there is scarcely a case in the field for investigation that has been pending over 90 days.

The report of this section for the fiscal year stands:

Cases pending July 1, 1920.	2,973
Cases received during the fiscal year	
Cases completed during the fiscal year	20, 094
Cases on hand June 30, 1921	1,987

Precedent section.—The precedent section was established in December, 1917, as part of the Legal Division for the purpose of preserving the opinions rendered by the general counsel and his associates in such a way that they might be used in adjudicating other cases of a similar nature, just as court decisions are used as precedents. The opinions are systematically and conveniently arranged so that the probability of inconsistent and contradictory opinions is reduced to a minimum. This section from a very small beginning has grown to be important and many thousands of opinions are now on file. The law library is also a part of the precedent section.

Finance Division.

The Finance Division has direct supervision over all fiscal matters of the bureau; this includes the examination and approval of all accounts presented for settlement, the recording and classification of all items of income and expenditure, and the maintaining of individual accounts with every former service man or woman receiving regular monthly payments on account of insurance and compensation.

In view of the fact that on August 9, 1921, the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, as such, ceased to exist, having all its functions transferred to the United States Veterans' Bureau, it is deemed appropriate to include in this last annual report of the bureau a complete financial statement of the bureau from November 1, 1917, to June 30, 1921.

Statement of appropriations and other receipts, expenditures, and unexpended balances of Bureau of War Risk Insurance as of June 30, 1921.

	Amount appropriated.	Expenditures.	Balance.
		-	
APPROPRIATIONS.			
Losses on war risk insurance on American vessels,			
their cargoes, etc	\$50,000,000.00		\$50,000,000.00
Military and naval family allowance	298, 615, 000. 00 23, 000, 000. 00	\$279, 435, 999. 26	19, 179, 000. 74
Military and naval insurance	272, 150, 000, 00	236, 070, 476, 27	23,000,000.00 36,079,523.73
Medical and hospital services, Bureau of War Risk,	272, 100, 000.00	200,010, 110, 21	30,010,020.13
1921	54, 710, 272, 00	1 45, 277, 864, 62	9, 432, 407. 38
Salaries and expenses:			, ,
Bureau of War Risk Insurance	1, 987, 800. 00	1, 936, 678. 29	51, 121. 71
1919	13, 600, 500. 00 15, 862, 806. 00	13, 080, 032, 29 15, 363, 984, 60	520, 467. 71 498, 821. 40
1920. 1921	10, 324, 400. 00	9, 223, 161, 37	1, 101, 238, 63
National security and defense:	10,021,100.00	0, 220, 202.01	1, 101, 200. 00
Bureau of War Risk Insurance	1,400,000.00	1, 381, 139. 48	2 18, 860, 52
1919	2, 868, 000.00	2,860,791.01	7, 208. 99
	744 510 770 00	204 200 107 10	100 000 050 01
Total appropriations	744, 518, 778. 00	604, 630, 127. 19	139, 888, 650. 81
MONEYS RECEIVED OTHER THAN APPROPRIATIONS.			
Premiums on marine and seamen's insurance	53, 140, 513, 74	34, 844, 201, 10	18, 296, 312, 64
Premiums on term insurance	367, 539, 306. 46		142, 070, 106, 28
Premiums on converted insurance \$32,002,641.35 Interest earned \$85,852.35	001,000,000110	1	112,010,100.20
Titterest carried	32, 868, 493, 70	2, 104, 563, 79	30, 763, 929, 91
Army allotments	269,000,000.00	248, 899, 163. 05	20, 100, 836. 95
Navy allot ments. Marine Corps allot ments.	44,800,000.00	44,579,047.74	220, 952. 26
Marine Corps allotments	3, 850, 000. 00	3, 788, 375. 73	61, 624. 27
Coast Guard allotments	1,774,000.00	1, 763, 072. 53	10, 927. 47
Total received other than appropriations	772, 972, 313. 90	561, 447, 624. 12	211, 524, 689. 78
Grand total	1,517,491,091.90	1, 166, 077, 751. 31	351, 413, 340. 59

¹ Includes amounts allotted to United States Public Health Service, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, War Department, and Navy Department.
² Balance represents amount covered into the Treasury by warrant No. 57.

The following is a comparative statement showing the amounts expended from appropriations and trust funds administered by the bureau during the fiscal years 1920 and 1921:

Appropriations.	Expenditures fiscal year 1920.	Expenditures fiscal year 1921.
Losses on war risk insurance on American vessels, their cargoes, etc	103, 122, 714. 92	\$56, 911. 56 13, 449. 062. 74 94, 904, 353. 38 121, 305, 053. 43 45, 277, 864. 62 9, 404, 199. 70 1, 275. 16
Total expenditures	237, 725, 883. 92	284, 398, 720. 59
Army allotments Navy allotments Marine Corps allotments. Coast Guard allotments United States Government life insurance fund Total trust funds.	13, 343, 261, 60 6, 390, 507, 59 619, 781, 02 395, 158, 93 47, 868, 32 20, 796, 577, 46	3, 343, 085. 36 6, 101, 678. 17 507, 147. 84 373, 057. 95 2, 056, 695. 47
Grand total.	258,522,461.38	296, 780, 385. 38

During the year there were mailed from the bureau 5,754,467 checks, aggregating \$282,524,608.71.

Mails section.

The consolidation of functions throughout the bureau, which has been in process during the past fiscal year, resulted, in August, 1920, in bringing the premium receipts section of the Insurance Division under the mails section, where the preparation and the placing in the mails of these pieces of mail could be accomplished each month without loss of motion. Approximately 9,000,000 premium notices and receipts inclosed were mailed out during the year.

There are 46 readers employed in the mails section; an average daily mail is approximately 50,000 pieces, and in all during the fiscal year the incoming mail totaled 13,761,515 and the outgoing 18,130,236 pieces, congressional mail accounting for 100,428 of the incoming and 95,547 of the outgoing letters. Telegrams have been received at the rate of over 4,000 a month and have been dispatched from the bureau on an average of over 2,000 each month.

Contact service section.

Information section.—The information section has proved a contact medium of decided value between the files and material housed in the bureau and the former service men or those concerned in their interest who, being in Washington, sought in person data in regard to their rights, the status of a specific case, or the adjustment of their war-risk insurance.

By means of this personal contact there were effected reinstatement of 2,723 policies of term insurance (yearly renewable) and of United States Government life insurance, covering a commuted value of \$17,218,500, and 1,902 conversions of term insurance to United States Government life with a value of \$8,795,500.

During the fiscal year 198,331 information cases were handled by this section.

Translation section.—As postal communications with foreign countries have been reopened and restored, and as the war-risk beneficiaries in these countries have been informed of their rights under the war-risk insurance act, correspondence in foreign tongues has increased both in variety and bulk.

The translators of the bureau are of various nationalities, and each is either a native of the country the language of which he is translating or has lived for an extended period of years in that country, so that the language and the dialects have become familiar reading, and an understanding of the people has been gained which is often a necessary additional knowledge to supply a meaning or clear up an

obscurity caused by the writer's inexperience in expressing himself in writing.

In all, during the fiscal year 27,237 letters have been translated, including letters translated into English and those from English into a foreign language, and 23,659 applications and addresses reaching the bureau in foreign languages have been verified.

Italian translations lead this record, the number of letters translated into and from this language during the fiscal year being 13,216. Translations from the other main languages rank in the following order: Spanish, 4,895; Polish, 2,871; French, 1,238; Greek, 1,236; German, 444; Swedish, 317; Russian, 264; Hebrew, 202; Norwegian, 214; Danish, 207; Chinese, 206; Dutch, 124; Czechoslovak, 119.

The record verification section.—This unit constitutes the clearing house through which the service records of former service men are secured from the offices of the War and Navy Departments, and passed on to the various divisions of the bureau wherein this information is needed as a basis of action. During the fiscal year 361,393 service records were obtained in this way and 44,928 checkage reports were secured.

Personnel.

The personnel of the War Risk Bureau, including a small number of employees in the field, totaled 7,852 on July 1, 1920, while at the close of the fiscal year on June 30, 1921, it totaled only 5,095. There was on October 1, 1920, a total of 7,059 employees, this number being decreased on January 1, 1921, to 5,864, while on April 1, 1921, there were on roll only 5,745 employees.

The annual net reduction in the bureau's total personnel for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, amounted to 2,767 employees, or a net decrease of approximately 35.2 per cent.

During the month of June, 1921, there was a greater reduction in the number of employees on the bureau's rolls, both in number and percentage, than during any other month of the fiscal year. The net decrease accomplished in June in order to reduce the total annual authorized salary expenditure to keep within the amount appropriated for the coming fiscal year, amounted to a net decrease of 574 employees, which represented over 10 per cent of the total personnel.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

The output for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, and its increase or decrease by classes as compared with the fiscal year 1920 is shown in the following table:

	Sheets.	Compared with previous year.	
		Increase.	Decrease.
Notes and certificates for Treasurer of United States Liberty bonds and notes. Certificates of indebtedness and Treasury coupon notes National bank currency Federal reserve bank notes Federal reserve notes Internal-revenue stamps (5,999,851,065 stamps). Customs stamps. Postage stamps. Checks, drafts and similar work. Other stamps, certificates, and documents Total.	77, 830, 000 22, 721, 558 413, 231 13, 004, 810 45, 030, 000 72, 660, 900 67, 990, 966 331, 500 128, 476, 655 7, 145, 541 3, 089, 663	28, 100, 700	128, 469 1, 524, 738 19, 322, 741 352, 802

In addition, miscellaneous work was executed at a cost of \$1,043,574.88, of which amount \$849,961.45 was reimbursed to the appropriations, \$5,168.79 charged to the appropriations, and \$188,444.64 deposited in the United States Treasury on account of miscellaneous receipts.

The face value of all the sheets delivered aggregated the vast sum of \$22,641,563,678.71.

The appropriations, repayments, expenditures, and unexpended balance for the fiscal year 1921, and the increases over the fiscal year 1920 are as follows:

	1921	Increase.
Appropriations by Congress. Reimbursed to Bureau appropriations. Increase of compensation, appropriation.	\$6, 480, 835. 00 6, 892, 059. 38 1, 470, 251. 61	\$190, 470. 00 2, 303, 070. 29 24, 525. 43
Total Expenditures.	14, 843, 145. 99 13, 965, 233. 57	2,518,065.72 2,111,062.12
Unexpended balance	877, 912. 42	407, 003. 60

The expenditures include \$6,944.44 for employees detailed to other offices of the department, of which \$1,129.68 was repaid, and \$638,661.57 for new machinery and equipment.

CUSTOMS.

Customs collections from duties and tonnage, the aggregate of which represents the official customs receipts, decreased from \$323,536,559 in the fiscal year 1920 to \$308,025,102 in the fiscal year 1921, there having been a corresponding decrease in the aggregate receipts from all sources from \$328,633,392 to \$316,471,969 during the same period. The receipts from duties and tonnage during the past fiscal year, however, were \$15,705,088 in excess of the prewar official customs receipts of the fiscal year 1914. Notwithstanding the decrease in collections for the fiscal year 1921, as compared with

1920, there was, on the whole, a decided increase in the activities of the customs force by reason of increased foreign entrances and clearances of vessels, increased tonnage and head-tax collections, the enforcement of the Federal prohibition law, and the enactment of the emergency tariff and antidumping act of May 27, 1921.

The value of imports during the fiscal year 1921 declined from \$5,238,621,668 in 1920 to \$3,654,449,430 in 1921, and there was a like falling off in the value of exports from \$8,111,039,733 to

\$6,516,315,346 during the same period.

While the decrease in customs collections and the decline in the value of imports and exports shown by the above figures may be traceable in large measure to economic causes arising from postwar readjustments of foreign trade markets and exchange, these decreases can to some extent be accounted for by the rather sharp decline in the cost of goods at home and abroad during the past fiscal year from the costs that prevailed during 1919 and 1920, especially with regard to goods subject to high ad valorem rates of duty.

The outstanding feature in the administration of the Customs Service during the past fiscal year was the enactment of Titles I and II of the act of May 27, 1921, known as the emergency tariff act and the antidumping act, respectively. As the acts in question had only been in effect a short time before the close of the past fiscal year, no reliable estimate can be given as to their ultimate effect on the customs revenue. The enforcement of these acts may, however, necessitate some increase in the present customs force by reason of the increased work incident to the transfer to the dutiable list of a number of commodities that were free under the act of 1913, and the need for additional men in the examining and investigating branches to insure against the "dumping" of foreign goods into this country.

Title V, section 501, of the act of May 27, 1921, known as the "dye and chemical control act, 1921," abolished the war trade board section of the Department of State and placed the control of importations of dyes and chemicals under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Treasury. A dye and chemical section was accordingly added to the Division of Customs in the Treasury Department, and the control as provided for in the act is being administered by the Customs Service, under the immediate supervision of the Chief of the Customs

Division

The prevention of the smuggling of liquors by the Customs Service without adequate force or equipment to cope with the organized bands of liquor smugglers, especially along the south Atlantic seaboard, continues to present a serious problem. Despite the large number of seizures made by customs officers of contraband liquor and of vessels carrying the same, no material decrease in violations of this character can be expected until sufficient funds are made

available for the maintenance of an effective border and seacoast patrol and for an adequate number of men to make a thorough search of vessels promptly upon their arrival from foreign shores.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

The following statements show in general the projects authorized by Congress, and the financial operations of the office of the Supervising Architect for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921:

Number of buildings completed (occupied or ready for occupancy) at

N	Number of buildings completed (occupied or ready for occupancy) at	
	the end of the fiscal year 1920, exclusive of marine hospitals and quarantine stations	
N	New buildings completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921,	
	exclusive of marine hospitals and quarantine stations	
	Net total of buildings (completed) under control of the Treasury	
	Department June 30, 1921	1 225
В	Buildings placed under contract during the fiscal year ended June 30,	1, 200
	1921, exclusive of hospitals	
В	Buildings placed under contract prior to July 1, 1920, and not completed	
	June 30, 1921 4	
	Construction of new projects in force July 1, 1921	7
	Total buildings completed and in course of erection June 30, 1921, exclu-	
	A A	1, 242
В	Buildings authorized prior to act of Mar. 4, 1913, not under contract June 30,	
D	1921	14
В	Buildings, miscellaneous projects, etc., authorized in acts of Mar. 4, 1913, and subsequent, not under contract June 30, 1921	145
	Total buildings, etc., completed, in course of erection or authorized	
	(not including extensions)	1, 401
M	MARINE HOSPITALS, QUARANTINE STATIONS, AND UNITED STATES PUBLIC H	EALTH
	SERVICE HOSPITALS.	
N	Jumber of marine hospitals and quarantine stations (each hospital and station	
6	includes several buildings)	55
P	blic Health Service hospitals under construction, partly by purchase and	
	hire system and partly contract, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921 (these 11 projects each includes a number of buildings)	11
	these if projects each includes a number of buildings)	
	Total projects	66
	EXTENSIONS.	
F		1
	Extensions completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921	1 2
		2
	Extensions completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921	
Е	Extensions completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921	2
E	Extensions completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921	2
E	Extensions completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921 Extensions placed under contract during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921 Extensions authorized prior to act of Mar. 4, 1913, not under contract June 30, 1921 Extensions authorized in acts of Mar. 4, 1913 and 1917, not under contract	3
E	Extensions completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921	3

RECAPITULATION.

Contracts completed during the fiscal year of New buildings. Extensions.				
	18			
Contracts awarded during the fiscal year en New buildings Extensions				
Contracts awarded prior to July 1, 1920, buildings.				
Contracts in force July 1, 1921: New buildings. Extensions.				
Contracts in force July 1, 1921, being super Health Service: Sanatorium				
	1:			
Major miscellaneous contracts awarded from Miscellaneous contracts chargeable to the modeling and enlarging public buildings Minor miscellaneous acceptances, approxim	appropriation of \$330,000 for "Re- s, 1921"			
BUILDINGS COMPLETED (OCCUPIED OR REA YEAR				
Bellefourche, S. Dak. Decatur, Ala. Denton, Tex. Eldorado, Kans. Honey Grove, Tex. Mount Pleasant, Mich. New York, N. Y., Assay Office.	North Topeka, Kans. Owego, N. Y. Rhinelander, Wis. Sunbury, Pa. Winnemucca, Nev. Woodward, Okla.			
BUILDINGS PLACED UNDER CONTRAC	CT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1921.			
Franklin, N. H. Park City, Utah.	Santa Fe, N. Mex.			
BUILDINGS PLACED UNDER CONTRACT PRIOR TO JULY 1, 1920, AND NOT COMPLETED JUNE 30, 1921.				
Birmingham, Ala.	Honolulu, Hawaii, Post Office, Second.			

BUILDINGS AUTHORIZED PRIOR TO ACT OF MARCH 4, 1913, NOT UNDER CONTRACT JUNE 30, 1921.

Alaska: Juneau.

Connecticut: Putnam.

District of Columbia: Washington-

State Department. Justice Department.

Commerce and Labor Department.

Idaho: Coeur d'Alene.

Louisiana: New Orleans, subtreasury.

Massachusetts: Waltham.

Nevada: Goldfield.

New Jersey: Millville.

New York: Yonkers. North Carolina: Wilson.

Ohio: Steubenville.

West Virginia: Hinton.

BUILDINGS AUTHORIZED IN ACTS OF MARCH 4 AND JUNE 23, 1913, MARCH 4, 1915, JULY 26, 1916, AND MARCH 4, 1917.

Alabama:

Andalusia.

Lanett.

Alaska: Cordova, post office, courthouse,

and jail.

Arizona:

Globe. Nogales.

Arkansas:

Marianna.

Russellville.

Prescott.

California:

Bakersfield.

Red Bluff.

San Luis Obispo.

San Pedro.

Colorado: Durango.

Connecticut:

Branford.

Mystic.

District of Columbia: Washington, Na-

tional Archives, Patent Office.

Florida:

Apalachicola, post office and custom-

Marianna, post office and courthouse.

Georgia:

Dawson.

Douglas.

West Point (Lanett, Ala.).

Idaho: Sandpoint.

Illinois:

Batavia.

Genesee.

Jerseyville.

Metropolis.

Mount Carmel.

Paxton.

Indiana:

Bluffton.

Clinton.

North Vernon.

Rochester.

Iowa:

Carroll.

Cherokee.

Des Moines, courthouse, etc.

Vinton.

Kansas: Pratt.

Kentucky: Shelbyville.

Louisiana: Thibodaux.

Maine:

Caribou.

Fort Fairfield.

Maryland: Salisbury.

Massachusetts:

Amherst.

Leominster.

Malden.

Newburyport.

Southbridge.

Winchester.

Michigan:

Cheboygan.

Hastings.

Houghton.

Midland.

Wyandotte.

Minnesota:

Fairmont.

Montevideo.

Mississippi:

Holly Springs.

Water Valley.

Missouri:

Fayette.

438 Pennsylvania-Continued. Missouri-Continued. Pittston. Harrison ville. Sayre. Liberty. State College. St. Louis, subtreasury. Tamaqua. Washington. Tarentum. Nebraska: Central City. Waynesburg. Nevada: Fallon. South Carolina: New Jersey: Clinton. Bayonne. Lancaster. East Orange. South Dakota: Chamberli . Montclair. Tennessee: Newark. Athens. Vineland. Franklin. Woodbury. Memphis. New Mexico: East Las Vegas. Tullahoma. New York: Texas: Cohoes. Comanche. Fort Plain. Gilmer. Hoosick Falls. Mount Pleasant. Long Island City. Orange. Saranac Lake. Pittsburg. Syracuse. Paris. Walden. Waterloo. Utah: Eureka. North Carolina: Thomasville. Spanish Forks. North Dakota: Jamestown. Vernal. Ohio: Vermont: St. Johnsbury. Akron. Virginia: Fremont. Front Royal. Gallipolis. Leesburg. Kenton. Salem. Sandusky. Washington: Seattle. Washington Court House. West Virginia: Wilmington. Charles Town. Cleveland, marine hospital. Williamson. Oklahoma: Wisconsin: Chandler. Madison. Shawnee. Mineral Point. Pennsylvania: Donora. Oconto.

Dubois. Franklin. Lewiston.

McKees Rocks.

Olyphant. Phoenixville.

EXTENSION COMPLETED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1921.

Washington, D. C., Butler Building.

EXTENSIONS PLACED UNDER CONTRACT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1921.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Kansas City, Mo.

Ripon.

Tomah.

Buffalo. Codv.

Wyoming:

EXTENSION AUTHORIZED PRIOR TO ACT OF MARCH 4, 1913, NOT UNDER CONTRACT
JUNE 30, 1921.

Texas: Galveston, post office and customhouse (alterations third story).

EXTENSIONS AUTHORIZED IN ACTS OF MARCH 4, 1913, AND MARCH 4, 1917, NOT UNDER CONTRACT JUNE 30, 1921.

Kentucky: Winchester.

Louisiana: Alexandria.

Maryland: Hagerstown.

Montana: Missoula.

New York:

Poughkeepsie.

Utica.

REMODELING, ALTERATIONS, ETC., UNDER SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, AND NOT UNDER CONTRACT JUNE 30, 1921.

Cape Fear, N. C., quarantine station, water tank.

Washington, D. C., Treasury Department, new roof, remodeling fourth floor.

MAJOR MISCELLANEOUS CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1921.

Alliance, Nebr., post office, remodeling post-office screen.

Baltimore, Md., quarantine station, repairs to wharf.

Birmingham, Ala., post office, lighting fixtures.

Boston, Mass., marine hospital, miscellaneous interior and exterior painting various buildings; installation bedside call system; painting walls and ceilings of junior and senior medical officers' quarters, etc.; extension mechanical equipment and power-service lines for kitchen; switchboard and conduit (underground) system for station; lighting main building.

Brooklyn, N. Y., post office, raising floor of annex; constructing hoistway.

Cape Charles (Craney Island), Va., quarantine station, bulkhead, dredging, etc.

Charlotte, N. C., post office, new mailing vestibule, freight elevator.

Ellis Island, N. Y., immigration station, new domestic hot-water system.

El Paso, Tex., post office, new, painting, plastering.

Fort Stanton, N. Mex., sanatorium, remodeling boiler plant.

Galesburg, Ill., post office, new lookout gallery.

Galveston, Tex., post office and customhouse, counters, etc., third story.

Kansas City, Mo., post office and courthouse, extension to driveway, etc.

Minneapolis, Minn., post office, reinstallation one conveyor, tables, chutes, etc.

Newport, R. I., post office and customhouse, installation sewage ejector.

New York, N. Y., assay office, restoration of Wall Street front, damaged by bomb explosion; additional partitions, gates, etc., in basement vault.

New York (Stapleton), N. Y., marine hospital, steam return connections various buildings, construction frame laundry building, mechanical equipment for laundry building.

New York, N. Y., post office, construction wind break along driveway.

Philadelphia, Pa., mint, new roof.

Providence, R. I., post office, remodeling electric elevator.

Sacramento, Calif., post office, remodeling.

San Francisco, Calif., marine hospital, miscellaneous alterations and repairs, new plumbing fixtures, new electric wiring, new plumbing, heating, etc., system at station.

Tulsa, Okla., post office, remodeling post-office screen.

Washington, D. C .:

Auditors' building, sewage system, relocating fence.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing, laundry roof.

Butler Building, lighting facilities.

Interior Department, paving and drainage west court, repairing roof.

Wilmington, N. C., customhouse and appraisers, sound deadening and covering walls and ceiling, court room.

Yoakum, Tex., post office, marquise over main entrance, balustrade, and parapet wall.

The appropriation for "Remodeling and enlarging public buildings, 1921," authorized the expenditure of not exceeding \$330,000 for altering and remodeling completed and occupied buildings. Under this authority 69 buildings received attention. In 45 of these buildings the contracts ranged from \$1,000 to \$18,900, totaling \$310,187.86, as follows:

Allentown, Pa Albany, N. Y Astoria, Oreg Augusta, Me Battle Creek, Mich Beloit, Wis. Bloomington, Ill	14,531.00 4,700.00 1,470.00 11,150.00 7,580.00 3,909.59 2,600.00 1,274.00 2,500.00 6,900.00	3,800 1,600 336 1,320 3,500 324 726
Astoria, Oreg. Augusta, Me Battle Creek, Mich Beloit, Wis. Bloomington, Ill	11, 150, 00 7, 580, 00 3, 909, 59 2, 600, 00 1, 274, 00 2, 500, 00	1,320 3,500 324 726
Bloomington, Ill.	2,500.00	
Bridgeport, Conn Buffalo, N. Y Canton, Ohio.	2,210.00	150 555 286 308
Charleston, W. Va. Columbia, Mo. Corry, Pa	16, 348, 00 5, 940, 00 1, 844, 00 2, 450, 00	3,350 1,100 210 192
Des Moines, Iowa Elmira, N. Y El Paso, Tex.	14, 042, 00 13, 865, 00 1, 497, 00 18, 900, 00 10, 249, 00	2,100 9,861 216 2,600 1,620
Fitchburg, Mass. Fort Wayne, Ind. Freeport, Ill. Henderson, Ky.	3,130.00 5,750.00 4,560.87 2,075.00	1,210 1,550 1,170 180
Indianapolis, Ind Jersey City, N. J Kalamazoo, Mich Kokomo, Ind	1,740.00 10,350.00 13,430.00 2,390.00	510 312 600 592
Marshalltown, Iowa. McKeesport, Pa. Oswego, N. Y.	15, 825, 00 2, 600, 00 1, 839, 10 14, 500, 00	2,437 630 2,700 640
Philadelphia, Pa Portsmouth, Va Richmond, Ind Richmond, Va Roanoke, Va	1,375.00 1,000.00 11,847.00 2,872.00 1,515.00	710 1,960 675 180
Rockford, Ill. Sacramento, Calif.	16,544.00 5,789.00 16,303.30 3,800.00	2,200 404 4,600 1,717
South Bend, Ind. St. Louis, Mo., P. O. Washington, Pa. Wichita, Kans	8, 223, 00 9, 876, 00 3, 939, 00 4, 955, 00	780 1,200 510 320
Miscellaneous and minor items.	10, 187, 86	61,941 3,761
Grand total. 3:	29, 598. 42	65, 702 Sq. ft.
Total space gained under above contracts (45 buildings). Total space gained under minor contracts (24 buildings). Total space gained (69 buildings).		61,941 3,761 65,702

\$3, 145, 964, 85

HOSPITALS, SANATORIUM, ETC., BEING CARRIED OUT BY THE OFFICE OF THE SUPER-VISING ARCHITECT FOR THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Work on hospitals completed during the fiscal year 1921:

Stapleton, N. Y. (New York Marine Construction of mess hall and kitchen. Hospital).

Hospitals placed under contract prior to June 30, 1920, and not complete June 30, 1921:

Dawson Springs, Ky. (sanatorium)...Construction of 8 buildings.

United States Public Health Service hospitals commenced during the fiscal year 1921. the work indicated at each station being performed under the purchase and hire

Alexandria, La......Mess hall and kitchen complete. Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark......Remodeling certain buildings.

ings commenced by War Department.

buildings on site.

Washington, D. C. (Mount Alto).....Construction of new and remodeling of old buildings on site.

Norfolk, Va. (Tanner's Creek Site)...Foundations for main building, nurses' and attendants' quarters.

Whipple Barracks, Ariz.......Construction 3 ambulant buildings.

Hospitals placed under contract during the fiscal year 1921:

100 claims allowed totaling an obligation on the part of the Cover

ing refrigerating plant and refrigerator.

Status of claims filed under act of Congress approved August 25, 1919, at the close of business on June 30, 1921.

too claims allowed, totalling all obligation on the part of the Govern	-
ment of	, ,
Amount of disallowances involved in these 100 claims	,
inability to sustain	. 114, 274. 89
This gives a total of eliminated items of	431, 792. 79

Claims now either receiving consideration or held up owing to lack of	
auditors	65
Claims held up awaiting evidence	106

The act of August 25, 1919, which permitted the filing of claims for relief of contractors, subcontractors, and others for reimbursement for losses alleged to have been due to war conditions was amended by the act of March 6, 1920, whereby the scope of the original act was broadened.

In the examining of these claims the office force was augmented by a detail of certain members of the field force of this office to Washington for the purpose of assisting exclusively in the handling of these claims. Owing, however, to the failure of Congress at its recent session to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to further detail

these men to Washington for this purpose, the work has necessarily been greatly hampered and until relief is afforded the settling of these claims can not be expedited and must proceed with such office force as is available for assignment to this work. This condition has existed during the last six months.

Statement of appropriations made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

SUMMARY OF ACTS CARRYING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1921.

		,
The deficiency act approved Mar. 1, 1921, carried approp	riations as fol-	
lows:		
Ellis Island, N. Y., Immigration Station, hot-water	\$20,000.00	
system	\$20,000.00	
pletion of hospital buildings in Cook County, Ill.	400, 000, 00	
Increase in limitation for technical services, hospital	400, 000.00	
construction, Public Health Service	11, 400.00	
_		
Total		\$431, 400.00
On account of annual appropriations—		
For repairs and preservation	55, 000. 00	
For operating force	12,000.00	
For operating supplies	27, 000. 00	
m-+-1		04 000 00
Total		94, 000.00
station		630, 47
Station		030.47
Total, this act		526, 030. 47
The deficiency act approved June 16, 1921, carried app	ropriations as	
follows:		
New York, N. Y., quarantine station, for improve-		
ments, etc	1 500, 000. 00	
Baltimore, Md., quarantine station, for improve-		
ments, etc.	1 25, 000. 00	
Boston, Mass., quarantine station, for improve-		
ments, etc	1 150, 000. 00	
Birmingham, Ala., post office, for furniture	55, 000. 00	
Columbia, S. C., post office, for furniture	23, 000. 00	
Honolulu, Hawaii, post office, courthouse, and customhouse, for furniture	65, 000. 00	
Billings, Mont., Federal building, for furnishings.	3, 200. 00	
Chicago, Ill., Broadview Hospital, for recreation	3, 200.00	
building, technical services, etc	500, 000. 00	
Dawson Springs, Ky., sanatorium, increase in limit.	750, 000.00	
Total		2,071,200.00
On account of annual appropriations:		
For general expenses, limit increased	10, 000. 00	
For operating force.	35, 000. 00	
For furniture and repairs of same	30,000.00	
For operating supplies.	550, 000. 00	
Total		625, 000.00

¹ To continue available during the fiscal year 1922.

A special act approved Mar. 4, 1921, provided for additional hospital	
facilities for patients of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and of	
the Federal Board of Vocational Education, Division of Rehabili-	
tation in amount	318, 600, 000. 00
Total amount appropriated for fiscal year 1921	21, 822, 230. 47
SUMMARY OF ACTS CARRYING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL Y	EAR 1922.
The legislative act approved Mar. 3, 1921, carried an appropriation for	
"Salaries, Office of Supervising Architect," in amount	\$219, 580.00
The sundry civil act approved Mar. 4, 1921, carried appropriations as follows:	. ,
For building only\$531.29	
For extension, remodeling, etc., 1922	
For rent of building	
For marine hospitals	
For quarantine stations	
Total	801, 031. 29
On account of annual appropriations:	
For repairs and preservation	
For mechanical equipment. 645, 000. 00	
For vaults and safes	
For general expenses 424, 600.00	
For operating force	
For furniture	
For operating supplies 2, 500, 000. 00 For Salamanca. N. Y., ground rent. 7. 50	
For lands and other property	
Total	8, 934, 907. 50
Reappropriated on account of architectural competitions	13, 301. 95
_	
Total amount appropriated for fiscal year 1922	9, 968, 820. 74
Statement of expenditures, etc., on account of appropriations for public l	uildings, July
1, 1920, to June 30, 1921.	
expenditures during the fiscal year. 92	
For statutory roll.	\$208, 456. 95
For sites and additional land\$20, 475.00	4200, 100.00
For construction of new buildings	
For extensions to buildings	
For special repairs to buildings	
For rent of buildings	
	6, 873, 772. 71
For lands and other property	28. 15
For repairs and preservation	917, 293. 68
For mechanical equipment.	706, 062. 21
For vaults and safes.	125, 516. 56
For operating supplies	2, 729, 554. 26
For general expenses.	397, 024. 55
For furniture and repairs of same	777, 992. 92
For operating force	3, 560, 505. 97
For architectural competitions	3, 320. 16

For remodeling and enlarging public buildings		,	2
For relief of contractors, etc., for public buildings unde	r Treasury De-		
partment			1
For hospital construction, Public Health Service (\$300,0			0
For hospital facilities, etc., for war patients		8, 306. 9)4
Total		18, 150, 688. 2	0
CONTRACT LIABILITIES EXISTING AT CLOSE OF I	BUSINESS JUNE	E 30, 1921.	
On account of sites and additional land	' '		
On account of construction of new buildings			
On account of extensions to buildings On account of special repairs to buildings	425, 089. 30		
On account of special repairs to buildings	166, 566, 62		_
On account of repairs and preservation		260, 660. 9	
On account of mechanical equipment		111, 263. 1	
On account of vaults and safes		34, 609. 9	
On account of operating supplies.		450, 764. 1	
On account of general expenses.		11, 597. 4	
On account of furniture and repairs of same		139, 285. 7	
On account of operating force.		188, 111. 1	
On account of architectural competitions		11, 856. 5	
On account of remodeling and enlarging public building		47, 214. 40	U
On account of relief of contractors, etc., for public bu		44 100 5	0
Treasury Department. On account of hospital construction, Public Health Service		44, 108. 50	
On account of hospital facilities, etc., for war patients.		27, 178. 50	
On account of nospital facilities, etc., for war patients.		3, 331. 8	0
			-
Total		5, 666, 971. 44	4
		5, 666, 971. 44	4
UNENCUMBERED BALANCES JULY For statutory roll:	1, 1921.	5, 666, 971. 44	4
UNENCUMBERED BALANCES JULY	1, 1921.	5, 666, 971. 44 \$12, 975. 97	
For statutory roll: 1920. 1921.	1, 1921.		7
UNENCUMBERED BALANCES JULY For statutory roll: 1920. 1921. For sites and additional land only.	1, 1921. \$1, 853, 100.00	\$12, 975. 97	7
For statutory roll: 1920 1921 For sites and additional land only. For construction of new buildings.	1, 1921. \$1, 853, 100. 00 15, 598, 439. 51	\$12, 975. 97	7
UNENCUMBERED BALANCES JULY For statutory roll: 1920 1921 For sites and additional land only. For construction of new buildings. For extensions to buildings.	1, 1921. \$1, 853, 100. 00 15, 598, 439. 51 2, 336, 674. 80	\$12, 975. 97	7
For statutory roll: 1920 1921 For sites and additional land only. For construction of new buildings. For extensions to buildings. For special repairs to buildings.	\$1, 853, 100. 00 15, 598, 439. 51 2, 336, 674. 80 855, 063. 43	\$12, 975. 97	7
UNENCUMBERED BALANCES JULY For statutory roll: 1920 1921 For sites and additional land only. For construction of new buildings. For extensions to buildings.	1, 1921. \$1, 853, 100. 00 15, 598, 439. 51 2, 336, 674. 80	\$12, 975. 97	7
For statutory roll: 1920 1921 For sites and additional land only. For construction of new buildings. For extensions to buildings. For special repairs to buildings. For rent of buildings.	\$1, 1921. \$1, 853, 100. 00 15, 598, 439. 51 2, 336, 674. 80 855, 063. 43 56, 285. 00	\$12, 975. 97	7
For statutory roll: 1920. 1921. For sites and additional land only. For construction of new buildings. For extensions to buildings. For special repairs to buildings. For rent of buildings.	\$1, 853, 100. 00 15, 598, 439. 51 2, 336, 674. 80 855, 063. 43	\$12, 975. 97	7
For statutory roll: 1920. 1921. For sites and additional land only. For construction of new buildings. For extensions to buildings. For special repairs to buildings. For rent of buildings. Less authorized contract liabilities in excess of amounts	\$1, 1921. \$1, 853, 100. 00 15, 598, 439. 51 2, 336, 674. 80 855, 063. 43 56, 285. 00 20, 699, 562. 74	\$12, 975. 97	7
For statutory roll: 1920. 1921. For sites and additional land only. For construction of new buildings. For extensions to buildings. For special repairs to buildings. For rent of buildings.	\$1, 853, 100, 00 15, 598, 439, 51 2, 336, 674, 80 855, 063, 43 56, 285, 00 20, 699, 562, 74 88, 291, 00	\$12, 975. 97	7 5
For statutory roll: 1920. 1921. For sites and additional land only. For construction of new buildings. For extensions to buildings. For special repairs to buildings. For rent of buildings. Less authorized contract liabilities in excess of amounts	\$1, 853, 100, 00 15, 598, 439, 51 2, 336, 674, 80 855, 063, 43 56, 285, 00 20, 699, 562, 74 88, 291, 00	\$12, 975. 97 12, 563. 05	7 5
For statutory roll: 1920. 1921 For sites and additional land only. For construction of new buildings. For extensions to buildings. For special repairs to buildings. For rent of buildings. Less authorized contract liabilities in excess of amounts appropriated under the special appropriations.	\$1, 1921. \$1, 853, 100. 00 15, 598, 439. 51 2, 336, 674. 80 855, 063. 43 56, 285. 00 20, 699, 562. 74 88, 291. 00	\$12, 975. 97 12, 563. 05	7 5
For statutory roll: 1920. 1921 For sites and additional land only. For construction of new buildings. For extensions to buildings. For special repairs to buildings. For rent of buildings. Less authorized contract liabilities in excess of amounts appropriated under the special appropriations. For lands and other property:	\$1, 1921. \$1, 853, 100. 00 15, 598, 439. 51 2, 336, 674. 80 855, 063. 43 56, 285. 00 20, 699, 562. 74 88, 291. 00	\$12, 975. 97 12, 563. 05 20, 611, 271. 74	7 5
For statutory roll: 1920. 1921 For sites and additional land only. For construction of new buildings. For extensions to buildings. For special repairs to buildings. For rent of buildings. Less authorized contract liabilities in excess of amounts appropriated under the special appropriations. For lands and other property: 1920.	\$1, 1921. \$1, 853, 100. 00 15, 598, 439. 51 2, 336, 674. 80 855, 063. 43 56, 285. 00 20, 699, 562. 74 88, 291. 00	\$12, 975. 97 12, 563. 05 20, 611, 271. 74 219. 44	7 5
For statutory roll: 1920. 1921 For sites and additional land only. For construction of new buildings. For extensions to buildings. For special repairs to buildings. For rent of buildings. Less authorized contract liabilities in excess of amounts appropriated under the special appropriations. For lands and other property: 1920. 1921	\$1, 1921. \$1, 853, 100. 00 15, 598, 439. 51 2, 336, 674. 80 855, 063. 43 56, 285. 00 20, 699, 562. 74 88, 291. 00	\$12, 975. 97 12, 563. 05 20, 611, 271. 74 219. 44	7 5
For statutory roll: 1920. 1921 For sites and additional land only. For construction of new buildings. For extensions to buildings. For special repairs to buildings. For rent of buildings. Less authorized contract liabilities in excess of amounts appropriated under the special appropriations. For lands and other property: 1920. 1921 For repairs and preservation:	\$1, 1921. \$1, 853, 100. 00 15, 598, 439. 51 2, 336, 674. 80 855, 063. 43 56, 285. 00 20, 699, 562. 74 88, 291. 00	\$12, 975. 97 12, 563. 05 20, 611, 271. 74 219. 44 271. 85	7 5 5
For statutory roll: 1920. 1921 For sites and additional land only. For construction of new buildings. For extensions to buildings. For special repairs to buildings. For rent of buildings. Less authorized contract liabilities in excess of amounts appropriated under the special appropriations. For lands and other property: 1920. 1921 For repairs and preservation: 1920. 1921 For mechanical equipment:	\$1, 1921. \$1, 853, 100. 00 15, 598, 439. 51 2, 336, 674. 80 855, 063. 43 56, 285. 00 20, 699, 562. 74 88, 291. 00	\$12, 975. 97 12, 563. 05 20, 611, 271. 74 219. 44 271. 85 2, 600. 42	7 5 5
For statutory roll: 1920. 1921 For sites and additional land only. For construction of new buildings. For extensions to buildings. For special repairs to buildings. For rent of buildings. Less authorized contract liabilities in excess of amounts appropriated under the special appropriations. For lands and other property: 1920. 1921 For repairs and preservation: 1920. 1921	\$1, 1921. \$1, 853, 100. 00 15, 598, 439. 51 2, 336, 674. 80 855, 063. 43 56, 285. 00 20, 699, 562. 74 88, 291. 00	\$12, 975. 97 12, 563. 05 20, 611, 271. 74 219. 44 271. 85 2, 600. 42 7, 387. 68 2, 947. 63	7 5 6
For statutory roll: 1920. 1921 For sites and additional land only. For construction of new buildings. For extensions to buildings. For rent of buildings. For rent of buildings. Less authorized contract liabilities in excess of amounts appropriated under the special appropriations. For lands and other property: 1920. 1921 For repairs and preservation: 1920. 1921 For mechanical equipment: 1920. 1921	\$1, 1921. \$1, 853, 100. 00 15, 598, 439. 51 2, 336, 674. 80 855, 063. 43 56, 285. 00 20, 699, 562. 74 88, 291. 00	\$12, 975. 97 12, 563. 05 20, 611, 271. 74 219. 44 271. 85 2, 600. 42 7, 387. 68	7 5 6
For statutory roll: 1920. 1921 For sites and additional land only. For construction of new buildings. For extensions to buildings. For special repairs to buildings. For rent of buildings. Less authorized contract liabilities in excess of amounts appropriated under the special appropriations. For lands and other property: 1920. 1921 For repairs and preservation: 1920. 1921 For mechanical equipment: 1920. 1921 For waults and safes:	\$1, 853, 100, 00 15, 598, 439, 51 2, 336, 674, 80 855, 063, 43 56, 285, 00 20, 699, 562, 74 88, 291, 00	\$12, 975. 97 12, 563. 05 20, 611, 271. 74 219. 44 271. 85 2, 600. 42 7, 387. 68 2, 947. 63 14, 737. 45	7 5 6
For statutory roll: 1920. 1921 For sites and additional land only. For construction of new buildings. For extensions to buildings. For rent of buildings. For rent of buildings. Less authorized contract liabilities in excess of amounts appropriated under the special appropriations. For lands and other property: 1920. 1921 For repairs and preservation: 1920. 1921 For mechanical equipment: 1920. 1921	\$1, 1921. \$1, 853, 100. 00 15, 598, 439. 51 2, 336, 674. 80 855, 063. 43 56, 285. 00 20, 699, 562. 74 88, 291. 00	\$12, 975. 97 12, 563. 05 20, 611, 271. 74 219. 44 271. 85 2, 600. 42 7, 387. 68 2, 947. 63	7 5 6

T	
For operating supplies:	#00 000 PA
1920.	,
	- /
1921. For general expenses:	
1920	86, 821. 07
1921.	79, 427. 99
For furniture and repairs of same:	19,421.99
1920.	65, 36
1921.	3,000.74
For operating force:	3,000.74
1920.	79, 799. 38
1921.	.,
For architectural competitions.	
For remodeling and enlarging public buildings:	1, 110.00
1920	680. 33
1921.	401. 58
For relief of contractors, etc., for public buildings under Treasury De-	2021 00
partment.	458, 777. 93
For hospital construction, Public Health Service (\$300,000)	244, 872. 00
For hospital facilities, etc., for war patients.	
Total	
BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS SENT TO SURPLUS FUND JUNE	30, 1921.
On account of annual appropriations, to wit:	
Statutory roll, 1919	
	\$17, 091, 99
	\$17, 091. 99 549, 66
Furniture and repairs of same for public buildings, 1919	549. 66
Furniture and repairs of same for public buildings, 1919 General expenses of public buildings, 1919	549. 66 57, 978. 97
Furniture and repairs of same for public buildings, 1919 General expenses of public buildings, 1919 Lands and other property of the United States, 1919	549. 66 57, 978. 97 300. 00
Furniture and repairs of same for public buildings, 1919 General expenses of public buildings, 1919	549. 66 57, 978. 97 300. 00 3, 056. 39
Furniture and repairs of same for public buildings, 1919. General expenses of public buildings, 1919. Lands and other property of the United States, 1919. Mechanical equipment for public buildings, 1919. Operating force for public buildings, 1919.	549. 66 57, 978. 97 300. 00
Furniture and repairs of same for public buildings, 1919. General expenses of public buildings, 1919. Lands and other property of the United States, 1919. Mechanical equipment for public buildings, 1919. Operating force for public buildings, 1919. Operating supplies for public buildings, 1918.	549. 66 57, 978. 97 300. 00 3, 056. 39 232, 818. 68
Furniture and repairs of same for public buildings, 1919. General expenses of public buildings, 1919. Lands and other property of the United States, 1919. Mechanical equipment for public buildings, 1919. Operating force for public buildings, 1919. Operating supplies for public buildings, 1918. Repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1919.	549. 66 57, 978. 97 300. 00 3, 056. 39 232, 818. 68 18, 697. 76
Furniture and repairs of same for public buildings, 1919. General expenses of public buildings, 1919. Lands and other property of the United States, 1919. Mechanical equipment for public buildings, 1919. Operating force for public buildings, 1919. Operating supplies for public buildings, 1918. Repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1919. Vaults and safes for public buildings, 1919. On account of special appropriations, to wit:	549. 66 57, 978. 97 300. 00 3, 056. 39 232, 818. 68 18, 697. 76 5, 357. 85
Furniture and repairs of same for public buildings, 1919. General expenses of public buildings, 1919. Lands and other property of the United States, 1919. Mechanical equipment for public buildings, 1919. Operating force for public buildings, 1919. Operating supplies for public buildings, 1918. Repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1919. Vaults and safes for public buildings, 1919 On account of special appropriations, to wit: Sites and additional land. \$31,000.00	549. 66 57, 978. 97 300. 00 3, 056. 39 232, 818. 68 18, 697. 76 5, 357. 85
Furniture and repairs of same for public buildings, 1919. General expenses of public buildings, 1919. Lands and other property of the United States, 1919. Mechanical equipment for public buildings, 1919. Operating force for public buildings, 1919. Operating supplies for public buildings, 1918. Repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1919. Vaults and safes for public buildings, 1919. On account of special appropriations, to wit:	549. 66 57, 978. 97 300. 00 3, 056. 39 232, 818. 68 18, 697. 76 5, 357. 85
Furniture and repairs of same for public buildings, 1919. General expenses of public buildings, 1919. Lands and other property of the United States, 1919. Mechanical equipment for public buildings, 1919. Operating force for public buildings, 1919. Operating supplies for public buildings, 1918. Repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1919. Vaults and safes for public buildings, 1919. On account of special appropriations, to wit: Sites and additional land. Construction of new buildings. 5, 894. 02	549. 66 57, 978. 97 300. 00 3, 056. 39 232, 818. 68 18, 697. 76 5, 357. 85
Furniture and repairs of same for public buildings, 1919. General expenses of public buildings, 1919. Lands and other property of the United States, 1919. Mechanical equipment for public buildings, 1919. Operating force for public buildings, 1919. Operating supplies for public buildings, 1918. Repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1919. Vaults and safes for public buildings, 1919. On account of special appropriations, to wit: Sites and additional land. \$31,000.00 Construction of new buildings. 35,909.87	549. 66 57, 978. 97 300. 00 3, 056. 39 232, 818. 68 18, 697. 76 5, 357. 85 95, 448. 26
Furniture and repairs of same for public buildings, 1919. General expenses of public buildings, 1919. Lands and other property of the United States, 1919. Mechanical equipment for public buildings, 1919. Operating force for public buildings, 1919. Operating supplies for public buildings, 1918. Repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1919. Vaults and safes for public buildings, 1919. On account of special appropriations, to wit: Sites and additional land. Construction of new buildings. 5, 894. 02	549. 66 57, 978. 97 300. 00 3, 056. 39 232, 818. 68 18, 697. 76 5, 357. 85
Furniture and repairs of same for public buildings, 1919. General expenses of public buildings, 1919. Lands and other property of the United States, 1919. Mechanical equipment for public buildings, 1919. Operating force for public buildings, 1919. Operating supplies for public buildings, 1918. Repairs and preservation of public buildings, 1919. Vaults and safes for public buildings, 1919. On account of special appropriations, to wit: Sites and additional land. Construction of new buildings. 5, 894. 02	549. 66 57, 978. 97 300. 00 3, 056. 39 232, 818. 68 18, 697. 76 5, 357. 85 95, 448. 26

Statement of classification of buildings, by titles, showing expenditures in each class, prepared pursuant to act approved June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., p. 592).

	Construction.	Extensions, alterations, etc.	Annual repairs, etc.	Total to . une 30, 1921.
Post-office, courthouse, customhouse buildings, etc. Courthouse buildings. Customhouse buildings. Marine-hospital buildings. Post-office buildings. Quarantine-station buildings. Miscellaneous buildings. Total.	23, 112, 241, 60 3, 983, 080, 83 78, 976, 335, 41 2, 749, 415, 62	\$14, 990, 585, 62 39, 457, 49 3, 257, 630, 06 1, 494, 285, 48 3, 576, 555, 91 1, 294, 142, 64 3, 409, 199, 66 28, 061, 856, 80		\$130, 100, 783, 65 505, 169, 13 28, 273, 740, 20 7, 669, 364, 82 88, 337, 453, 77 5, 043, 618, 99 43, 093, 183, 22 303, 023, 313, 78

Statement of classification of buildings, by titles, showing expenditures in each class, prepared pursuant to act approved June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., p. 592)—Continued.

	0-4-6-14-	Outsta	Delemen	
	Cost of sites.	Sites.	Buildings.	Balances.
Post-office, courthouse, customhouse buildings, etc. Courthouse buildings. Customhouse buildings. Marine-hospital buildings. Post-office buildings. Quarantine-station buildings. Miscellaneous buildings.	\$19, 845, 924, 72 173, 334, 69 3, 783, 322, 33 573, 736, 96 22, 868, 884, 85 200, 271, 60 8, 740, 812, 44	\$19, 275. 00 1, 055, 900. 00 90, 071. 00	\$1, 354, 958. 85 1, 960. 00 5, 040. 00 166, 589. 80 418, 033. 65 29, 192. 96 1, 195, 967. 79	\$2, 919, 563, 34 171, 904, 14 200, 00 651, 965, 31 12, 784, 181, 32 643, 605, 03 3, 528, 143, 60

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

The operations of the Public Health Service during the fiscal year 1921 are summarized by the Surgeon General as follows:

Scientific Research Division.

During the past fiscal year the Scientific Research Division has continued its studies in the field and at the hygienic laboratory of diseases of man and other public health problems. Among the diseases studied were: Amoebiasis, anthrax, botulism, deer-fly fever, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, influenza, leprosy, malaria, pellagra, plague, pneumonia, smallpox, and tuberculosis. An important part of the work of the division has dealt with child hygiene investigations in ten States and the District of Columbia, in cooperation with State and local health authorities. Surveys have been made of conditions affecting the health of workers in a number of industries, notably the pottery industry and in brass and iron foundries. The division has conducted studies of stream pollution of the Illinois River and the Chicago Drainage Canal, with a view to linking up the observations with those previously made of the Ohio River. On request of State and local authorities studies of public health administration have been carried on which have greatly assisted in improving forms of organization for health work. In the field of sewage disposal steady advance has been made in the studies of the rate of dissemination of pollution through soil, and in the investigation of fly repellents, especially gas oil. The division has continued its work of treatment of cases of trachoma in service hospitals and field clinics for the purpose of suppressing that disease. Cooperative projects have been conducted in rural sanitation in 15 States during the year. Through this division the service has exercised supervision over the manufacture and sale in interstate commerce of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products, including arsphenamine and neoarsphenamine.

Division of Domestic (Interstate) Quarantine.

The activities of this division during the past fiscal year to suppress epidemics and to prevent the interstate spread of disease included plague suppressive measures, the carrying out of bureau policies for the prevention of epidemics by assisting State health departments in establishing and improving divisions of communicable diseases and sanitary engineering, and by assisting the National Park Service of the Interior Department in providing adequate medical attention and improving the sanitary conditions of the national parks, control of water supplies used for drinking and culinary purposes by interstate carriers, and supervision over sanitary and health conditions on interstate carriers affecting the travel of persons and transportation of things.

Plague suppressive measures have been continued in New Orleans, Pensacola, Galveston, and Beaumont with such effective results that the spread of plague in the human population was quickly stopped, and infection among rats has been either eliminated or reduced to a point where it is no longer a menace. Unless new outbreaks occur the force at New Orleans will be reduced 50 per cent and the other stations discontinued within a few months.

As a result of service efforts in the past two years, divisions of communicable diseases have been established in two State health departments, and existing communicable disease divisions in five other States have been greatly improved. In the past fiscal year sanitary engineering divisions have been established in three States and existing divisions have been aided in 13 other States.

During the past fiscal year the supervision over 3,500 water supplies used by more than 900 railroads for drinking and culinary purposes in interstate traffic has been extended to the waters used for such purposes on thousands of interstate vessels.

Division of Foreign and Insular Quarantine and Immigration.

During the year officers of the Public Health Service engaged in the administration of quarantine stations and enforcement of quarantine laws inspected 28,016 vessels and 2,395,244 passengers and crew at the continental maritime stations. At the border quarantine stations there were inspected, exclusive of the local interurban traffic, 64,056 travelers. Three thousand nine hundred and forty-nine vessels were detained either because of disease on board or because the vessel came from an infected port, and 9,963 vessels were disinfected or fumigated. At foreign and insular stations service officers inspected 10,647 vessels and 1,280,094 passengers and crew, and fumigated 1,470 vessels.

At present there are under the control of the Public Health Service some 67 quarantine stations in the United States and Alaska and 29 in the insular possessions. During the year there were some 35 medical officers at some 32 foreign ports, assigned to American consulates at those places for the purpose of supervising quarantine regulations against vessels and personnel departing for ports of the United States. The operation of the service force in Europe was of the very greatest assistance in preventing the introduction of typhus into the United States through means of emigrants from typhus infected areas of Europe, and this was accomplished without any very material interference with maritime traffic or trans-Atlantic travel.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, medical officers of the Public Health Service examined 1,137,682 immigrants for the purpose of detecting physical or mental defects or diseases, as provided for in the United States immigration laws. In addition to the immigrants examined, there were also inspected 851,928 alien seamen, as provided for in the act of February 5, 1917. There were 46,870 aliens certified to as having some defect or disease, 730 of whom were found to be suffering from mental defects or tuberculosis, and 2,451 afflicted with loathsome contagious or dangerous contagious diseases. Twenty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty were found to be affected with some condition that would interfere with their ability to earn a living, and 8,248 were found to have some minor physical defect. The total number certified was an increase of 21,761 over that of the preceding year.

Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics.

Industrial morbidity reports.—A considerable number of industrial establishments are cooperating with the Public Health Service in reporting cases of disabling sickness according to diseases causing disability. There are now 55 such establishments which supply records for 158,000 employees. Several large establishments employing thousands of employees have agreed to cooperate with the Public Health Service in this respect during the year 1921–22. These records constitute the first considerable body of material relating to actual disease incidence in the United States, and will, it is believed, assist materially in furnishing a dependable basis for preventive work.

Collaborating and assistant collaborating epidemiologists.—The system of collecting reports of the prevalence of diseases dangerous to the public health by the appointment of officers of the State health departments as collaborating epidemiologists and officers of local health departments as assistant collaborating epidemiologists was continued and extended during the year.

State and city morbidity reports.—Weekly telegraphic reports of the prevalence of communicable diseases were received from 33 State health officers. At the close of the year 520 cities were reporting weekly to the Public Health Service the prevalence of preventable diseases.

Public Health Reports.—The Public Health Reports, issued weekly, contained 3,128 pages during the year, exclusive of indexes. The reporting of cases of preventable diseases, which is the basis for measures to control their spread, is still far from satisfactory. The establishment of a registration area for morbidity reports would do much to encourage prompt and complete reporting of cases and make possible in many instances the adoption of effective measures for their control.

Sanitary legislation.—During the year two volumes of State laws and regulations pertaining to the public health were issued.

Division of Marine Hospitals and Relief.

This year showed a continuation of the increase in the activities of this division. It supplied perhaps more than 80 per cent of the hospital care and treatment furnished veterans of the World War. Hospitals were increased to 65; the total bed capacity to 19,500. More than 3,000 additional beds were arranged for. The demand for hospital facilities continued. Much consideration was given to the ultimate need of hospital facilities. It is felt that the peak of the load may soon be reached.

Numerous bills have been introduced in Congress concerning the administrative organization now caring for veterans with the intention of a concentration of all functions into one organization. A departmental order was issued April 19, 1921, transferring certain functions to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, thus limiting the activities of this division to medical care and treatment.

During the year there was cared for a total of about 184,000 hospital cases, of which 136,000 were ex-service men. There has been a steady increase in the number of other beneficiaries. The relief work done during the year shows a great increase. The total hospital relief days furnished were: 1920, 4,151,338; 1921, 7,385,000; total office treatments, 1920, 649,216; 1921, 1,460,000; total physical examinations, 1920, 513,293; 1921, 997,000. The figures for 1921 are subject to some change, since complete data are not yet available.

There has been a corresponding increase in personnel employed. Difficulties have been encountered in securing adequate personnel of certain classes, especially nurses, for a time. Reorganization has been necessary and will perhaps continue for a while. Reduction in personnel and general economy have received earnest consideration.

Future plans, which may depend on new legislation, should take into consideration a definite and clear establishment of the responsi-

bility of the Public Health Service in this work, the supply or construction of better hospital facilities, with the abandonment of unsatisfactory plants, and the ultimate object of securing adequate hospital facilities for responsibilities imposed.

Division of Personnel and Accounts.

Commissioned and other officers.—It has been necessary to increase the number of reserve officers on active duty from 485 to 966. There has been also an increase of 56 in the number of attending specialists, and it became necessary to place on duty 168 additional acting assistant surgeons. This additional number of medical officers has been utilized in the work incident to the examination and treatment of veterans of the World War.

During the year, eight physicians were commissioned in the regular commissioned corps as assistant surgeons, and there were six resignations, including two passed assistant surgeons and four assistant surgeons. There were also two resignations and one death among the pharmacists.

It became necessary to place nine officers on waiting orders on account of disability incurred through age or in line of duty. This number included one assistant surgeon general at large, five senior surgeons, two surgeons, and one passed assistant surgeon.

The regular commissioned corps at the close of the fiscal year consisted of the Surgeon General, four Assistant Surgeon Generals at Large, 21 senior surgeons, 78 surgeons, 57 passed assistant surgeons, and 29 assistant surgeons.

During the year an additional number of collaborating epidemiologists were appointed, as the reports received from these officers relative to the prevalence of communicable diseases throughout the United States have proved to be of great value. The maximum salary received by any of these officers is \$25 per month, and the great majority are only paid the nominal salary of \$1. A spirit of cooperation with State and local health officers has been developed, and the reports received by the bureau are constantly improving.

Finance and accounts section.—The section of finance and accounts has been reorganized during the fiscal year, and an up-to-date book-keeping system and careful check of expenditures have been instituted. The operation of service stations under a definite allotment was given a preliminary trial during the last few months of the fiscal year in order that satisfactory adjustments might be made and a definite procedure tried. This matter was so adjusted that the finance and accounts section of this division was able, on the 1st of July, to inaugurate a definite allotment system, which it is believed will be of considerable advantage to the service, and will place this section on a thorough business basis.

Division of Venereal Diseases.

The Federal appropriation for the fiscal year 1921 amounted to \$546,345.30. Forty-six States qualified for their share of this allotment. At the close of the year there were 464 venereal-disease clinics operating under State boards of health and the service, this number being an increase of 56 for the year. New patients admitted to these clinics totaled 140,738, of whom 74,046 had syphilis, 61,059 gonorrhea, and 5,633 chancroid. Of these patients, 55,467 were discharged as noninfectious. More than 2,000,000 treatments were given at these clinics; 480,651 doses of arsphenamine were administered; 201,887 Wassermann tests made; and 185,325 examinations for gonococcus infection. The total number of cases of venereal disease reported was 434,704, an increase of 33 per cent over the number reported in 1920. State boards of health distributed 532,778 ampules of arsphenamine. During the year the service received 88,558 requests for pamphlets and 1,138 inquiries for medical information. State boards of health purchased during the year 4,081,697 pamphlets and placards, 658 exhibits and sets of lantern slides, and 136 motion-picture films. Seven new educational pamphlets were issued during the year and four previous pamphlets were revised. Reports were received from the States of 8,991 lectures, 16 conferences of educators, 4,442 exhibit and lantern-slide showings, and 1,684 motion-picture showings, making a total of 15,133 meetings during the year. The legislatures of 40 States passed laws relating to control of venereal diseases, and 37 States appropriated \$1,078,-653.17 for continuing the work. A special feature of the work was the institute of venereal disease control attended by more than 600 persons from all parts of the United States. A faculty of 54 of the ablest men and women was assembled for the lectures given. This attendance indicates the interest of the country in this phase of public health work. A few of the States have since held institutes of their own and the service is planning to hold 25 such institutes throughout the country during the coming winter.

General inspection service.
Number of hospitals under contract with the United States Public Health
Service, Apr. 19, 1921
Number of contract hospitals having United States Public Health Service
patients
Number of hospitals under contract not used
The following inspections have been made by this section from
July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921, inclusive:
Special investigations, general. 773
Special investigations, congressional 103
Service hospital inspections
^ ^

Contract hospital inspections	. 1,391
Property condemnations	25
Cases referred to the Department of Justice.	
INSPECTION AREAS.	
July 1, 1920, areas organized (Nos. 1, 5, 6, 8) Areas organized during fiscal year (Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11) Dates of organization:	. 4
Area No. 1June	5, 1920
2June	17, 1921
3Dec. 9	29, 1920
4Dec. 5	29, 1920
5Apr. 1	
6Apr,	14, 1920
7Jan.	12, 1921
8June 1	
9Jan. 2	
10Sept. 2	211920
11Sept.	

. Education section.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, 120 publications were issued, copies of which and of reprints of previous documents distributed aggregated 859,808.

The section concentrated its educational health work on the preparation and distribution of health articles for the use of newspapers, magazines, labor papers, and the like. For these it prepared 64 mimeographed bulletins, dealing largely with the results of studies and investigations made by the Public Health Service. In addition, it supplied a health column which is widely used by newspapers throughout the country.

The work of the section is hampered by the lack of funds for lectures, exhibits, posters, motion pictures, and other recognized vehicles of public-health education.

Chief clerk's office.

Bureau office quarters.—During the year the bureau office space in the temporary buildings was somewhat enlarged, but it is hoped the time is not far distant when quarters may be provided in a building of permanent fireproof construction.

Personnel of bureau.—On July 1, 1920, there were 529 officers and employees in the bureau in Washington, but the continued expansion of the field service forced a gradual increase in the size of the bureau until the number of personnel on duty reached 832 on April 15, 1921. However, on the latter date the peak was reached, and by June 30 the bureau had succeeded in reducing its force to 712. This result was made possible by the increasing efficiency of the clerical force and the transfer of certain field activities to the Veterans' Bureau.

Public Health library.—Considerable valuable material was secured from sources in this country and abroad, largely through exchanges and gifts. The appropriation of \$500 for books and journals was too small to permit much to be done by way of purchase, and it would be helpful if this sum could be increased.

Purveying Service.

During the fiscal year 1921 the work of the Purveying Service has greatly expanded, due to the opening of new hospitals for the care of the constantly increasing number of beneficiaries. The total value of supplies distributed to hospitals and other stations was \$8,590,473.15, of which \$1,675,091.19 was received from Army supplies. During the same period there were received into the supply depots for storage and issue supplies to the amount of \$7,802,552.56, of which \$5,888,512.95 worth was received from the Army.

In addition to distributing supplies, considerable salvage work was done in restoring to serviceable condition motor vehicles and hospital equipment. The maintenance cost of the Purveying Service was 9 per cent of the total value of supplies furnished, including the cost of operating two motor-vehicle repair shops.

COAST GUARD.

The commandant summarizes the operations of the service as follows:

The unfortunate conditions which confronted the service during the fiscal year 1920 with regard to the depleted personnel, both on vessels and at stations, have shown gradual improvement during the present year. The general pay increases carried by the act of Congress approved May 18, 1920, as was anticipated, have had a most salutary effect upon the entire personnel situation, and in a large measure have assisted in solving some of the problems with which the service is faced. There are matters affecting the commissioned personnel, however, which still stand in need of adjustment, and occasion will be taken farther on in this report to discuss the question with greater particularity.

Considerable progress was made during the year, so far as available funds would permit, in repairing, improving, and rehabilitating the floating equipment, which, during the war, as stated in the preceding report, naturally suffered more or less deterioration for want of opportunity or time to look after its upkeep.

The operations of the service during the year that are susceptible of numerical or monetary appraisement, together with other data,

are exhibited in the following tabular summary:

Lives saved or persons rescued from peril. 1, 621
Persons on board vessels assisted. 14, 013

Persons in distress cared for	650
Vessels boarded and papers examined.	18, 348
Vessels seized or reported for violations of law	340
Fines and penalties incurred by vessels reported	\$86,610.00
Regattas and marine parades patrolled in accordance with law	. 8
Instances of lives saved and vessels assisted.	1,933
Instances of miscellaneous assistance	855
Derelicts and other obstructions to navigation removed or destroyed	19
Value of vessels assisted (including cargoes)	\$66, 260, 445. 00
Value of derelicts recovered and delivered to owners	\$1, 163, 435. 00
Persons examined for certificates as lifeboat men	5, 233
Appropriation for 1921, repairs to cutters	\$435,000.00
Net expenditure	\$432, 015.77
Estimated unexpended balance	\$2,984.23
Appropriation, construction of new cutters:	
Balance on hand July 1, 1920	\$81,850.47
Net expenditure	\$45, 508. 51
Estimated unexpended balance	\$36, 341. 96
Appropriation for 1921 for maintenance of Coast Guard	\$10, 469, 940.00
Net expenditure	\$10, 137, 633. 44
Estimated unexpended balance	\$332, 306. 5 6

These results, which on the whole show an increased volume of work over the fiscal year 1920, are a matter of gratification. In some particulars they exceed those attained in any former year, notably in the case of the value of vessels assisted. In the year 1920, this form of endeavor of the Coast Guard reached \$65,479,705, a sum exceeding any former year by nearly forty-five and a half million dollars. During the year covered by this report this item runs into the remarkable sum of \$66,260,445, exceeding the previous year's figures by \$780,740. The number of persons on board vessels assisted was 14,013, exceeding the previous year's number by 5,586. There was a very large increase, also, in the number of vessels boarded and papers examined in the interest of the enforcement of the laws of the United States. The number of persons saved or rescued from positions of peril was 1,621. During the year the service agencies rendered assistance upon 2,788 occasions, 1,933 of which were of material importance, resulting in the saving of life, or of property, or of both. The instances of miscellaneous assistance numbered 855. Services of the latter kind can not always be translated into appraised values, but they are in a great many instances conspicuous and noteworthy, of importance and value to the beneficiaries, and extend their mitigating offices in the direction of human suffering and other distressing conditions wherever fallen in with, and their aid in a multitude of ways which make for the public good and benefit. The range of these services is wide and diversified. A partial catalogue of such services includes warnings to vessels running into danger; various services to shipping and boating; medical and surgical aid to the sick and injured; assistance at fires on shore and on board

vessels; recovery and burial of bodies cast up by the waters; dragging for bodies; sheltering wayfarers overtaken by storm or other misfortune; recovering lost property; acting as pilots in cases of emergency; furnishing food, fuel, and water to vessels in distress; protecting wrecked property; providing transportation and furnishing assistance to other branches of the public service and cooperating with them in the enforcement of the Federal laws, etc.

It should be stated that the foregoing does not represent the whole field of activities of the Coast Guard. There is a large volume of work, as in the case of "miscellaneous assistance," not reducible to tabular appraisement. Conspicuous examples of such activities are, the annual ice patrol along the trans-Atlantic steamship lanes off the Grand Banks to promote safety at sea; the annual patrol of the waters of the North Pacific Ocean, Bering Sea, and southeastern Alaska, and the furnishing of medical aid to deep-sea fishermen, etc. Succor was afforded by the service units to 650 persons during the year. The patrolmen and watchmen of the stations, by pyrotechnic signals, and otherwise, warned away from the shore 67 vessels standing into danger. The value of these warnings can not, of course, be estimated. They usually occur in the nighttime. Upon observing signals the vessels change their courses, avoid the dangers, and proceed on their way. It is entirely reasonable to assume, however, that these warnings are the means of averting considerable loss of property every year as well as loss of life.

Ice patrol to promote safety at sea.

During the season of 1921 the international service of ice observation and ice patrol was prosecuted by the Coast Guard cutters Seneca and Yamacraw, based on Halifax, Nova Scotia. The Seneca left her station at New York on February 18, 1921, for the purpose of conducting the ice observation. On April 2, 1921, this cutter began the ice patrol, and was joined later by the Yamacraw. These two vessels maintained a continuous patrol in the vicinity of the Grand Banks, off Newfoundland, along the trans-Atlantic steamship lanes, where, during the spring and early summer, icebergs appear and constitute a serious menace to navigation. Briefly, the duties of the patrol consist in finding and keeping in touch with icebergs and field ice, reporting their presence and location to the Hydrographic Office of the Navy, and broadcasting by radio the information for the protection of shipping. On June 30 the ice patrol was discontinued for the season, it being considered that the danger from ice to vessels following the shipping lanes had passed.

While engaged in this work the cutters are expected to, and do, extend medical aid, if needed, to the crews of vessels fallen in with, remove obstructions to navigation, render assistance to vessels in

distress, and perform such other service as comes within the purview of the Coast Guard. But this incidental work is not permitted to interfere with the paramount duty of the ships on the ice patrol.

Winter cruising.

The regular offshore patrols by cutters of the service in the prosecution of their normal duties are intensified during the stormy season of the year, from December 1 to March 31, when navigation is especially hazardous, by increased activity and watchfulness and special cruising on the part of the vessels, so that shipping may be safeguarded to the greatest possible extent. Annually the President designates certain Coast Guard vessels to perform this duty. The importance of this work can not be overestimated, and the results recorded each year bear testimony not only to the wisdom and utility of the practice, but also to the vigilance and readiness of the vessels participating in the cruising and to the highly efficient manner in which the enterprise is conducted. The calls for assistance come. as a rule, when sea and weather conditions are at their worst, and the cutters, perforce, must face the same dangers, in many cases, that necessitate the summons for aid. The President on November 11, 1920, designated the following-named Coast Guard vessels to perform the duty during the winter season of 1920-1921: Ossipee, Androscoggin, Gresham, Acushnet, Seneca, Manning, Seminole, and Yamacraw. In the prosecution of their work the vessels were instrumental in affording aid to many vessels, and took to places of safety a number of disabled craft. The estimated value of vessels assisted (including their cargoes) in the course of the winter's cruising was \$15,000,000, and the number of persons on board vessels assisted was nearly 1,000.

Cruises in northern waters.

The patrol of the waters of the north Pacific Ocean, Bering Sea, and southeastern Alaska was conducted last season, as stated in the last annual report, by an interdepartmental fleet of 11 vessels, 4 of which (Bear, Unalga, Algonquin, and Bothwell) were Coast Guard vessels; 3 naval vessels, and 4 small vessels of the Department of Commerce (Coast and Geodetic Survey). The work of the fleet was not undertaken until the latter months of the last fiscal year, which fact brings the major part of the operations of the Coast Guard vessels within the scope of this year's report. These vessels were actively engaged during the season with the prime duties of the patrol and such additional work as furnishing transportation to Government officials and the local authorities, school teachers, destitutes, natives, and other persons; transporting United States mail; delivering food and other supplies to the isolated settlements;

succoring persons in need; assisting vessels in distress; providing medicines and medical treatment for natives; enforcing and administering the laws, etc. The vessels having completed their duties returned to the west coast in the fall and early winter of 1920.

The interdepartmental arrangement of last season has not been continued for the present season. The work, as in former years, is at the present time being conducted by Coast Guard vessels. The Bear, Unalga, and Algonquin have been dispatched to the north Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea. The Snohomish and Bothwell will conduct the seal patrol from the southerly boundary of Washington to Dixon's Entrance. The Bear will make her regular Arctic cruise, and the Bothwell will later enter on a patrol of the fisheries in southeastern Alaska. The operations of the vessels will be noticed in the next annual report.

Anchorage and movements of vessels.

The enforcement of the rules and regulations governing the anchorage and movements of vessels in the navigable waters of the United States has been continued during the year by utilizing, as formerly, the Coast Guard personnel and equipment. The authority of the Treasury Department over the promulgation of the rules and regulations, formerly exercised under the provisions of section 1, Title II, of the act of June 15, 1917 (espionage act), was terminated upon the passage of House Joint Resolution No. 382, approved March 3, 1921, entitled "Joint resolution declaring that certain acts of Congress, joint resolutions, and proclamations shall be construed as if the war had ended and the present or existing emergency expired." Jurisdiction thereupon was assumed by the War Department by the revival of certain provisions of the acts of March 4, 1915, and August 8, 1917, the Secretary of War reaffirming all existing rules and regulations by his order of March 5, 1921. This change in departmental jurisdiction over the promulgation of the rules and regulations had no effect upon the manner of their enforcement, this latter duty being a permanent function of the Coast Guard, and all existing organizations and facilities were continued.

Coast Guard officers served as captains of the port in the followingnamed localities:

New York Harbor and vicinity.

Delaware River, between the northern limits of Philadelphia Harbor and the southerly limits of New Castle, Del.

Hampton Roads and the harbors of Norfolk and Newport News.

St. Marys River, from Point Iroquois on Lake Superior, to Point Detour on Lake Huron, except those waters including St. Marys Falls canals.

At Chicago, Ill., the local Coast Guard inspector, and at Harbor Beach, Lake Huron, Mich., the officer in charge of Coast Guard Sta-

tion No. 247, gave particular attention to the enforcement of the anchorage regulations in effect at those ports.

The regulation of traffic through the canals, locks, and waterways of the St. Marys River during the open season of navigation—April 19, 1920, to December 27, 1920—was carried on with the characteristic efficiency that has attended the conduct of this activity during past years. An idea of the importance and magnitude of this work may be gained when it is stated that 18,847 vessels passed through these waterways during the season of navigation.

Periodical inspections of the anchorage grounds in the followingnamed localities are made by cutters of the service in their cruisings:

Kennebec River, at or near Bath, Me. Vineyard and Nantucket Sounds, Mass.

Buzzards Bay, near the entrance to the approach channel, Cape Cod Canal, Mass.

Bristol Harbor, R. I.

Randall Bay, Freeport, Long Island, N. Y.

Appalachicola Harbor, Fla.

San Diego Harbor, Calif.

A gratifying degree of effort and efficiency and of smoothness of administration has marked the Coast Guard's supervision of this governmental agency.

Florida coast patrol.

The Florida coast patrol has been continued throughout the year. The duties of this patrol are to render assistance to vessels in distress; save life and property from the perils of the sea; enforce the customs, navigation, and motor-boat laws; protect the revenue; prevent the importation and landing of prohibited merchandise, etc. The patrol has been particularly vigilant and active in assisting in the enforcement of the national prohibition law and in cooperating with the officers of the customs.

Removal of derelicts.

In the course of the year the Coast Guard, through the instrumentality of its vessels and stations, removed from the paths of marine commerce, by sinking, towing into port or to other places of safety, or destroying, 19 derelicts and other floating dangers to navigation. The estimated value of property involved in these transactions where values are given amounted to \$1,163,435.

Coastal communication.

The coastal communication system of the Coast Guard comprises approximately 2,240 miles of telephone lines, made up of 1,800 miles of overhead line and 440 miles of cable. Telephone service is furnished to all stations except three, thus making it possible for the

stations to transmit information of marine disasters to the maritime centers of the country and to summons the aid of cutters and other agencies. Telephone service is furnished to about 150 lighthouses, including the most important ones on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts. Telephone and telegraph service is furnished to about 35 Navy radio and radio compass stations over the Coast Guard lines. The system has been improved and extended during the year in the following particulars: Rebuilding and extensively overhauling about 100 miles of the lines on the coasts of Long Island, New York, and New Jersey, changing from grounded circuit to metallic circuit 60 miles of line on the coast of Lake Superior and completing the line from Grays Harbor to the Columbia River, Wash. General repair and maintenance work has been carried forward on all the lines as necessity has required.

Aviation.

The Coast Guard aviation station at Morehead City, N. C., was engaged during the year in the prosecution of its regularly assigned duties of saving life and property along the coast and at sea contiguous to the coast, etc. In the course of the year's work many services of a miscellaneous nature were performed. Various searches were made along the coast for wrecked seaplanes and for barges, motor boats, steamers, and other craft reported to be in need of assistance. On several occasions assistance was afforded Government officials in the enforcement of the customs and navigation laws. Other services were rendered, such as affording Government officials transportation to and from remote places, making experimental flights to assist fishermen in locating schools of fish, reconnaissance of land and water areas in surveying, mapping, and determining routes for lines of communication, providing fuel for airplanes, and assisting in the repair of disabled private aircraft.

Recruiting.

In the report for the year 1920 it was stated that the plan of making enlistments directly on board the vessels and at the stations to which recruits were to be assigned had been extended to include the establishment of recruiting stations at some of the principal sea and lake ports of the country on account of the difficulty which had been experienced in securing suitable recruits. In pursuance of this plan recruiting offices were maintained during the first half of the year in a number of cities. These offices were discontinued on January 6, 1921, and the duty of making enlistments to fill vacancies at a unit was again placed upon the officer in charge of that unit. During the period from July 1, 1920, to January 6, 1921, the recruiting officers enlisted 1,010 men and transferred them to various units

of the Coast Guard to fill vacancies which the officers in charge were unable to fill through local recruiting.

Coast Guard Academy.

At the close of the year there were under instruction at the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., 14 line cadets, but no cadet engineers. During the year covered by this report 5 line cadets, but no cadet engineers, were appointed as a result of competitive examinations held throughout the country; 4 line cadets resigned and 4 were graduated. A competitive examination was held in January, 1921, but no candidates qualified for appointment as cadet or as cadet engineer. The system of intensive training for enlisted men previously established at New London has been discontinued.

Coast Guard repair depot.

During the year the following-named vessels of the Coast Guard underwent repairs at the Coast Guard repair depot at Arundel Cove, South Baltimore, Md.: Apache, Arundel, Chattahoochee, Comanche, Gresham, Manning, Mehalatos, Quigley, Relief, Scally, Seneca, Tioga, Wissahickon, and Winnisimmet. Improvements in the accommodations for the enlisted personnel were also made on the Gresham and Manning. In addition to other repairs, new boilers were installed in the Arundel, Wissahickon, and Winnisimmet. The facilities of the depot were also utilized in the course of the year in building, testing, and distributing to Coast Guard stations 6 motor lifeboats, 12 motor self-bailing surfboats, and 4 outfits of 8 boats each for cutters Nos 36-39. Twenty hulls of motor self-bailing surfboats were constructed for the Navy Department, and motors were installed in 8 of them. The depot continues to manufacture for the service hammocks, bags, and other minor articles of equipment.

Promotion in commissioned grades.

In the last annual report attention was invited to the harmful situation occasioned by the slow and very limited promotion confronting the commissioned personnel of the Coast Guard. The small number of officers in the service, the fact that promotions can be made only upon the occurrence of vacancies in the next grades above, and the absence in the Coast Guard organization of those higher grades that are essential to a well-rounded military service, have now brought about a stagnation in promotion which is most discouraging to the officers and very inimical to the best interests of the service. On September 3, 1921, a majority of the officers will be demoted by operation of law from the ranks that they hold temporarily under the provisions of the naval appropriation act of July 1, 1918.

For many officers this reduction will mean the loss of two grades and a curtailment in pay and allowances amounting in some cases to as much as \$2,000 per annum.

A bill is now pending in Congress which, without increasing the number of commissioned officers now authorized by law, is intended, by certain readjustments of officers in the various grades, to bring about a just and reasonable flow of promotion. The bill has received the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and it is earnestly hoped that this measure will soon be enacted into law, and thus remedy the present unsatisfactory condition affecting the commissioned personnel.

Discipline.

During the year action was taken on 290 general court cases, 160 minor court cases, and 487 deck court cases. Nineteen persons against whom charges and specifications had been preferred for trial before general courts deserted before their trials. In two cases charges and specifications preferred were withdrawn before trial.

New vessels.

The five new vessels under construction for the Coast Guard (Tampa, Haida, Mojave, Modoc, and Shawnee) are approaching completion, and it is expected that they will be ready for delivery to the Government within a few months. While these vessels will materially augment the facilities of the service for rescue and assistance work, they will not, as stated in the report for 1920, supply the deficiencies resulting from losses during the World War and those which soon will be brought about by the enforced withdrawal of some of the older vessels from service. Occasion is taken, therefore, to invite attention to the remarks on this subject in last year's report, and to renew, with added emphasis, the recommendations made therein.

Stations.

The pressing need for the rebuilding of some of the shore stations and for the repair of others was set forth in the last annual report. The state of dilapidation into which some of them have fallen through age and usage should not be permitted to continue longer. It is again urgently recommended that the Congress meet this condition by adequate appropriations and also authorize the sum included in the estimates for the establishment of Coast Guard stations. The establishment of a number of stations has been specifically authorized by law, but their construction can not be proceeded with in the absence of the necessary funds.

Enforcement of customs laws.

The Coast Guard, through all its agencies and units, continued its duties, as required by law, in the enforcement of the customs laws of the country. This general enforcement of the customs laws by the service is supplemented by the stationing of harbor cutters or launches at the principal ports to aid the customs authorities in boarding incoming vessels and in performing other customs duties.

Other activities.

In accordance with custom, the regattas and marine parades held throughout the country on frequented waters were patrolled and supervised by Coast Guard vessels where facilities were available. During the year eight instances of such service were performed, one of which was the international yacht races held off the entrance to New York Bay, July 15–27, 1920.

The boarding of vessels in the interest of the enforcement of the navigation, motor-boat, and customs laws continued throughout the year. The results of the work are shown in the tabular summary of operations presented at the beginning of this report. This service is being extended, as circumstances permit, among the shore stations.

Five thousand two hundred and thirty-three persons were examined by Coast Guard officers during the year as to their qualifications for "certificated lifeboat men," under the "seamen's act," and certificates issued to those found qualified. The Coast Guard performs this duty in cooperation with the Steamboat-Inspection Service, Department of Commerce.

While it was impracticable during the year to detail a vessel especially for the purpose of extending medical aid to deep-sea fishermen, the various offshore cutters of the Coast Guard performed this service in their regular and special cruising.

Repairs and improvements to vessels and stations.

Repairs and improvements were made during the year to Coast Guard vessels as follows: Gresham, Manning, Acushnet, Algonquin, Androscoggin, Yamacraw, Bear, Ossipee, Tallapoosa, Tuscarora, Unalga, Apache, Arundel, Chattahoochee, Comanche, Mehalatos, Quigley, Relief, Scally, Seneca, Tioga, Wissahickon, and Winnisimmet.

Repairs and improvements were made during the year at 16 shore stations. Contracts have been awarded, or work has begun, in connection with projects involving repairs, etc., at 11 shore stations.

The number of commissioned officers, cadets, warrant officers, and enlisted men in the service at the close of the fiscal year was 4,179.

There were in the service in commission at the close of the year 20 cruising cutters, 15 inshore patrol cutters, 23 harbor cutters, and 20 harbor launches. The active stations numbered 273.

Award of life-saving medals.

During the fiscal year 1921, 41 awards of life-saving medals of honor were made by the Secretary of the Treasury under authority of the acts of Congress approved June 20, 1874, June 18, 1878, May 4, 1882, and June 21, 1897, in recognition of bravery exhibited on 26 occasions in the rescue, or attempted rescue, of persons from drowning. Of the recipients, 10 (including 3 police officers) were civilians, and six were serving in the United States Army, 20 in the United States Navy, and 5 in the United States Coast Guard. Twenty-two of the rescues performed were in the waters of the United States, one in Hawaii, one in the Canal Zone, one in Cuba, and one in the Mediterranean Sea. The number of persons rescued was 98. In two instances only did the persons attempting the rescues fail in their undertakings, and in two instances the persons making the attempt lost their own lives. A tabulated statement of the awards, with a brief description of the service performed in each case, follows:

GOLD MEDALS.

	001	D MEDALS.	
Medalist.	Title, residence, etc.	Date of award.	Service performed.
Comfort B. Platt	Lieutenant commander, U. S. Navy.	Jan. 14, 1921	Apr. 11, 1920, George Harris, an enlisted man, was washed overboard from the U.S. S. Olympia during a gale in Mediterranean Sea. Lieut. Commander Platt immediately jumped overboard to render assistance and, with the help of two others who had also jumped overboard for the same purpose, finally succeeded in bringing Harris safely on board.
James E. Fetherston	Lieutenant (M. C.),	do	Do.
Raymond L. Higgins	U. S. Navy. Ensign, U. S. Navy	do	Do.
Thomas E. Lawrence	Electrician, 3d class, U. S. Navy.	do	Lawrence also jumped overboard to render assistance to George Harris in the above rescue, but lost his own life in the attempt; medal given to Law- rence's mother.
Joseph P. Foukes	Chief electrician (g), U. S. Navy.	Feb. 4,1921	Dec. 11, 1920, while the U. S. S. Reno was crossing the bar at Golden Gate, Calif., several men were washed overboard. Foukes, observing one man who was unable to help himself, jumped overboard, reached the drowning man, and with great difficulty brought him alongside; the rolling of the vessel, however, tore the drowning man away and he sank before a line could be placed around him.
	SILVE	R MEDALS.	
George Frank	Whitestone P. O.,	Nov. 15, 1920	July 19, 1920, rescued a 13-year old girl in

George Frank	Whitestone P. O., Nov. 15, 1920 New York, N. Y.	the East River, N. Y., where she had
William A. Knowles	Blacksmith, 1st class, Dec. 22,1920 U. S. Navy	fallen while at play. Apr. 11, 1920, rescued a helpless man who was precipitated into the water
Frank F Taylor	Fireman, 2d class,do	by the capsizing of a motor sailer from the U.S.S. Preble, off Manzanillo, Cuba.
	U. S. Navy.	Oct. 29, 1916, rescued an enlisted man's
	geant, U. S. Army.	wife, who, being caught in a swift cur-

wife, who, being caught in a swift current off Kahala Beach, Oahu, Hawaii, was in imminent danger of drowning.

Medalist.

SILVER MEDALS-Continued.

Title, residence, etc.

Date of award.

Service performed.

Albert C. Buck	Lieutenant, U. S. Navy.	Dec. 22,1920	Oct. 29, 1918, jumped overboard and rescued an enlisted man from a perilous position between two vessels off Tompkinsyille, N. Y., the man rescued
Robert Barnes	Second lieutenant, U. S. Army.	do	Tompkinsylle, N. Y., the man rescued being unable to swim. Dec. 22, 1918, Lieut. Barnes, a convales- cent, jumped overboard from the U. S. Zelandia at Newport News, Va., and rescued an insane patient
Marcelino R. Bello	Wardroom cook, U.S. Navy.	do	June 2, 1920, jumped overboard from the U. S. S. Kanawha, in San Diego Harbor, Calif., and rescued a newsboy who
Loyal Tillman	Horseshoer (sergeant), 80th Field Artillery, U.S. Army.	do	had fallen into the water. May 23, 1920, jumped into the Kansas River, near Camp Funston, and rescued a soldier who had attempted to cross the river in a boat which
Stephen T. Connolly	Boatswain's mate, 2d class, U. S. Navy.	do	sank under him. Feb. 20, 1920, jumped overboard from a motor sailer, off Santa Catalina Island, Calif., dived for and rescued a man who had been swept overboard from
William Riddell	35 Wools Street, Elm- hurst, Long Island, N. Y.	Jan. 14, 1921	a battle raft. June 27, 1920, lost his life in an attempt to rescue a companion in Baldwin Bay, Long Island, N. Y.; medal given to
Burton E. Emro	Gunner's mate, 3d class, U. S. Naval Reserve Force.	do	Riddell's father. July 13, 1918, while the Spanish steamship Serantes was afire in New York Harbor and oil barrels were exploding every few minutes, Emro climbed aboard and lowered an unconscious man from the forecastle deck to a boat from the U. S. S. Dodger II. Aug. 3, 1920, dived for and rescued an enlisted man in Elephant Butte Lake Dam, N. Mex. May 30, 1920, at Bradley Beach, N. J
Lawrence B. Wyant	First lieutenant, U.S. Army.	do	from the U. S. S. Dodger II. Aug. 3, 1920, dived for and rescued an enlisted man in Elephant Butte Lake
Joseph A. Ruddy	168 East Seventy- ninth Street, New York, N. Y.	do	rescued a man and a woman who had gone beyond their depth and become exhausted while battling against the
Edward C. Murphy	Seaman, U. S. Navy	do	tide. July 26, 1920, jumped overboard from the U. S. S. Goldsborough, in the North River, N. Y., and rescued a man who had fallen overboard and was being
John Keegan	Seaman, 2d class, U.S. Navy.	do	carried away by the tide. Do.
James E. Dolan	Ship's cook, 1st class, U. S. Navy.	do	Aug. 19, 1920, jumped overboard from the U. S. S. Osborne, in the Cooper River, Charleston, S. C., and rescued a man who had become exhausted
James R. Sisk	Seaman, U.S. Navy	do	while swimming.
Luther M. Ketland	Carpenter's mate, 2d class, U. S. Navy.	do	June 4, 1920, jumped from a motor sailer and rescued a man who had been swept overboard from a target raft off
Thomas C. Dines	Patrolman, marine di- vision, police de- partment, New York, N. Y.		San Diego, Calif. Feb. 7, 1920, under very trying circumstances, in gale and with heavy seas running, assisted in taking 64 persons from the steamer Princess Anne, wrecked on Rockaway Shoals, Long Island, N. Y., and transferring them to the police steamer Patrol, making fronting in sea daing.
William S. Colson	Boatswain's mate, 2d class, U. S. Navy.	do	June 24, 1920, jumped overboard and rescued a man who had fallen between a tug and a landing float at San Diego,
Hal Steele Fewell	Ensign, U. S. Navy	Mar. 18, 1921	Calif. Dec. 31, 1920, jumped from a dock at Philadelphia, Pa., and rescued a man who had fallen overboard from the U.S. S. Gregory, the man being unable to swim.

SILVER MEDALS-Continued.

Medalist.	Title, residence, etc.	Date of award.	Service performed
James W. Watts	Chief boatswain's mate, U.S. Navy.	Mar. 18, 1921	Jan. 19, 1921, jumped overboard from the U. S. S. Gwin, and rescued a man
Wallace L. Reed	Boatswain (L), U. S. Coast Guard.	do	who had fallen from the swinging boom; the man was unable to help himself on account of being encumbered with heavy clothing. Sept. 16, 1919, with assistance of crew of Station 222 (Brazos, Tex.), rescued the crew (eight persons), of the wrecked American schooner Cape Horn, during a raging storm and high surf. The Cape Horn sank shortly after the men were taken off.
Pablo Valent	Boatswain's mate, 1st class, U. S. Coast		Do.
Mariano G. Holland	Guard. Surfman, U. S. Coast	do	Do.
John Lightbourn	Guard. do Point Isabel, Tex. do Surfman, U. S. Coast Guard.	do	Do. Do. Do. Do.
Lisle K. Orr	Lieutenant, U. S. Navy.	May 23, 1921	Dec. 13, 1920, jumped overboard from the U. S. S. Shubrick at San Diego, Calif., and rescued an enlisted man who had fallen into the water and was unable to swim.
	Patrolman, police de- partment, New York, N. Y.		Aug. 19, 1920, rescued four boys from a capsized rowboat about one mile off Coney Island, N. Y.
Joseph Scherr, jr	Brooklyn N V		Do.
	346 Midwood Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.		Do.
	Private, C. A. C., U. S. Army.		Mar. 21, 1920, off Fort Randolph, Canal Zone, rescued a man who had become exhausted while swimming and was being rapidly carried away by the sea.
Joseph W. Miller William F. Matthews	Patrolman, marine division, police department, New York, N. Y.	do	Do. 7, 1920, under very trying circumstances, in gale and with heavy seas running, assisted in taking 64 persons from the steamer Princess Anne, wrecked on Rockaway Shoals, Long Island, N. Y., and in transferring them to the police steamer Patrol, making five trips mall.

LOANS AND CURRENCY.

The following is the report of the Division of Loans and Currency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921:

Interest-bearing debt of the United States—changes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

Title of loan.	Rate.	Outstanding June 30, 1920.	Issues.	Retirements.	Outstanding June 30, 1921.
Consols of 1930	Per cent.	\$599, 724, 050. 00 118, 489, 900. 00			\$599,724,050.00 118,489,900.00
Series of 1916-1938 Series of 1961 Series of 1961	2 2 3 3	48, 954, 180, 00 25, 947, 400, 00 50, 000, 000, 00 28, 894, 500, 00			48, 954, 180, 00 25, 947, 400, 00 50, 000, 000, 00 28, 894, 500, 00
Postal savings bonds, first to twentieth se- ries Certificates of indebted-	21	11, 539, 360.00			11,718,240.00
various issues 2 per cent, Pittman Act	Various.		8, 486, 964, 950.00	\$8,503,961,500.00 43,500,000.00	12, 483, 455, 450.00 215, 875, 000.00

 $^{^1}$ Excluding \$9,098,500 on which interest has ceased during fiscal year 1921 (total outstanding on which interest has ceased, \$9,244,000).

Interest-bearing debt of the United States—changes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921—Continued.

Title of loan.	Rate.	Outstanding June 30, 1920.	Issues.	Retirements,	Outstanding June 30, 1921.
First Liberty loan, bonds of 1932-1947 First Liberty loan con-	Per cent. 3½	1, 410, 074, 400. 00		\$150.00	\$1,410,074,250.00
verted, bonds of 1932- 1947. First Liberty loan con-	4	65, 803, 050. 00		47, 820, 250.00	17, 982, 800.00
verted, bonds of 1932- 1947. First Liberty loan sec-	41/4	473, 089, 200. 00	\$47,819,700.00	2 200, 800.00	2 520, 708, 100.00
ond converted, bonds of 1932-1947	414	3, 492, 150.00			3, 492, 150.00
Second Liberty loan, bonds of 1927–1942 Second Liberty loan	4	240, 003, 250. 00	8 5, 100.00	162, 138, 200. 00	77, 870, 150.00
converted, bonds of 1927-1942	41	3,085,303,750.00	162, 137, 200. 00		23, 238, 649, 900.00
Fourth Liberty loan, bonds of 1933-1938	41 41	3, 662, 715, 800.00 6, 394, 354, 500.00	5, 100.00		23, 611, 555, 250.00 26, 354, 845, 500.00
Victory Liberty loan, notes of 1922-1923 Treasury notes	{ 3\frac{3}{4}} 4\frac{2}{5}\frac{3}{4}	818, 395, 650. 00 3, 427, 969, 700. 00	72, 246, 200. 00 194, 714, 300. 00 311, 191, 600. 00	249, 713, 850. 00 2 349, 841, 650. 00	640, 928, 000. 00 23, 272, 842, 350. 00 311, 191, 600. 00
War-savings securities, series 1918-19-1920-21.	4	827, 419, 021. 36	28, 157, 080. 10	161, 470, 691.09	694, 105, 410.37
Total		24, 061, 095, 361. 36	9, 303, 420, 110. 10	9, 618, 112, 791, 09	23, 737, 304, 180. 37
civil relief bonds	31/2	194, 800.00	100.00	141, 100.00	53, 800. 66
Grand total		24, 061, 290, 161. 36	9, 303, 420, 210. 10	9, 618, 253, 891. 09	23, 737, 357, 980. 37

1 Includes adjustment of \$5,100 made during fiscal year.
2 The amounts outstanding shown on the various Liberty loans do not agree with the amounts shown on the financial statement for June 30, 1921, due to the fact that several redemption mems in transit on account of estate or inheritance tax receipts on June 30, 1921, are considered while not included in the public-debt requisition for June, as follows:

We-dene	requisition for sume, as follows:	
41 nor	cent first Liberty loan	\$1,500
41 per	cent second Liberty loan	16, 500
43 per	cent second imperty loan	5,050
41 per	cent third Liberty loan	14.050
41 ner	cent fourth Liberty loan	14, 800
43 per	cent Victory Liberty loan	10,000
4 ber	COLU VICTORI MACINI MARIE MARI	
	Total	47 000
	1013	24,000

Adjustment of \$5,100 made during fiscal year.

Interest on registered bonds and notes and registered certificates of indebtedness.

	Check	ks issued.
Title of loan.	Number.	Amount.
Consols of 1930.	32, 671	\$11,967,887.50
Loan of 1925	13, 155	4, 304, 707. 50
Panama Canal loan:	0.000	
Series of 1916–1936		978, 962. 80
Series of 1918-1938		516, 832. 90
Series of 1961		1, 314, 284. 25
Conversion bonds		250, 839.00 4, 574.50
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief bonds		275, 922. 25
Postal savings bonds. Certificates of indebtedness (2 per cent Pittman)		5, 187, 500. 00
Liberty loans.	-	0, 101, 000.00
First Liberty loan, 3½ per cent	65,862	11, 218, 357.50
First Liberty loan converted, 4 per cent		626, 929, 00
First Liberty loan converted, 41 per cent.		4, 839, 107. 65
First Liberty loan second converted, 41 per cent	3,085	44, 279. 64
Second Liberty loan, 4 per cent		2, 531, 434.00
Second Liberty loan converted, 41 per cent	698, 766	25, 432, 929. 08
Third Liberty loan, 41 per cent	1,665,409	32, 562, 666. 87
Fourth Liberty loan, 41 per cent	2,386,040	54, 129, 913. 19
Victory Liberty loan, 43 per cent	1, 255, 419	30, 170, 301. 89
Victory Liberty loan, 34 per cent.	3,098	2, 933, 897. 18
Total	6,773,099	189, 291, 326, 70

Insular and District of Columbia loans—Changes during year.

		Outstand-			Outstand-
Title of loan.	Rate.	ing June	Issues.	Retire-	ing June
Title of loan.	Itale.	30, 1920.	135005.	ments.	30, 1921.
		50, 1520.			00, 1021.
Philippine:	Per cent.			!	
Land purchase loan, 1914-1934	4	\$7,000,000			\$7,000,000
Public improvement loans—		0 700 000			0 #00 000
First series, 1915–1935		2,500,000			2,500,000
Second series, 1916–1936		1,000,000			1,000,000
Third series, 1919–1939		1,500,000			1,500,000
Philippine loan, 1916 (1926–1946)	4	4,000,000			4,000,000
City of Manila sewer and water bonds—	4	1,000,000			1,000,000
First series, 1915–1935	_	2,000,000			2,000,000
Second series, 1917–1937		1,000,000			1,000,000
Philippine certificates of indebtedness—	1	2,000,000			1,000,000
Coupon, Aug. 2, 1920	4		\$10,000,000		10,000,000
City of Cebu loan, 1921-1941	4	125,000			125,000
Manila port works and improvements'		,			,
bonds, 1920 (1930–1950)	51/2		6,000,000		6,000,000
City of Manila, 1920 (1930-1950)			2, 750, 000		2, 750, 000
Total		20, 125, 000	18,750,000		38, 875, 000
Porto Rico:					
Road loan, 1910	4	425,000			425,000
San Juan Harbor—	-	120,000			120,000
Series 1912.	4	100,000			100,000
Series 1914	4	1 200, 000			200,000
Series 1915.	4	1 200, 000			200,000
Series 1917.	4	1 100, 000			100,000
Irrigation loans—					,
Series 1913-1933-1943	4	1,000,000			1,000,000
Series 1913-1944-1950	4	700,000			700,000
Series 1914-1951-1954	4	400,000			400,000
Series 1915–1955–1958	4	400,000			400,000
Series 1916-1959-1960		200,000			200,000
Series 1918-1958-1959.	4	200,000			200,000
Public improvements—	4	1,000,000			1,000,000
Series 1914–1925–1939 Series 1916–1927–1930	4	500,000			500,000
Series 1918–1927–1930.	4	500,000			500,000
Series 1919–1931–1934.	44	1 1,000,000			1,000,000
Refunding loans—		-,,			-,,
Series 1914-1923-1953	4	655,000			655,000
Series 1915-1921-1935	4	279,000		\$22,000	257,000
Refunding municipal loan, 1916–1921–1935.	4	240,000		30,000	210,000
High school building loan, 1920-1945 House construction loan—Series "A,"	41/2		300,000		300,000
House construction loan—Series "A,"	4.7				050 000
1920–1945	$4\frac{1}{2}$		250,000		250,000
Workingmen's house construction loan,					
1920— Sories " A ?? 1041	A1		1 250,000		250,000
Series "A," 1941 Series "B," 1942	42		1 250,000		
Delics D, 1942	42	************			250,000
Total		8,099,000	1,050,000	52,000	9,097,000
District of Columbia: 50-year funded loan of	0.00				
1924	3.65	5, 481, 450		561,000	4, 915, 750

¹ Coupon issues.

Circulation.

The amounts of the several kinds of money in circulation in the United States on the first day of each month during the year are shown in the following table, in millions of dollars:

Money in circulation 1920-21.

[In millions of dollars.]

	1920, on first day of—					1921, on first day of—							
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.
Gold coin	\$39 390	855 390	854 377	835 387	SS2 352	879 351	851 336	960 304	1,015 350	989 418		1,035 413	883 452
lars	134 118	138 121	136 122	136 123	. 116 138	97 155	98 151	97 148	80 167	78 163	77 171		75 201
1890	1 252 337	252 340	1 253 339	258 337	261 338	1 262 339		1 263 342	263 343	262 342	261 339	261 334	261 342
Federal reserve							3,349	3,104	3,072	2, 933	2,880	2, 782	2,680
bank notes National bank notes.	198 696	205 702	218 706	229 710	717	235 720	236 707	220 697	202 709	187 715	173 708	168 723	148 729
	6,087	6,119	6,212	6,297	6,393	6,363	6,340	6,141	6,207	6,093	6,070	5, 983	5,776
Per capita (in dollars)	57. 2	57.0	57.8	58.6	59, 4	59. 4	59.1	57.1	57.7	56.6	56.3	55.4	53.4

¹ Revised figures.

The increases and decreases in the amounts of the several kinds of money in circulation between July 1, 1920, and July 1, 1921, are shown in the following table:

Comparative statement showing the changes in circulation.

	In eireu	lation—	Decrease.	Increase.
	July 1, 1920.	July 1, 1921.		
Gold coin . Standard silver dollars . Subsidiary silver . Gold certificates . Silver certificates . Treasury notes, act of July 14, 1890 . United States notes . Federal reserve notes . Federal reserve bank notes . National bank notes .	\$839, 244, 553 134, 007, 710 252, 250, 145 390, 665, 365 118, 257, 583 1, 656, 227 337, 113, 532 3, 119, 604, 061 198, 680, 017 696, 075, 274	\$883, 404, 285 75, 053, 333 261, 650, 873 452, 174, 709 201, 534, 213 1, 576, 184 312, 649, 537 2, 680, 494, 274 148, 349, 552 729, 550, 513	\$58, 954, 377 80, 043 439, 109, 787 50, 330, 465	\$44, 159, 732 9, 400, 728 61, 509, 344 83, 276, 330 5, 535, 685 33, 475, 239
Total	6,087,555,087	5, 776, 437, 473	548, 474, 672	237, 357, 058
Net decrease			311, 117, 614	

Paper custody.

	On hand July 1, 1920.	Received from contractors.	Issued to bureau.	On hand June 30, 1921.
Distinctive paper for United States currency, Federal reserve notes, Federal reserve and national-bank currency. Internal-revenue paper.	13, 267, 078	Sheets. 193, 211, 357 56, 545, 123	Sheets. 224, 604, 606 63, 080, 381	Sheets. 3, 320, 661 6, 731, 820
Postage-stamp paper. Check paper United States bond paper. Parchment, artificial parchment, and parchment deed paper.	1, 608, 634 14, 722, 986 114, 076	32, 556, 050 1, 028, 473 13, 092, 799 294, 696	34, 808, 867 2, 187, 389 1 23, 509, 264 223, 796	7, 841, 186 449, 718 4, 306, 521 184, 976
Postal-savingscards. Customs-stamp paper Miscellaneous paper. Philippine Islands paper: Distinctive paper for silver certificates,	156, 126	356, 000 615, 521	376, 644 947, 036	156, 126 851 680, 360
national-bank and treasury notes	39, 671	2, 586, 000 37, 158 110, 000 241, 700	2, 523, 304 28, 274 97, 555	1, 138, 525 22, 384 52, 116
Total	76, 839, 183	300, 674, 877	352, 564, 511	64, 305 24, 949, 549
Rolls postage-stamp paper Rolls internal-revenue paper Rolls United States security paper	215 228 3	2, 392 300	2, 240 408	367 120 3

¹ Includes 1,830 sheets returned to mill.

Custody of Federal reserve notes, series of 1914 and 1918.

Federal reserve bank.	On hand July 1, 1920.	Received.	Issued.	On hand June 30, 1921.
Boston . New York Philadelphia Celeveland . Richmond Atlanta Chicago . St. Louis Minneapolis . Kansas City Dallas . San Francisco . Total .	\$96, 760, 000 202, 340, 000 94, 000, 000 56, 560, 000 80, 480, 000 41, 360, 000 45, 000, 000 37, 500, 000 63, 740, 000 76, 120, 000 915, 020, 000	\$272, 360, 000 691, 400, 000 233, 220, 000 230, 640, 000 216, 320, 000 168, 740, 000 628, 720, 000 180, 020, 000 94, 600, 000 94, 600, 000 3, 040, 060, 000	\$194, 100, 000 329, 680, 000 158, 700, 000 140, 160, 000 124, 880, 000 285, 480, 000 78, 920, 000 23, 380, 000 52, 760, 000 29, 300, 000 157, 660, 000	\$175, 020, 000 564, 060, 000 170, 520, 000 147, 040, 000 171, 920, 000 146, 240, 000 384, 600, 000 146, 100, 000 015, 580, 000 104, 400, 000 75, 000, 000

¹ Includes 150 packages 5's and 25 packages 10's returned from Chicago subtreasury.

War loan registered issues and interest payments—fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

٠	First 3½'s.	First 4's.	First 41's.	First second 41's.	Second 4's.	Second 41's.
Outstanding June 30, 1920. Less securities issuable	\$314,585,200	\$16,566,050		\$1,049,350	\$65,896,250	\$529,072,400 727,250
Unadjusted items— Minus Plus				,	5,100	2,050
Net outstanding June 30, 1920	314, 585, 200	16,566,050	101,890,900	1,049,350	65, 901, 350	528, 343, 100
Plus securities issued dur- ing fiscal year: Upon conversion			5,981,950			21,080,100
Exchange, coupon for registered	51,417,200	28, 250	21,386,600	28, 100	115, 150	161,446,250
Exchange, muti- lated for perfect.	1,100		3,300		1,900	2,700
Transfer of owner- ship Claim settlements.	28,348,700 6,500	123,450 5,600	3,682,450 12,000	10,850 100	186,050 29,050	23, 104, 600 52, 200
Total issued during fiscal year	79,773,500	157,300	31,066,300	39,050	332, 150	206, 988, 850
Less securities retired dur-						
ing fiscal year: Account of reissue—		6 905 450			05 157 050	
Upon conversion Exchange, regis-	44 707 400	6, 295, 450 144, 750	5,770,300	44,900	25, 157, 250	41 172 150
tered for coupon. Exchange, muti- lated for perfect.	44,787,400 1,100	144,750	3,300	44, 500	863, 100 1, 900	41, 173, 150 2, 700
Transfer of owner-	28,348,700	123,450	3,682,450	10,850	186,050	23, 104, 600
Claim settlements.	6,500	5,600	12,000	100	29,050	52, 200
Total retired for reissue	73, 143, 700	6, 569, 250	9, 468, 050	55, 850	26, 237, 350	64,332,650
Account of redemption— Proceeds from re-						
payment of loans to foreign Gov- ernments Estate or inheri-						95, 100
tance tax re- ceipts Forfeited collat- eral			19,100			1, 404, 750 500
Total retired for redemption			19,100			1,500,350
Total retired during fiscal year (reissue and redemption).	73, 143, 700	6,569,250	9, 487, 150	55,850	26, 237, 350	65,833,000
Net increase in registra-	6,629,800		21,579,150			141, 155, 850
Net decrease in registra-	0,029,000	6,411,950	, ,	16,800	25 905 200	111, 133, 630
Total outstanding June 30, 1921	321, 215, 000	10, 154, 100	123, 470, 050	1,032,550	39,996,150	669, 498, 950
Number of accounts June						
Number of accounts June	33, 896	46,722	97, 815	1,559	181, 147	280, 355
30, 1921	32,496	27,384	129, 564	1,529	119,046	386,280
Net increase in number of accounts Net decrease in number of accounts	1,400	19,338	31,749	30	62, 101	105,925
Interest payments during fiscal year: Amount	\$11,218,357.50 65,862	\$626,929.00 78,227	\$4,839,107.65 234,948	\$44, 279, 64 3, 085	\$2,531,434.00 309,553	\$25,432,929.08 698,760

War loan registered issues and interest payments—fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

	Third 41's.	Fourth 41's.	Victory 43's	Victory 33's	. Total.
Outstanding June 30, 1920 Less securities issuable		\$1,086,087,600	\$586,868,850		\$3,515,713,500 903,950
Unadjusted items— Minus Plus	· · ·		.,		2,050 5,100
Net outstanding June 30, 1920.	729, 288, 950	1,086,087,600	586,862,950	84,237,150	3,514,812,600
Plus securities issued during fiscal year: Upon conversion		· ·	1,129,750	948,000	30, 442, 800
Exchange, coupon for registered	134, 574, 300	461, 483, 150	111,602,100	10,058,450	952, 139, 550
Exchange, mutilated for perfect. Transfer of ownership Claim settlements	13,300 24,127,400 119,150	34,700 43,562,800 133,550	22, 133, 600		71,650 150,952,800 412,550
Total issued during fis- cal year	158, 834, 150	505, 214, 200	134,928,900	16,684,950	1,134,019,350
Less securities retired during fiscal year:					
Account of reissue— Upon conversion			554,000	9,749,200	41,755,900
Exchange, registered for coupon Exchange, mutilated	50,791,100	101,682,950	62,689,400	10,798,750	318,745,800
for perfect. Transfer of ownership. Claim settlements	13,300 24,127,400 119,150	34,700 43,562,800 133,550	9,050 22,133,600 54,400	5,600 5,672,900	71,650 150,952,800 412,550
Total retired for re- issue	75,050,950	145, 414, 000	85, 440, 450	26, 226, 450	511,938,700
Account of redemption— Proceeds from repayment of loans to foreign Gov- ernments. Estate or inheritance tax	10,371,900 848,500	001 150	42,150		10, 467, 00 0 3, 295, 650
receiptsForfeited collateral Bond-purchase fund	500	981,150	5,375,300		1,000 5,375,300
Total retired for redemption	11,220,900	981,150	5,417,450		19,138,950
Total retired during fiscal year (reissue and redemp- tion)	86, 271, 850	146, 395, 150	90, 857, 900	26, 226, 450	531,077,650
Net increase in registration Net decrease in registration	72,562,300	358,819,050	44,071,000	9,541,500	602,941,700
Total outstanding June 30,	801, 851, 250	1,444,906,650	630, 933, 950	74,695,650	4, 117, 754, 300
Number of accounts June 30, 1920. Number of accounts June 30, 1921.	800, 525 842, 171	1,174,394 1,218,630	612,766 627,053	1,630 1,492	3,230,809 3,385,645
Net increase in number of accounts	41,646	44, 236	14,287	138	154,836
Interest payments during fiscal year:	\$32,562,666,87 1,665,409	\$54,129,913.19 2,386,040	\$30,170,301.89 1,255,419		\$164,489,816.00 6,700,407
Changes of address	lidated				111,951 35,737 8,576

Claims on account of lost, stolen, mutilated, or destroyed interest-bearing securities disposed of during fiscal year 1921.

Registered:	
Liberty issues—	
Number of claimants	1,529
Number of bonds and notes involved	3, 156
Amount thereof	\$960, 400
Other issues—	
* Number of claimants	15
Number of bonds involved	42
Amount thereof	\$10,940
Coupon:	
Liberty issues—	
Number of claimants	1,073
Number of bonds and notes involved	6, 367
Amount thereof	\$1, 481, 463
Other issues—	
Number of claimants	2
Number of bonds involved.	5
Amount thereof	\$3, 203. 52
Certificates of indebtedness:	
Number of claimants	28
Number of certificates involved	61
Amount thereof	\$2,381,700
Interim certificates:	
Number of claimants	38
Number of certificates involved	42
Amount thereof	\$4,950
Treasury savings certificates:	,
Number of claimants.	219
Number of certificates involved	894
Amount thereof	\$125,850
War-savings certificates and thrift stamps:	,
Number of claimants	22,856
Amount involved (maturity value) (exclusive of deceased owner	
claims)	(2)
Number of claims on account deceased owners 3	18, 226

REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

The movement of public-debt securities during the fiscal year 1921, as reflected in the accounts of the Register's office, has been in large volume. The retirements of securities have been especially heavy. This has been due in large measure to the exchange of temporary bonds for permanent bonds of the Liberty loans, all of which, except the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent first Liberty loan and the Victory Liberty loan, were originally issued in temporary form.

Matured bonds of the United States received for redemption during the fiscal year 1921 amounted to \$151,580. This compares with

¹ Includes \$2,308,500 canceled certificates.

² Not practicable to state maturity value. Claims are settled by issuance of check at current redemption value, issuance of duplicate stamps, and authorization of payment by Post Office Department.

³ In this class of claims the money value is not stated. Authority for payment of the claim is transmitted to Post Office Department.

\$441,170 redeemed during the fiscal year 1920. It may be of interest to note that \$4,780 of the redemptions for the fiscal year 1921 represents old issues of the Civil War period or prior thereto. Texas indemnity stock to the amount of \$1,000 face value was redeemed during the year. This stock was issued under the act of Congress approved September 9, 1850, and the original issue was \$5,000,000, of which \$19,000 remains outstanding. Only two redemptions have been made on account of this issue in the last 40 years.

Total securities of the United States redeemed and retired on account of the principal of the public debt during the fiscal year 1921, and examined and filed in this office, aggregated \$9,144,315,176.03, or 35,873,849 pieces. Of these securities, \$5,158,185,311.98 were in registered form and \$3,986,129,864.05 in coupon or bearer form.

The payments of interest coupons during the fiscal year 1921 show a substantial falling off as compared with 1920. The total payments for the fiscal year 1921 comprised 112,924,776 pieces, aggregating \$777,544,734.98 face value, while 132,428,930 pieces, or \$792,412,576.64, were paid in the fiscal year 1920. It may be noted that while the number of interest coupons paid in 1921 shows a decrease of 14.7 per cent as compared with 1920, the actual amount paid as coupon interest decreased only 1.8 per cent. The total number of coupons redeemed from December 15, 1917 (the date of the first Liberty loan coupon), to June 30, 1921, was 353,934,279 pieces, aggregating \$2,088,671,765.98.

The securities received from Federal reserve banks for credit to fiscal agency account during the fiscal year 1921 showed a decided increase in amount over the fiscal year 1920. Securities so received during 1921 amounted to 71,242,703 pieces, with an aggregate face value of \$13,998,011,090. This compares with 86,529,438 pieces, or \$9,746,304,516, for the fiscal year 1920. In addition to bonds and notes, war-savings stamps, thrift stamps, and certificates of indebtedness, as well as interim certificates issued on account of the first Liberty loan, are received for credit from Federal reserve banks, while war-savings stamps and thrift stamps are also received from post offices. Interest coupons are received from Federal reserve banks for credit in cases where they have been detached in adjusting interest on exchanges or conversions of bonds.

The exchange of temporary Liberty loan bonds for permanent bonds proceeded rapidly during the past year. The total number of temporary bonds received, audited, and filed on this account from July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921, was 29,099,528 pieces, aggregating at face value \$8,215,442,600.

The United States registered bonds, including registered certificates of indebtedness issued under the Pittman Act, canceled and retired otherwise than on redemption account, amounting to 769,969 pieces,

or \$762,523,190 face value, were received for audit and file during the fiscal year 1921. These were canceled on account of transfers of ownership, exchanges of registered bonds for coupon bonds, conversions, etc. Following audit of these securities the amounts were checked against issues, if any, which had been made by the Division of Loans and Currency against these retirements and which had been previously reported to the Register's office.

The total securities of all classes (not including interest coupons) received by the Register's office during the fiscal year 1921 from all sources and for all accounts amounted to \$23,938,050,003.11, or 107,921,393 pieces. This may be compared with the fiscal year 1920, when \$27,698,312,936.59, or 134,942,389 pieces, were received and the fiscal year 1919, when the receipts amounted to \$23,408,359,244.56, or 122,695,774 pieces.

All bearer securities except interest coupons and war-savings stamps are entered upon the numerical records of the department. This work, greatly in arrears at the close of the last fiscal year, has been brought to a current status. More than 80,000,000 entries have been made upon these records since May 1, 1920.

Since the reorganization of the public-debt work in March, 1920, great progress has been made in bringing up to date lines of work that were seriously in arrears at that time. This reorganization under department order of January 6, 1920, was described in the Register's report for the fiscal year 1920. The elimination of duplication made possible the bringing to current basis much work in the Register's office that was seriously behind and without the employment of additional clerks. Indeed, during the whole of the fiscal year ended June 30 last there has been a steady reduction in the number of employees. On April 1, 1920, the office contained 1,206 employees; on June 30, 1920, the number had been reduced to 1,092. On June 30, 1921, the total number of employees carried on the rolls of the Register's office was 934. Every effort was made during the fiscal year to hold expenditures for salaries and supplies down to the minimum. Of the total appropriations available for salaries in the Register's office for the last fiscal year, \$180,760.08 remained unexpended on June 30, 1921. The total appropriations authorized for salaries was \$1,367,500 and the expenditures \$1,186,739.92.

Following the reorganization of the work in the Register's office, the duties assigned the office were divided among 10 functional units—nine divisions and one section. The divisions are chief clerk, accounts, paid securities, canceled securities, interest coupons, numerical records, registered files, vaults and files, destruction, and the section of inquiries.

The following tabulation shows in concise form the classes, pieces, and amounts of retired securities received, examined, and filed in the Register's office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921:

RETIRED SECURITIES RECEIVED, EXAMINED, AND FILED IN THE REGISTER'S OFFICE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1921.

OFFICE DURING THE FISCAL TEAR 1921.				
CLASS OF SECURITIES.	Pieces.	Amount.		
Redeemed: Bearer— Prewar loans	466	990 090 00		
Liberty loans.	305,517	\$89,060.00 413,073,700.00 3,470,216,500.00 102,750,604.05		
Certificates of indebtedness	637, 874	3,470,216,500.00		
War-savings securities Interest coupons	23, 138, 658 112, 924, 776	777, 544, 734, 98		
Interest coupons. District of Columbia loans. District of Columbia interest coupons.	81	777, 544, 734. 98 38, 700. 00		
District of Columbia interest coupons	1,892	10, 431. 681		
Total	137009,,264	4,763,723,730.713		
Registered—	0.50	60 500 00		
Prewar loans Liberty loans	250 1,059	62,520.00 19,138,950.00 5,082,000,000.00		
Liberty loans. Certificates of indebtedness.	505	5,082,000,000.00		
War-savings securities Interest checks (Liberty loans).	11,789,520 6,929	56, 983, 841. 98 602, 667. 83		
District of Columbia loans	123	527, 000. 00		
District of Columbia interest checks	329	168, 429, 25		
Total	11,798,715	5, 159, 483, 409. 06		
Retired on account of exchanges for other securities, etc.:				
Bearer— Prewar loans.	4.092	3, 230, 780, 00		
Liberty loans	4,092 49,518,628	11,724,172,350.00		
Treasury notes. Certificates of indebtedness.	1,141 453,277 3,307	3,230,780.00 11,724,172,350.00 2,384,500.00 2,120,351,500.00 4,560,700.00 143,311,260.00		
Interim certificates (Liberty loans)	3,307	4,560,700.00		
War-saving securities	21, 262, 258	143, 311, 260, 00 11, 076, 000, 00		
Insular possessions loans. Interest coupons	2,166 7,002,906	119, 048, 050. 97		
Total	78, 247, 775	14, 128, 135, 140, 97		
Registered—				
Prewar loans.	18,665	62,649,390.00		
Liberty loans	751, 150 154	512,535,800.00 187,338,000.00		
Certificates of indebtedness War-savings securities Insular possessions loans.	13,750	. 68,750.00		
District of Columbia loans.	11,348 146	187, 338, 000. 00 68, 750. 00 20, 245, 000. 00 474, 000, 00		
Total	795, 213	783,310,940.00		
	100,210	750,010,010.00		
RECAPITULATION.				
Bearer:	4 550	00 010 040 00		
Prewar loans. Liberty loans	4,558 49,824,145	\$3,319,840.00 12,137,246,050.00 2,384,500.00 5,590,568,000.00 4,560,700.00		
Liberty loans Treasury notes	1,141	2,384,500.00		
Certificates of indebtedness. Interim certificates (Liberty loans). War-savings securities.	1, 141 1, 091, 151 3, 307 44, 400, 916	5,590,568,000.00		
War-savings securities	44, 400, 916	246,061,864.05		
Interest coupons (Liberty loans). District of Columbia loans. District of Columbia interest coupons.	119,927,682	246,061,864.05 896,592,785.95 38,700.00		
District of Columbia interest coupons	81 1,892	10, 431, 683		
Insular possessions loans.	2,166	10, 431. 68 <u>1</u> 11, 076, 000. 00		
Total	215, 257, 039	18,891,858,871.681		
Registered:				
Prewar loans. Liberty loans	18,915 752,200	62,711,910.00 531,674,750,00		
Certificates of indebtedness	18,915 752,209 659	5, 269, 338, 000, 00		
War-savings securites. Interest checks (Liberty loans).	11,803,270	$\begin{array}{c} 62,711,910.00 \\ 531,674,750.00 \\ 5,269,338,000.00 \\ 57,052,591.98 \\ 602,667.83 \\ 1,001,000.00 \\ 168,429.25 \\ 20,245,000.00 \end{array}$		
District of Columbia loans	6,929 269	1.001.000.00		
District of Columbia loans. District of Columbia interest checks. Insular possessions loans.	329	168, 429, 25		
insular possessions loans	11,348	20, 245, 000. 00		
Total	12,593,928	5,942,794,349.06		
Grand total.	227, 850, 967	24, 834, 653, 220. 743		

DIVISION OF DEPOSITS.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, the Treasury maintained the following depositaries: The Treasurer of the United States, Federal reserve banks (with their branches), Federal land banks, the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands, insular depositaries, general and limited national bank depositaries, special depositaries, and foreign depositaries.

The number of depositaries at the end of the fiscal year 1920 and at the end of the fiscal year 1921, other than the Treasurer of the United States, is indicated by the following statement:

	June 30, 1920.	June 30, 1921.
Federal land banks Federal reserve banks (including branches). Special depositaries. Foreign depositaries. General national bank depositaries. Limited national bank depositaries. Insular depositaries (including Philippine treasury).	12 12 9,475 17 587 116 6	12 12 9, 412 16 533 187 5

The amounts of public moneys held by such depositaries at the end of the fiscal year 1920 and at the end of the fiscal year 1921, on the basis of daily Treasury statements, were as follows:

•	June 30, 1920.	June 30, 1921.
Deposits in Federal land banks Deposits in Federal reserve banks and branches	\$5, 950, 000, 00 44, 393, 367, 32	\$79,813,107.67
Deposits in special depositaries. Deposits in foreign depositaries: To credit of Treasurer of the United States.	273, 335, 000. 00	393, 289, 000. 00 679, 084, 22
To credit of other Government officers		53, 367, 487. 47
^ To credit of Treasurer of the United States. To credit of other Government officers. Deposits in the Philippine treasury:	12, 644, 214, 62 11, 567, 054, 19	9, 497, 962. 00 11, 711, 617. 73
To credit of the Treasurer of the United States	1,893,050.38	8,056,639.10
Total	358, 391, 340. 97	556, 414, 898. 19

During the fiscal year 1921 general national bank depositaries to the number of 32 were designated and 86 discontinued, 93 limited national bank depositaries were designated and 22 discontinued, and 81 special depositaries were designated and 144 discontinued.

In addition to the foregoing, branch Federal reserve banks were opened for business during the fiscal year as follows:

Oklahoma City branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Helena branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis,. Helena, Mont. These branches took over the transaction of the depositary work of the Government at Oklahoma City and Helena, and, in accordance with the fixed policy of the Treasury in such cases, all general national bank depositaries in those cities were discontinued. This makes a total of 23 Federal reserve branch banks which transact depositary business.

During the year the Division of Deposits made at least two complete analyses of the accounts of each general national bank depositary from the standpoint of essential Government business performed. As a result of these analyses the Treasury was able during the year to discontinue 86 general national bank depositaries and to reduce the fixed balance held to the credit of the Treasurer's general account in 178 others. During the same period the fixed balance was increased in 49 general national bank depositaries. The net reduction in the total of these fixed balances amounted to \$3,096,000.

The policy of specially designating incorporated banks and trust companies as special depositaries of public moneys under the provisions of the act of September 24, 1917, as amended and supplemented, was continued throughout the year. Funds derived from the sale of Government securities were deposited in these banks through payments by credit upon such securities subscribed for and allotted to them from time to time, and the funds so deposited were withdrawn as needed by the Government for current disbursements. At the close of the fiscal year 1921 there were 9,412 special depositaries, of which 4,487 were national banks and 4,925 State banks and trust companies.

The Treasury continued to maintain foreign depositaries, designated under section 8 of the act of September 24, 1917, as amended, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, but the balances have been substantially reduced. These depositaries have been necessary for the convenience of disbursing officers of the Government stationed in foreign countries. At the end of the year there were 16 foreign depositaries as compared with 17 at the end of the preceding fiscal year. At the present time there are two depositaries in Belgium, two in Canada, four in England, four in France, two in Haiti, and two in Italy.

During the fiscal year 1921 temporary deposits which had been made during the previous fiscal year in six Federal land banks under section 32 of the act of July 17, 1916, aggregating \$5,950,000, were repaid to the Treasury.

DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS.

The fiscal transactions recorded upon the books of this division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, were as follows:

Receipt accounts—customs, internal revenue, public lands, miscellaneous, Panama Canal receipts from tolls, etc., and public debt receipts—to the number of 1,038 and appropriation accounts for all executive departments, other Government establishments, and the District of Columbia to the number of 7,063 have been credited and charged, respectively, with all warrant entries affecting the receipts and disbursements, and the results exhibited in the annual report of the department.

Approximately 9,200 active accounts of collecting and disbursing officers of the Government were carried in the fiscal officers' ledgers of the division, recording their transactions as to collections and deposits of public moneys and of expenditures made from moneys advanced to them.

Warrants issued during the fiscal year 1921.

General classes.	Number of warrants issued.	Gross amount involved.
Receipt warrants, ordinary Receipt warrants, public debt.	548 17	\$5,585,475,693.85 8,864,925,784.19
Total receipt warrants	565	14, 450, 401, 478. 04
Repay and counter warrants, ordinary. Repay and counter warrants, public debt.	1,024 28	3,952,632,043.05 21,269,674.24
Total repay and counter warrants.	1,052	3,973,901,717.29
Pay and transfer warrants, ordinary. Pay and transfer warrants, public debt.	234,595 59	8, 419, 964, 622. 03 9, 203, 043, 688. 11
Total pay and transfer warrants	234, 654	17, 623, 008, 310. 14
Total	236, 271	36,047,311,505.47

Appropriation warrants have been issued to the number of 423, crediting detailed appropriation accounts with amounts provided by law for disbursement, and transfer-appropriation and surplus fund warrants, charging and crediting detailed appropriation accounts, to the number of 419, a total of 842.

Warrants representing receipts of \$14,450,401,478.04 and net disbursements of \$13,649,106,592.85, including Panama Canal and public debt transactions, were credited and charged, respectively, to the general fund of the Treasury.

Warrants representing \$5,483,475,958.48 were issued for adjustment of appropriation accounts, largely for the service of the Army and Navy, without affecting the general fund.

The following table exhibits the totals of the receipts and disbursements of the year adjusted for the general fund on the basis of the daily Treasury statements revised.

Excess of ordinary receipts over ordinary disbursements... 489, 799, 539. 12

Public debt redemptions chargeable against ordinary receipts	\$422, 393, 350. 00					
Excess of ordinary receipts over total ordinary cash dis- bursements, including public debt disbursements charge- able against ordinary receipts	67, 406, 189. 12					
Public debt receipts. Public debt disbursements.	8, 864, 925, 784. 19 9, 181, 774, 013. 87					
Excess of public debt disbursements over public debt receipts Public debt redemptions chargeable against ordinary receipts	316, 848, 229. 68 422, 393, 350. 00					
Excess of public debt receipts over public debt disbursements, exclusive of redemptions chargeable against ordinary receipts	105, 545, 120. 32					
Total ordinary and public debt receipts. Total ordinary and public debt disbursements.	14, 449, 442, 829, 42 14, 276, 491, 519, 98					
Excess of all receipts over all disbursements	172, 951, 309. 44					
This shows an excess of ordinary receipts over total ordinary cash disbursements of \$489,799,539.12; an excess of ordinary receipts over total ordinary cash disbursements (including debt redemptions chargeable against ordinary receipts) of \$67,406,189.12; an excess of public debt redemptions over public debt issues of \$316,848,229.68; an excess of public debt receipts over public debt disbursements (excluding redemptions chargeable against ordinary receipts) of \$105,-545,120.32; an excess of all receipts over all disbursements of \$172,-951,309.44, taking into account public debt transactions, special accounts, and payments by warrants from the general fund of the Treasury during the year of \$16,230,390.79 for the Panama Canal without sales of bonds, offset by receipts from Panama Canal tolls, etc., of \$11,914,361.32.						
The general fund.						
Balance per daily Treasury statement June 30, 1920	S					
	359, 947, 020. 33					
Receipts in excess of pay warrants issued, fiscal year 1921. \$798, 955, 347. 4 Add: Excess of unpaid warrants June 30, 1921, over such amount on June 30, 1920. 4, 827, 582. 5						
803, 782, 930. 0	1					
Decrease in book credits of disbursing officers and agencies with Treasurer, June 30, 1921, under such amount June 30, 1920	7 - 172, 951, 309. 44					

Balance held by the Treasurer of the United States June 30, 1921... 532, 898, 329.77

- \$532, 898, 329, 77

Public moneys.—In accordance with the provisions of section 308 of the budget and accounting act, approved June 10, 1921, the duties formerly appertaining to the Division of Public Moneys of the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, so far as they relate to the covering of revenues and repayments into the Treasury, the issue of duplicate checks and warrants, and the certification of outstanding liabilities for payment, were transferred to the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants. In addition to the duties mentioned above, there were also transferred to this division the duties formerly assigned to the Division of Public Moneys in connection with the special deposit accounts of the Secretary of the Treasury, including the funds deposited by the Alien Property Custodian.

Fiscal officers' accounts.—Pursuant to the provisions of section 304 of the budget and accounting act, 1921, the duties of this division relating to the keeping of the personal ledger accounts of disbursing and collecting officers were transferred to the General Accounting

Office.

Alien Property Custodian account.—Under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved October 6, 1917, and the proclamations and Executive orders issued thereunder by the President, the Secretary of the Treasury purchased from funds deposited by the Alien Property Custodian United States securities of a par value of \$232,145,500. There were on hand on July 1, 1920, similar securities of a par value of \$157,242,000. Securities of the value of \$231,356,500 matured and were redeemed, the proceeds being reinvested as available. The total amount of such securities carried by the Secretary of the Treasury in the vaults of the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the Alien Property Custodian on June 30, 1921, was \$158,031,000.

Refunds and payments under the act during the fiscal year 1921 were made to approximately 2,550 individuals, firms, or corporations,

aggregating \$21,991,606.67.

Purchase of farm loan bonds.—On July 1, 1920, there were held by the Secretary of the Treasury \$166,385,000 Federal farm loan bonds, purchased under the provisions of the act of January 18, 1918, amending the act of July 17, 1916. During the fiscal year 1921 the Secretary made further purchases of Federal farm loan bonds in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of May 26, 1920, to the extent of \$16,650,000. No farm loan bonds were purchased by the Federal land banks during the fiscal year, thus leaving

the total amount of such bonds on hand at the close of the fiscal year 1921, \$183,035,000.

Civil service retirement and disability fund.—Under the provisions of section 8 of the act of May 22, 1920, for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service of the United States, deductions to the amount of \$12,513,636.69, representing $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the basic compensation payable to employees to whom the act applies from August 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921, were made for transfer to the credit of the civil service retirement and disability fund. Receipts amounting to \$72,752.68, which sum includes \$62,144.50 interest and profits on investments, were also appropriated to the credit of the retirement fund. Net disbursements from the fund, including \$8,000,000 for investment in United States securities, were made to the amount of \$11,100,000, leaving an unexpended balance on June 30, 1921, of \$1,486,389.37.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION.

The unprecedented activities of counterfeiters and check forgers taxed the resources of the Secret Service Division to their utmost during the year. Twenty-eight new counterfeit note issues were discovered in circulation, but in the main these were crude imitations and were readily detected. Many specimens were received in remittances from European countries, indicating that the counterfeiting of our obligations and securities is more or less prevalent abroad. One thousand and twenty-five arrests were made by agents of the service or under their direction. This record exceeds by more than a hundred that of any previous year in the history of the service. Three hundred and twenty-four note raisers and 259 check forgers were included in this total, indicating continued activity among these classes of offenders. Prohibition has developed a new criminal industry with which the service has been called upon to cope; namely, the counterfeiting of internal revenue strip stamps required on bottles of "bottled-in-bond" liquor. Secret service agents arrested during the year 96 persons engaged in this crime and seized truck loads of these counterfeit stamps and of labels counterfeiting the trade-marks of popular brands of whiskies and gins. In many instances it was found that these counterfeit stamps were being used on poisonous concoctions which were being sold by bootleggers as "bottled-inbond" whisky. Counterfeit notes amounting to \$196,993 were captured or seized; \$12,239.53 in counterfeit coins, 171 counterfeit note plates, 14 engraved dies, and 48½ sets of molds for coin counterfeiting, together with a large quantity of miscellaneous tools and materials used or intended to be used in counterfeiting operations, were also taken possession of by agents of the service. There were investigated during the year 3,500 forged check cases, 1,250 altered and forged

Liberty bond cases, and 560 altered and stolen war-savings stamp cases. While only 259 arrests were made in forged check cases, the secret service agents were successful in nearly all the cases assigned them in discovering the forger, but a majority of these cases presented circumstances sufficiently extenuating to warrant the United States attorneys, to whom these cases were submitted, in dismissing them after restitution had been made. In the altered and forged bond cases, approximately three-quarters of a million dollars in stolen and forged bonds were recovered to the Government and banks during the year. In cooperation with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Division of Loans and Currency, and the Register's and Treasurer's offices, the secret service has also rendered valuable service during the year in safeguarding the obligations and securities of the Government.

DIVISION OF PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Printing and binding.

The appropriations for printing and binding for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, amounted to \$665,000, and the reimbursements from other appropriations were \$1,497,079.03. There was a total expenditure on account of printing and binding for the year of \$2,122,746. The increase in expenditures in 1921 over 1920 was \$368,953.61. There remained an unexpended balance of \$39,333.03 at the close of the fiscal year. The bureaus and offices showing the principal increases were Comptroller of the Treasury, \$19,740.88; Customs Service, \$28,959.54; Bureau of War Risk Insurance, \$62,609.54; Public Health Service, Medical, and Hospital Services, \$116,350.97; Internal Revenue Service, \$180,510.40; enforcement of prohibition, \$72,143.80.

Appropriations, expenditures, and reimbursements for printing and binding.

	Fiscal year 1920.	Fiscal year 1921.	Increase.	Decrease.
Appropriation	\$800,000.00 1,121,119.41	\$665,000.00 1,497,079.03	\$375,959.62	\$135,000.00
Total credits. Total expenditures.	1, 921, 119. 41 1, 753, 792. 39	2, 162, 079, 03 2, 122, 746, 00	240, 959. 62 368, 953. 61	
Balance	167, 327. 02	39, 333. 03		127, 993. 99
EXPENDITURES BY BUREAUS, OFFICES, AND DIVISIONS.				
Secretary and assistant secretaries. Chief clerk and superintendent. Disbursing clerk Division of—	16, 796, 99 4, 174, 53 699, 98	16,620,09 1,533.68 1,091.05	391.07	176. 90 2, 640. 85
Appointments Bookkeeping and Warrants Customs Public Moneys	28,011.00 4,146.36	1, 373. 89 29, 413. 24 3, 023. 83 506. 67	45. 58 1, 402. 24	1, 122. 53 1, 227. 03
Printing and Stationery. Loans and Currency. Secret Service. Mailand Files.	2, 180. 27 510. 79 140. 10	684. 14 1, 994. 47 781. 29	270. 50	1,117.78 185.80
Deposits	61.63	365,00	303.37	

Appropriations, expenditures, and reimbursements for printing and binding—Con.

	Fiscal year 1920.	Fiscal year 1921.	Increase.	Decrease.
Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits Government Actuary. Section of Surety Bonds Federal Farm Loan Bureau. Comptroller of the Treasury. Comptroller of the Currency. Auditor for—	. 852.48 303.17 2.693.78	\$174.07 795.53 339.85 2,342.13 27,278.77 41,768.54	\$136. 45 36. 68 19, 740. 88	\$56. 95 351. 65 11, 382. 81
Treasury Department. War Department Interior Department Navy Department State and Other Departments, Post Office Department Treasurer of the United States. Register of the Treasury. Commissioner of Internal Revenue	5,347.23 299.18 4,894.99	2,818.17 749.93 10,783.68 529.19 5,435.63	450, 75 5, 888, 69 533, 78 400, 47	468. 87 2, 529. 06
Register of the Treasury. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Bureau of Engraving and Printing Supervising Architect Director of the Mint. Surgeon General, Public Health Service Coast Guard headquarters Miscellaneous	10, 240. 09	11, 122. 91 1, 198. 80 28, 960. 76 9, 169. 98 11, 365. 32 3, 656. 32 100, 442. 96 12, 584. 18	1,059.92 1,215.14 603.41 8,064.35	1,070.11 9,526.40 45,854.01 4,777.74
Customs Service Independent Treasury Service National-bank depositaries Public Health Service Coast Guard Internal Revenue Service	36,818.21 4,103.60 4,189.88 11,470.48 6,496.73	43, 732, 39 65, 777, 75 978, 64 8, 439, 05 11, 385, 86 7, 990, 38 122, 149, 27 3, 296, 08 2, 113, 23 29, 030, 26	28, 959. 54 4, 249. 17 1, 493. 65 3, 174. 59 884. 21	3,124.96 84.62
Mints and assay offices. Custodians, etc., of public buildings. General Supply Committee. Total REIMBURSED EXPENDITURES.	632,672.98	625, 666. 97	1,191.95	1,527.52 7,006.01
Contingent expenses, national currency. Salaries and expenses, national-bank examiners. Insolvent national-bank fund. National Bank Redemption Agency. Bureau of Engraving and Printing: Postage-stamp account. Federal Reserve Board.	179. 82 9, 426. 71 4, 803. 99 442. 22	2, 269. 50 10, 301. 81 245. 85 15, 057. 36	2,089.68 875.10 245.85 10,253.37	
Pederal Reserve Board Bureau of War Risk Insurance Public Health Service: Interstate quarantine Field investigations Prevention of spread of influenza Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals. Quarantine service.	146. 37 4, 319. 92 1, 934. 40	201. 31 287, 081. 07 1, 322. 26 44, 536. 91	152. 20 62, 609. 54	146.37 2,997.66 1,934.40 66,949.02
Prevent spread of epidemic diseases Medical and hospital services. Expenses of loans: Act of Sept. 24, 1917 (as amended).	12. 90 17. 54 101, 976. 16	38. 42 28. 56 116, 350. 97 115, 321. 15	11. 02 116, 350. 97 13, 344. 99	23.90
Savings division Woman's Liberty Loan Committee. Customs blank forms. Federal farm loan banks. Internal revenue: Act of Oct. 3, 1917. Enforcing prohibition act	1 63,377.48 2.65 25,531.31 269.11 444,094.95	44, 546. 74 968. 69 27, 382. 50 5, 819. 74 624, 605. 35	966. 04 1, 851. 19 5, 550. 63 180, 510. 40	18,830.74
Act of Oct. 3, 1917. Enforcing prohibition act. Auditor for War Department: Auditing accounts abroad. General Supply Committee: Transfer of office supplies.	128, 221. 44 250. 86 42. 69	200, 365. 24	72,143.80	250. 86 42. 69
Total expenditures	1,121,119.41	1,497,079.03 2,122,746.00	375, 959. 62 368, 953. 61	

¹ Reported for 1920 as "Expenses of loans: War Savings Committee."

Stationery.

The appropriation for stationery for the entire Treasury service for the fiscal year 1921 amounted to \$476,250. There were increased demands for stationery from nearly all bureaus and offices in the Treasury Department, which made it necessary to ask Congress for an additional appropriation. This was granted in the amount of \$200,000, making a total for the year of \$676,250.

The total issues of stationery articles amounted to \$1,683,550.74, of which \$1,166,726.88 represented reimbursements from other appropriations.

The following statement exhibits the details in the transactions for the service:

the second secon				
	Fiscal year 1920.	Fiscal year 1921,	Increase.	Decrease.
Appropriation	\$506, 400. 00 562, 481. 72	\$676, 250. 00 1, 166, 726. 88	\$169, 850.00 604, 245.16	
Total. Purchase orders.	1, 068, 881. 72 1, 059, 872. 63	1, 842, 976. 88 1, 793, 447. 38	774, 095. 16 733, 574. 75	,
Balance	9,009.09	49, 529. 50	40, 520. 41	
Stationery stock: On hand at beginning of fiscal year Purchase orders	117, 957. 57 1, 059, 872.63	337, 657. 51 1, 793, 447. 38	219, 699. 94 733, 574. 75	
Total Issues for the year.	1, 177, 830. 20 927, 969. 83	2, 131, 104. 89 1, 683, 550. 74	953, 274. 69 755, 580. 91	
Inventory as of July 1: Value at end ôf fiscal year. Value in next fiscal year.	249, 860, 37 337, 657, 51	447, 554. 15 374, 426. 96	197, 693. 78 36, 769. 45	
Issues on account of appropriation: Office of the Secretary— Secretary and assistants Chief clerk and superintendent. Division of— Appointments	1, 982.18 1, 735.61 1, 583.90	2, 223. 58 2, 098. 48 1, 832. 18	241, 40 362, 87 248, 28	
Bookkeeping and Warrants Customs Deposits	1, 464. 69 3, 146. 00	893. 85 1, 109. 77 317, 29	317. 29	2, 036, 23
Public Moneys. Printing and Stationery. Loans and Currency	1,611.45	490. 69 20, 534. 98	17, 977. 22	1, 120, 76
Mail and Files	92.97 5,547.75	127, 72 5, 227, 85	34.75	319. 90
Disbursing clerk. Government Actuary. Section of Surety Bonds. Auditor for—	10. 29	1, 912. 82 7. 17 292. 73	1,088 01	3.12
Treasury Department. War Department Interior Department	10, 634. 78 575. 83	5, 157, 02 14, 420.88 1, 297.58 6, 628.86	1, 121, 26 3, 786, 10 721, 75 3, 437, 16	
Navy Department State and other Departments Post Office Department Comptroller of the Treasury	1, 260.88 3, 469.58	3, 091, 56 5, 235, 89 722, 58	1, 830. 68 1, 766.31	338.24
Comptroller of the Currency. Treasurer of the United States Register of the Treasury	16, 822.13 26, 336.75	27, 744. 61 28, 330. 21	10, 922.48 1, 993.46	76, 70
Supervising Architect. Internal Revenue Public Health Service.	6, 333, 68 1 36, 342, 85	7, 066, 65 2 135, 249, 78 21, 120, 61	732. 97 98, 906. 93 10, 944. 05	10, 10
Director of the Mint. General Supply Committee Secret Service.	129, 57 1, 389, 55	278.11 1,611.62 1,753.84	148, 54 222, 07 763, 68	
Farm Loan Bureau Bureau of Engraving and Printing.	2, 359, 16	1, 317, 68 12, 735, 50		1, 041. 48

¹ In addition to this amount, the Bureau of Internal Revenue paid direct \$140,000.
² In addition to this amount, the Bureau of Internal Revenue paid direct \$284,772.30.

Mints and assay offices		Fiscal year 1920.	Fiscal year 1921.	Increase.	Decrease.
National currency. 146. 72 4, 332. 57 4, 185. 85 National Bank Redemption Agency 5, 597. 24 7, 874. 30 2, 277. 06 Federal Reserve Board. 4, 506. 47 6, 915. 19 2, 408. 72 Bureau of War Risk Insurance 183, 819. 98 143, 919. 92 39, 900. 1 International High Commission 536. 12 National bank examiners 2, 502. 04 3, 537. 73 1, 035. 69 Liberty loan 107, 298. 17 150, 194. 69 42, 996. 52 War Loan Organization 4, 370. 71 5, 732. 38 1, 361. 67 War Finance Corporation 562. 11 583. 48 21. 37 Auditor for the War Department in France 30. 00 United States Public Health Service 106, 605. 18 535, 889. 61 429, 284. 43 Venereal diseases 1, 472. 84 1, 415. 74 57. Collector of Customs, San Juan, P. R 1, 095. 68 658. 52 437. Second Pan American Conference 210. 05 6, 51 203. 5 Federal reserve banks 5, 486. 00 5, 486. 00 Federal prohibition officers 3, 728. 41 15, 407. 94 11, 579. 53	Outside services— Independent treasury . Mints and assay offices . Coast Guard . Public Health Service . Custodians of public buildings . Superintendents of construction . Customs Service .	1, 628.17 8, 619.44 8, 823.22 2, 070.53 324.33 58, 309.68 124, 871.58	3, 321, 16 12, 442, 08 6, 670, 53 3, 281, 11 516, 45 80, 690, 30 97, 628, 96	3, 822. 64 1, 210. 58 192. 12 22, 380. 62	27, 242. 62
Total reimbursements. 562, 481. 72 1, 166, 726. 88 604, 245. 16	National eurrency. National Bank Redemption Agency Federal Reserve Board. Bureau of War Risk Insurance. International High Commission National bank examiners. Liberty Ioan. War Loan Organization. War Finance Corporation. Auditor for the War Department in France. United States Public Health Service Venereal diseases. Collector of Customs, San Juan, P. R. Second Pan American Conference Federal reserve banks. Federal prohibition officers. Paid direct by Internal Revenue Bureau.	146. 72 5, 597. 24 4, 506. 47 183, 819. 98 2, 502. 04 107, 298. 17 4, 370. 71 562. 11 30. 00 106, 605. 18 1, 472. 84 210. 05 3, 728. 41 140, 000. 00	4, 332. 57 7, 874. 30 6, 915. 19 143, 919. 92 3, 537. 73 150, 194. 69 5, 732. 38 5, 583. 48 535, 889. 61 1, 415. 74 658 52 6. 51 5, 486. 00 15, 407. 94 284, 772. 30	4, 185. 85 2, 277. 06 2, 408. 72 1, 035. 69 42, 896. 52 1, 361. 67 21. 37 429, 284. 43 5, 486. 00 11, 679. 53 144, 772. 30	39, 900. 06 536. 12 30. 00 57. 10 437. 16 203. 54

Postage and materials for bookbinder.

Appropriations, expenditures, and unexpended balances on account of postage and materials for bookbinding for the fiscal years 1920 and 1921 are shown in the following tables:

Postage.

Fiscal year.	Appropria- tion.	Expended.	Unex- pended balance.
1920	\$2,400.00 1,500.00	\$2,399.83 1,360.79	\$0. 17 139. 21
Materials for bookbinder.			
1920	\$250, 00 250, 00	\$244. 17 249. 80	\$5. 83 . 20

Department advertising.

The increase in the cost and in the number of authorizations for advertisements for 1921 over 1920 is due to increase in advertising rates (nearly 100 per cent in some instances); to increased advertising incident to sales of seized goods, the result of violation of prohibition, internal revenue, and customs laws; to construction activi-

ties in connection with the Public Health Service and quarantine work; and to work incident to maintenance and preservation of public buildings.

	Fiscal	l year.	:=
_	1920	1921	Increase.
Number of authorizations. Amount expended.	1, 825 \$9, 635, 61	2, 244 \$14, 796. 44	\$5, 160. 83

DISBURSING CLERK.

There is given below a summary of the work performed by the office of the disbursing clerk during the past two fiscal years and during the fiscal year 1916, the last year before the war:

magnitude.	(
	1921	1920	1916
Amount disbursed by check	\$97, 238, 259. 06 \$12, 466, 259. 66	\$86, 970, 367. 52 \$12, 463, 864. 54	\$19, 346, 556. 86 \$4, 138, 569. 79
Total disbursed	\$109, 704, 518. 72	\$99, 434, 232. 06	\$23, 485, 126. 65
Number of checks issued. Number of salary payments made in cash	605, 036 217, 960	400, 744 217, 704	170, 463 85, 032
Total number of payments	822, 996	618, 448	255, 495
Number of vouchers paid. Number of collections made on account of rents, sales, etc. Amount of said collections. Number of appropriations under which disbursements	318, 340 3, 216 \$577, 532. 87	212, 021 3, 260 \$624, 976. 27	142, 476 3, 889 \$317, 655. 20
were made	459	492	770

In some measure, at least, these figures indicate the growth of the activities of the Treasury Department, and, although the increase is almost entirely attributable to the war, it will to some extent be permanent.

The total number of checks issued illustrates the actual amount of work of the office. It will be seen that the number of checks in 1920 was 400,744, while 605,036 were issued in 1921, an increase of more than 50 per cent. The number in 1916 was 170,463, which is less than 30 per cent of the number in the year 1921.

The office makes disbursements for all salaries and expenses of the Treasury Department in the District of Columbia (except the Bureau of Engraving and Printing), and a great part of the salaries and expenses outside the District of Columbia under the Public Health Service, the Supervising Architect's office, the Internal Revenue Bureau, the Federal Farm Loan Board, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Coast Guard, the Secret Service, the Customs Division, and the Division of Loans and Currency.

In addition to making disbursements as indicated in the preceding paragraph, the office receives and accounts for moneys due the United States on account of rents of sites for public buildings, sales of public property, etc., under the offices of the chief clerk, Supervising Architect, the Public Health Service, the Coast Guard, the Secret Service, the Internal Revenue, and the Commissioner of the Public Debt.

Under the provisions of department circular No. 212 of November 20, 1920, bills for passenger transportation charges arising under the various bureaus of the department are paid by the disbursing clerk by check instead of being forwarded to the accounting officers for direct settlement by certificate and warrant as had been the practice. As this former method of settlement is long, tedious, and expensive, it will readily be seen that an enormous saving of work is thus effected in the offices concerned, viz, the General Accounting Office, the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants, and the office of the Treasurer of the United States. In this connection it seems pertinent to draw attention to section 307 of the budget and accounting act, 1921, which authorizes the Comptroller General to provide for payment of accounts or claims adjusted and settled in the General Accounting Office through disbursing officers instead of by warrant. This enactment was clearly for the purpose of simplifying the tedious method of paying claims by warrant. This office is advised that steps are now being taken by the Comptroller General to have a large class of claims paid through this office instead of by warrant as heretofore. While this, of course, will increase the work here, such increase will be small in comparison with the saving effected in other offices.

GENERAL SUPPLY COMMITTEE.

The operations of the General Supply Committee for the fiscal year 1921 are briefly shown in the following statements and tables:

Comparative statement showing total purchases as reported to the Committee, under contracts negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury through the

.	1921	\$2, 149, 091. 04 181, 574. 90	206, 681. 43 96, 785. 48	83, 308. 28	48, 126. 03	149, 400. 10 809, 858. 98	407, 640. 98	148, 757. 20	20, 692, 25 45, 583, 09	1, 314, 772. 50 4, 414. 08 (1)	223, 516, 45 486, 263, 77 634, 976, 99 989, 234, 25	8, 313, 379. 65
5	1920	\$1, 641, 112. 03 97, 032. 92	262, 145, 21 163, 939, 37	63, 631, 37	142, 954. 84	116, 397. 28 999, 664. 35	458, 324. 05 207, 816. 93	161, 280. 90	21, 269, 55 38, 297, 73	1, 326, 218. 87 3, 282. 69 7, 579. 38	475, 466. 85 486, 719. 30 795, 689. 76 760, 355. 74	8, 387, 420. 56
•	1919	\$2, 103, 974. 31 138, 763. 59	78, 228. 54 102, 438. 75	54, 671. 79	31, 253. 09	100,930.01	171, 593, 89 188, 363, 21	121, 814. 71	5, 262, 73	2, 530, 664. 35	1, 088, 558. 88 509, 022. 58 1, 485, 154. 81	10, 321, 438. 18
	1918	\$2, 096, 321. 53 113, 616. 94	196, 087. 94	60, 625, 93	97, 432. 97	85, 216. 89 1, 423, 139. 12	242, 403, 59 41, 360, 20	101, 381.81	12, 831. 02 175, 893. 08	2, 867, 123, 80 1, 955, 99 26, 615, 00	1, 592, 225. 85 280, 811. 04 456, 496. 38	10, 180, 021. 31
	1917	\$555, 922. 62 72, 929. 44	106, 340. 26 47, 868. 96	47, 604. 65	85, 844. 02	60, 097. 31 520, 352. 64	279, 391. 78 122, 937. 42	72, 501. 30	4, 928. 88 342, 123. 46	630, 647. 68 2, 950. 90 18, 372. 40	421, 869, 49 131, 736, 25 95, 116, 93	3, 734, 923. 85
Committee.	1916	\$473, 358. 73 61, 632. 32	101, 775.84 59, 638.34	40, 400, 14	81, 594, 30	84, 700. 24 313, 654. 83	248, 013. 80 95, 585. 12	77, 626. 88	4, 476. 20 324, 698. 80	405, 377, 84 3, 375, 75 6, 605, 00	63, 126. 51 104, 923. 86 82, 413. 51	2, 714, 883.17
General Supply Committee	1915	\$446, 767. 89 96, 529. 62	84, 716. 82 63, 942. 06	44, 385, 31	588	66, 163. 87 240, 660. 95	218, 687. 27 104, 053. 15	63, 490. 42	5, 514.96	287, 411. 07 41. 35 5, 620. 00	74, 861. 57 105, 688. 00 96, 106. 66	2, 557, 497. 54
Gene	1914	\$597, 511. 37 95, 765. 64	100, 669. 72 52, 997. 71	36, 183, 24	95, 587. 75	59, 386. 76 162, 476. 11	247, 971. 94 97, 060. 53	72, 481. 55	4, 384, 99	184, 997, 33 236, 88 3, 768, 00	30, 380. 39 91, 753. 94 94, 028. 84	2, 382, 203. 52
	1913	\$710, 099. 14 157, 508. 66	126, 837, 35 84, 512, 05	97, 556, 96	87, 236. 00	54, 342, 11 114, 067, 12	236, 988. 67 102, 152. 12	, 52, 451.68	4, 424. 67 276, 266. 66	336, 000, 00 180, 75 8, 580, 00	6, 693. 58 85, 220. 23 89, 738. 40	2, 728, 767. 64
	Name of class.	Stationery, paper and paper articles, and drafting supplies. Hardware, nietals, leather, and saddlery. Dry godds, cjothing, boots and shoes.	cloth bags, liags, wearing apparel, windows shades, and cordage. Drugs and medicines, and chemicals	ances and surgical instruments	Lumber, millwork and sawdust, packing boxes, and building materials. Brushes glass habridouts pointers con	plies, and paints. Furniture and floor coverings.	products, fish, and household supplies. Forage, flour, and seed	Anotographic supplies, meteorological instruments, towers, etc., and meatinspection supplies. Engraving, printing, and lithographic	supplies (excluding supplies for the Government Printing Office and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing).	Incandescent electric lamps Incandescent gas-lamp supplies Motor trucks. Machines: Addressing, computing, dupli-		Total
	Class No.	- 0.00	-# tc		r 0					172	100	

Not advertised.

Statement showing specifications issued, bids received, contracts entered into, items on which awards were made, no-award items, samples received and retained by the General Supply Committee for the fiscal year 1921.

					Contracts.		4.5
Class No.	Sets of specifica- tions issued.	Bids received.		Number of contracts.	Items covered by contracts on schedule and supplements.	Samples retained on contracts.	No-award items on schedule and supple- ments.
1	4,546 1,080 666 444 465 2,394 1,000 1,707 1,725 3,655 343 726 204 35 60 9 Not issued.	277 57 36 35 45 93 23 73 73 203 29 67 11 2 6 1	4, 299 498 352 39 825 597 49 783 461 1, 230 22 86 65	146 33 16 21 21 56 8 42 32 81 20 48 8 8 2 5 1	2,060 1,980 223 567 839 1,311 155 426 1,462 604 1,73 1,071 50 21 290 97	802 171 113 2 192 162 32 181 176 353 47 - 36	749 574 336 639 584 824 1,009 177 293 656 71 769 19
Total	19, 258	1,064	9,338	564	12,026	2,280	6, 764

Statement of material received by the General Supply Committee from other Government services July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921.

		. — — —	
Transferred by—	Invoice price.	Transferred by—	Invoice price.
Agriculture, Department of	8, 727. 21 160. 00 643. 75 8857. 40 385. 35 124, 574. 62 411. 02 54, 714. 15 41. 25 289. 75 4, 767. 73 600. 00 5, 249. 13 5, 513. 36	Grain Corporation, United States. Interior, Department of. Interstate Commerce Commission Justice, Department of. Labor, Department of. Labor, Department of. Library of Congress. National Museum. Navy Department. Railroad Administration, United States. Reclaimed from salvage Shipping Board, United States. State Department. State Department. State, War, and Navy building. Treasury Department. War Department. War Industries Board. Total.	\$9, 082, 16 2, 120, 16 212, 68 500, 00 40, 333, 80 2, 000, 00 785, 30 43, 641, 44 16, 986, 77 824, 23 55, 462, 40 10, 077, 27 4, 323, 10 109, 685, 05 1, 237, 074, 69 1, 761, 330, 81

Statement of material sold by the General Supply Committee July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921.

Purchased by—	Cost.1	Charge .3
Agriculture, Department of. Alien Property Custodian Anthracite Coal Commission, United States. Botanic Garden, United States. Bureau of Efficiency. Commerce, Department of. District of Columbia. Employees' Compensation Commission.	7. 76 170. 00 182. 60 215. 23 22, 600. 79 9. 585. 38	\$36, 584. 39 7. 76 170. 00 171. 66 184. 36 19, 016. 74 8, 181. 57 1, 304. 18

¹ Original cost as shown by transfer invoices.

Net amount of vouchers.

Statement of material sold by the General Supply Committee July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921—Continued.

Purchased by—	Cost.1	Charge,
Federal Board for Vocational Education	\$326,859.00	\$256, 982, 42
Federal Power Commission	2,849.90	2, 431. 27
Federal Trade Commission.	703, 63	588. 97
Government Printing Office	4,810.78	4, 146, 53
Grain Corporation, United States	. 167. 81	134.94
House of Representatives	1,847.43	1, 528. 31
Interior, Department of Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board.	. 36, 153. 30	31, 663. 13
Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board	2, 138. 97	1, 933. 84
Interstate Commerce Commission	. 24, 370. 44	20, 620. 86
Justice, Department of	10, 949. 46	9,667.65
Labor, Department of	2, 437, 46	2, 195. 21
Library of Congress	1,772.82	1, 507. 27
Marine Corps	862.81	701.84
Navy Department National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	1,935.17	1,593.13
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	506.08	416. 25
National Museum	456, 78 150, 93	401.85
National Training School for Boys.	150. 93 722. 17	142. 06 581. 72
Pan American Union		
Panama Canal	1,987.79 81,650.96	1,965.36 67,851,19
Post Office Department	1,844.90	1, 576. 14
Railroad Administration, United States	551.71	509.77
Recorder of Deeds	381. 00	
Senate, United States	6, 194, 60	5, 398, 11
Shipping Board, United States.	14, 860, 30	13, 143. 02
Soldiers' Home, United States.	570. 40	464. 64
State Department	1,662.14	1, 488, 86
State, War, and Navy building.	470. 03	477. 78
Supreme Court, United States.		114. 93
Pariff Commission, United States		994. 35
reasury Department.	367, 844. 32	314, 015. 90
War Department	13, 318. 22	11, 937, 46
War Finance Corporation	559, 80	476.10
White House	100. 49	84. 37
	989, 234. 25	823, 623. 64
Proceeds of auction sales		20, 186. 32
	989, 234. 25	843, 809. 9

Recapitulation of stores account July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921.

June 30: Transferred to the General Supply Committee as per detailed month- ly statements\$1,761,330.81 June 30: Net sales as per detailed statements Discount allowed on gro Net proceeds from aucti Difference between our and proceeds from aucti Balance	\$823,623.64 iss sales
June 30	1,761,330.81
Balance of stores as of June 30, 1920. Net increase in stores during fiscal year 1921.	\$1,020,130.86 582,439.24
Balance of stores on hand June 30, 1921.	1,602,570.10

Statement of receipts, issued, and balance of stores, showing principal items Dec. 10, 1918, to June 30, 1921.

Article.	Received.	Issued.	Balance.
Furniture: Bases— Filing, bookcase, and storage sections Leg, pairs.		281 213 1	975 1, 471
Boards— Drafting Trestles for Cabinets—	359	44	31 5
	265	12	25 3
Card index	3,736	1,797	1,939
Stationery	85	57	28

Statement of receipts, issued, and balance of stores, showing principal items Dec. 10, 1918, to June 30, 1921—Continued.

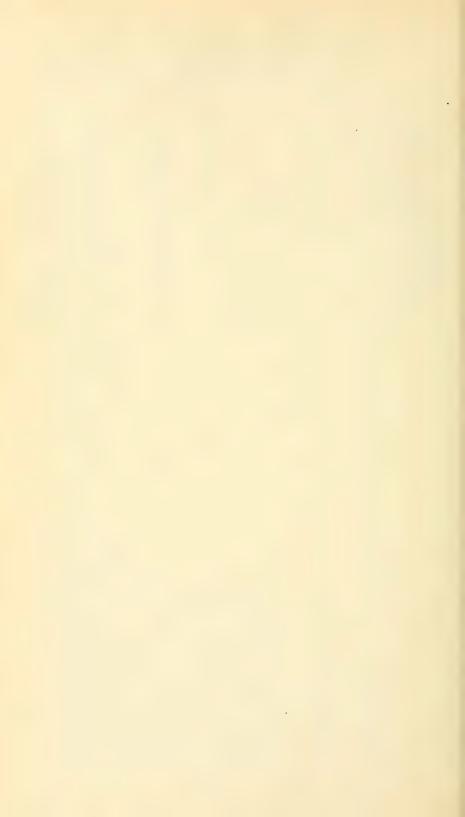
Article,	Received.	Issued.	Balance.
Furniture—Continued.			
Chairs— Bentwood	13, 444	10, 126	2 210
Folding	6, 258	2,622	3,318 3,636
Kitchen	2,057	1,178	879
Office, leg— With arms	3,428	2,503	00"
Without arms	3, 582	2,698	925 884
Revolving—			
With arms Without arms	4,630 15,598	3, 278 10, 241	1, 352 5, 357
Typewriter	4,046	3,607	439
Cots	3,601	2,676	925
Desks—	,	355	1, 238
Flat top, single	11,266	9, 446	1,820
Flat top, double	369 8, 953	329 4,448	40 4,505
Typewriter Ends, for upright sections pairs	6691	318	3514
riies—			_
Index, visible Leaves for	621 4,697	33 710	588 3,987
Lockers, steel	611	295	316
Safes, steel	107	48	59
Bookcase	600	300	300
Filing	13,769	7, 313	6, 456
Stands— Telephone	174	44	130
Typewriter	5, 973	3, 110	2,863
Umbrena	/1	26	45
Stools. Tables—	1,543	459	1,084
Drafting	1, 114	52	1,062
Kitchen Office	1,358 8,597	209	1,149
Miscellaneous	610	5,077	3, 520 561
Miscellaneous. Tops, for filing and bookcase sections.	1,094	307	787
Trâys— Card index	3,910	400	3, 510
Cards, record, desk	1,812	709	1, 103
Desk, letter and cap	17, 575	8,880	8, 695
Computing	357	237	120
Bookkeeping	22	4	18
**Adding and subtracting typewriter. Stationary, paper and paper articles:	18	4	14
Daskets—			
Desk, wire, etc.	20, 861	15, 157	5,704
Waste, fiber. Waste, metal.	5, 843 5, 734	4,676 3,764	1, 167 1, 970
Waste, willow	2,378	634	1,744
Binders Indexes for sets	10,516 $2,674$	1, 455 145	9,061 2,529
Filler sheets for.	286, 550	110,900	475, 650
Calendar stands	3, 190	360	2, 830
Cards, guide, blank— 3 by 5, 4 by 6, 5 by 8.	1.126.607	199, 800	926, 807
Plain, letter, and can	467, 353	27,730	439, 623
States, all sizes	958 2, 954	106 50	852 2,904
Days	1,928	130	1,798
Weeks.	217		217
Sets. A-Z. 3 by 5. 4 by 6. 5 by 8	$1,695_{100}$ $6,709\frac{1}{5}$	633	1,062,55 3,6761
Sets, A–Z, letter and cap. Sets, A–Z, 3 by 5, 4 by 6, 5 by 8. Sets, 1–9, 3 by 5, 4 by 6, 5 by 8.	1,706	11	1,695
Cards, index— 3 by 5	3, 627, 950	2 505 200	2,032,650
L. B. automatic	3,850	3, 595, 300	3,850
4 by 6	2, 283, 160	844, 900	1,438,260
L. B. automatic. 5 by 8.	2,400 751,050	506, 500	2, 400 244, 550
L. B. automatic	37,600		37,600
Copy holders. Desk pads.	846 6, 736	460 5, 118	386 1,618
Files, "Phoenix," etc	3,398	692	2,706
Fixtures, paper towels	371	39	332
Folders, letter and cap. Inkstand, sets.	1, 173, 042 1, 015	530,630 472	612, 412 543
Bases for	, 248	82	166
Inkwells	20, 021	11,069	8,952

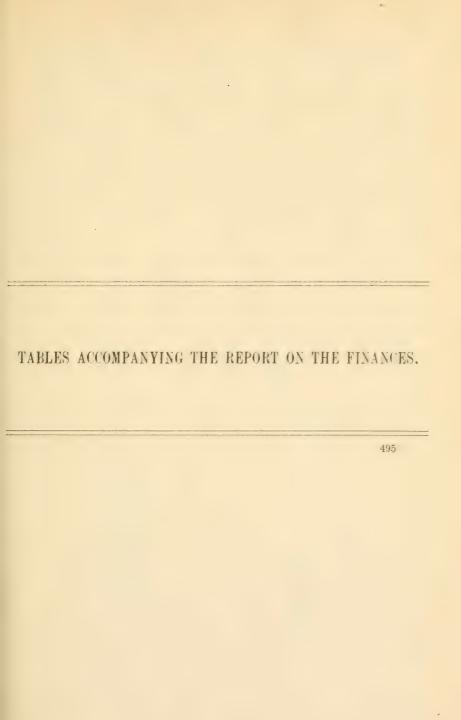
Statement of receipts, issued, and balance of stores, showing principal items Dec. 10, 1918, to June 30, 1921—Continued.

Article.	Received.	Issued.	Balance.
Stationery, paper and paper articles—Continued.			
Paper, carbon— Boxes.	6, 4013	5, 262 1	$1,139_{75}^{7}$
	51,850		51, 850
Sheets	2, 224	1,741	483
Press copy paper— Rolls	50	40	10
Reams	399		399
Reams. Stencil paper, quires.	$3,323\frac{1}{3}$	1,847	1,4821
Toilet paper— Rolls	1,072,855	1,015,100	67,755
Packages	2,000	1,946	54
Towels, paper—			
Packages Rolls	550 1,902	550 1,900	2
Typewriter paper—	1,002	1,500	~
Mimeograph, reams	25, 3993	23,309	2,0903
Manifolding, reams	24, 904	20, 459	4, 445
Wrapping paper— Reams	75%	72	3 8
Rolls	624	23	391
Writing paper, bond, reams.	33,042 6 6	30, 807 4 546	$2,234\frac{2}{4}$ $1,397$
Paper-fastening machines. Staples for, boxes.	1, 943 11, 057	6, 137	4,920
Paper clips—			, in the second
Boxes	44,809	34, 847	9,962
Dozen	1, 198 ₇	322 6	876 ₁₂
Black, dozens	10,033 4	7,757	2,276
Colored, dozens	2,79213	$2,278\frac{4}{12}$	514
Copying, dozens	$ \begin{array}{r} 395 \frac{6}{12} \\ 101 \frac{3}{12} \end{array} $	361 78	34 cm 23 cm
Crayons dozens	, 5983	31	30173
Pencil-sharpening machines	1,519	1,104	410
Penholders, various kinds, dozens	1,241 5 209 8	1, 107 ° 77 1 2 77 1 2 2	133 † ½ 131 † 2
Pens, steel, gross	2, 407	1,553	853 8
Perforating machines	1,807	842	965
Pins— Pounds	657	4901	1661
Pyramids, dozens	162 e	133	29
Ribbons, typewriter, dozens	$2,138\frac{11}{12}$	658 ₇₂ 963 §	1,480
Rubber bands, pounds. Rulers, dozens.	5, 111 8 948	724-4	4, 147 19 223 19
Shears, office, pairs.	930	$632^{\frac{4}{12}}$	298
Sponge cups, dozens Stamps—	2, 156 ₇₃	1,13914	1,0171
Daters	998	613	385
Self-inking and time	382		382
Stamp pads. Stenographer's note books, dozens.	5,880 1,270	916 1,147	4, 964 123
Straightedges	317	2	315
Tags, shipping	41,000	12,500	28, 500
T squares. Tracing cloth, rolls.	512 416	168 413	344 314
Tracing paper, rolls.	428	623	3652
Triangles	78	41	37
Weights, paper, dozens	645 ₁ 7 ₃	46313	18119
Bottles, water-cooler	466	318	148
Brooms	5,079 17,045	4,767 2,710	312
Brushes, scrub.	418	2,710	14, 335 211
Buckets Blankets, bed—			
Single	232	82	150
Double	6	3	3
Cream or sirup jugs	1,770	1,407	363
Knives, silver	387	381 222	6 66
Tablespoons Iced-tea spoons	288 223	223	00
Saucers	1,142	994	148
Iced-tea glasses	1,488	336 313	1,152
Teaspoons Forks	314 425	390	35
Cups	5,548	1,125	4,423
Plates	5, 904 3, 767	2, 519 831	3,385 2,936
Trays, serving Bowls	5,552	1,417	4, 135
Dessert spoons Cans, ash, garbage, and oil.	136	136	
tang ach garbage and oil	444	306	138

Statement of receipts, issued, and balance of stores, showing principal items Dec. 10, 1918, to June 30, 1921—Continued.

Article.	Received.	Issued.	Balance.
Miscellaneous—Continued.			
Clocks, time-recording	217	10	206
Stations	345	41	304
Dials, boxes	19	3	16
Racks	475	1	474
Cards	89,000		89,000
Coolers, water	1,014	565	449
Ice containers	283	21	262
Stands	305	24	281
Cuspidors	2,593	989	1,604
Fans, electric	3,301	1,961	1,340
Fire extinguishers	4,256	3,371	888
Hatchets	1,010	114	896
Lamps, desk, portable	267	185	82
Mailing tubes	53,967	40,753	13, 214
Mattresses	1,000	744	256
Mop handles	1,397	1,230	167
Pillowcases	232	120	112
Pillows, feather	787	173	614
Screw drivers	2,855	549	2,306
Sheets, bed-			
Double	377	77	300
Single	120	12	108
Window shades	1,071		1,071
Wrenches	1,125	601	524





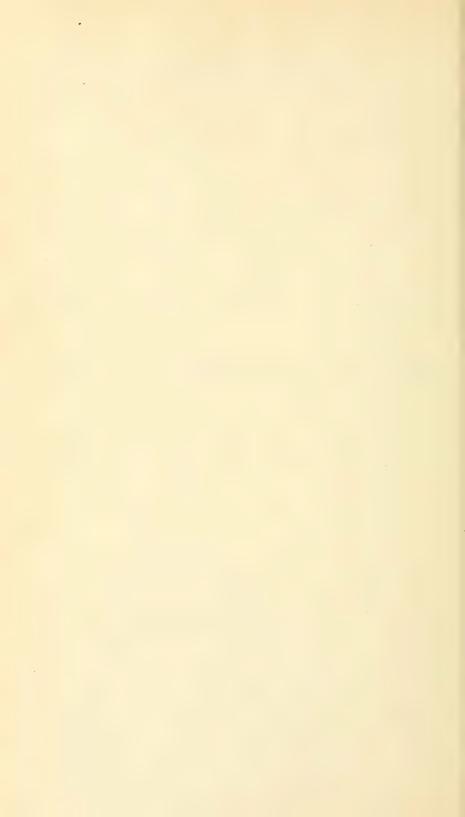


TABLE A.—Statement of the outstanding principal of the public debt of the United States June 30, 1921.

	The same of the sa						
	Length of loan.	When redeem- able.	Rate of in- terest.	Price at which sold.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount outstanding.
OLD DEBT. For detailed information in regard to the earlier loans embraced under this head, see Finance Report for 1876.		On demand	5 and 6 per cent.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Indefinite		\$151,610.26
Acts of October INEASURI NOTES: FRIOR UP 1846. March 2, 1839 (5 Statutes, 201); May 21, 1838 (5 Statutes, 228); March 2, 1839 (5 Statutes, 333); March 31, 1840 (5 Statutes, 370); February 15, 1841 (5 Statutes, 331); January 31, 1842 (5 Statutes, 469); August 31, 1842 (5 Statutes, 551); and March 3, 1843 (5 Statutes, 649); August 31, 1842 (5 Statutes, 651); and March 3, 1843 (5 Statutes, 614).	land 2 years	1 and 2 years from date.	is of 1 to 6 per cent.	Par	\$51,000,000.00	\$ 47,002,900.00	(1)
Act of July 22, 1846 (9 Statutes, 39)	l year	1 year from date.	The of 1 to 52 per cent.	Par	10, 000, 000. 00	7, 687, 800.00	(1)
Act of August 10, 1846 (9 Statutes, 94)	5 years	5 years from date.	5 per cent	Par	320, 000. 00	303, 573. 92	(3)
Act of January 28, 1847 (9 Statutes, 118). TREASURY NOTES OF 1867.	land2years	1 and 2 years from date.	5g and 6 per cent.	Par	23, 000, 000. 00	\$ 26, 122, 100.00	(1)
Act of December 23, 1857 (11 Statutes, 257) BOUNTY-LAND SCRIP.	1 year	1 year from date.	3 to 6 per cent.	Par	Indefinite	52, 778, 900. 00	(1)
Act of February 11, 1847 (9 Statutes, 125)	Indefinite	At the pleas- ure of the	6 per cent	Par	Indefinite	233, 075. 00	(1)
Act of January 28, 1847 (9 Statutes, 118)	20 years	Jan. 1, 1868	6 per cent	14 to 2 per ct.	23, 000, 000. 00	3 28, 230, 350, 00	950.00
Act of September 9, 1850 (9 Statutes, 447)	14 years	Jan. 1, 1865	5 per cent	Par	10, 000, 000. 00	5, 000, 000. 00	19,000.00
Act of June 14, 1858 (11 Statutes, 365)	15 years	Jan. 1, 1874	5 per cent	Av. pre. of 3 559.	20, 000, 000. 00	20, 000, 000. 00	2,000.00
Act of February 8, 1861 (12 Statutes, 129)	10or20years	Dec. 31, 1880	6 per cent	(Av.)89.03	25, 000, 000. 00	18, 415, 000. 00	5,000.00
Act of March 2, 1861 (12 Statutes, 178) OREGON WAR DEBT.	60 days or 2 years.	60 days or 2 years after	6 per cent	Par to	Indefinite	35, 364, 450.00	2, 300.00
DC	20 years	July 1, 1881 6 per cent.	6 per cent	Par.	2,800,000.00	1,090,850.00	2, 250.00
Included in old "debt."	² Including reissues.	issues.		Includi	ing conversion o	Including conversion of Treasury notes.	ró

TABLE A.—Statement of the outstanding principal of the public debt, etc.—Continued.

	Length of loan.	When redeem- able.	Rate of in- terest.	Price at which sold.	Amount authorized.	Arnount issued.	Amount out- standing.
LOAN OF JULY AND AUGUST, 1861. Acts of July 17, 1861 (12 Statutes, 259); August 5, 1861 (12 Statutes, 316). 20 years	20 years	After June 39,	6 per cent	Par	6 per cent Far \$250,060,000.00 \$189,321,350.00	8189, 321, 350, 00	\$15,050.00
Continued at 34 per cent interest, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.	Indefinite	At the pleas- ure of the Government.	3g per cent	Par			600:00
Acts of July 17, 1861 (12 Statutes, 250); August 5, 1861 (12 Statutes, 313); Indefinite February 12, 1862 (12 Statutes, 328). SEVEN-THIRTIES OF 1861.	Indefinite	On demand	None Par	Par	60, 000, 000, 00	4 60, 630, 600. 00	53, 012. 50
Act of July 17, 1861 (12 Statutes, 259)	3 years	Aug. 19 and Oct. 1, 1864.	716 per cent. Av. pre. of 1865.		Indefinite	139, 999, 750.00	9,350.00
Acts of February 25, 1862 (12 Statutes, 345); March 3, 1864 (13 Statutes, 18); and January 28, 1865 (13 Statutes, 425).	5 or 20 years.	May 1, 1867	6 per cent	Av. pre. of 1055.	515, 000, 000. 00	514, 771, 600. 00	105, 350, 06
Acts of February 25, 1862 (12 Statutes, 345); UNIV 11, 1862 (12 Statutes, 552); March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 710); May 31, 1878 (29 Statutes, 87); March 14, 1900 (31 Statutes, 45); March 4, 1907 (34 Statutes, 1299, sec. 2).	Indefinite	Indefinite On demand	None	Par	450, 900, 000. 00		4 346, 681, 016. 00
TEMPORARY LOAN. Acts of February 25, 1862 (12 Statutes, 346); March 17, 1862 (12 Statutes, 376); July 11, 1862 (12 Statutes, 582), and June 30, 1864 (13 Statutes, 218).	Indefinite	After 10 days' notice.	4, 5, and 6 per cent.	Par	150, 006, 066. 60	5716,099,247.16	2, 850, 00
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS. Acts of March 1, 1862 (12 Statutes, 352); May 17, 1862 (12 Statutes, 370), and March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 710).	1 year	l year after date.	6 per sent Par	Tr.	No limit	561, 753, 241. 65	3, 000, 00
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY. Acts of July 17, 1862 (12 Statutes, 592); March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 711), Indefinite and June 30, 1864 (13 Statutes, 220).	Indefinite	On presenta- tion.	None	of O		50,000,000.00 \$368,720,079.51	1,969,316.90

_	00.00 3,100.00	100.00		00.00 30,140.00		00.00 26.700.00		40.00 157.910.00		00.00		00.00		00.00 119,500.00		50, 00 19, 850, 00		50,00		92, 050, 00	
	75, 000, 000, 00			44, 520, 000, 00		166, 480, 00		266, 595, 44		196, 118, 30		125, 561, 30		6829, 992, 50		208, 327, 250, 00		332, 998, 950, 00		379,618,00	
	75, 300, 000, 00			year after 5 per cent Par 400, 000, 000.00		Par 400, 000, 000, 00 166, 480, 000, 00		Par 400,000,000.00 266,595,440.00		200, 000, 000, 00 196, 118, 300, 00		400, 000, 000, 00 125, 561, 300, 00		800, 000, 000, 00 829, 992, 500, 00		Indefinite		Indefinite		Indefinite	
	Av. pre.	Par.		Par		Par		Par		-	per et.	Av. pre.	201-10	Av. pre.		AV. Pre.	01 37555	Av. pre.	222110	Av. pre.	of 1835.
	6 per cent	34 per cent		5 per cent		5 per cent		6 per cent	compound.	5 per cent		6 per cent		7.3 per cent. Av. pre. of 21,580.	and a 7 A	6 per cent.		6 per cent		6 per cent	
	July 1, 1881	At the pleas- ure of the Government.		1 year after	date.	2 years after 5 per cent	date.	3 years from	date.	10 or 40 years Mar. 1, 1874 5 per cent		5 or 20 years. Nov. 1, 1869 6 per cent		Aug. 15, 1867 June 15, 1868 July 15, 1868		Nov. 1, 1870 6 per cent.		July 1, 1870		July 1, 1872	
	17 years	Indefinite		1 year		2 years		3 vears		10 or 40 years		5 or 20 years.				5 or 20 years.		5 or 20 years.		5 or 20 years.	
LOAN OF 1863.	Acts of March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 709), and June 30,1864 (13 Statutes, 219). 17 years		ONE-YEAR NOTES OF 1863,	Act of March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 710)	TWO-YEAR NOTES OF 1803.	Act of March 3, 1863 (12 Statutes, 710).	COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.	Acts of March 3, 1800 (12 Statutes, 710), and June 30, 1864 (13 Statutes, 218). Syears 3 years from	TEN-FORTIES OF 1864.	Act of March 3, 1864 (13 Stafutes, 13)	FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1864.	Act of June 30, 1864 (13 Statutes, 218)	SEVEN-THIRTIES OF 1861 AND 1865.	Acts of June 30, 1864 (13 Statutes, 218); January 28, 1865 (13 Statutes, 425), 3 years and March 3, 1865 (13 Statutes, 468).	FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865.	Acts of March 3, 1866 (13 Statutes, 468), and April 12, 1866 (14 Statutes, 31). Sor 20 years.	CONSOLS OF 1865.	Acts of March 3, 1865 (13 Statutes, 468), and April 12, 1866 (14 Statutes, 31) 5 or 20 years. July 1, 1870 6 per cent	CONSOLS OF 1867.	Acts of March 3, 1865 (13 Statutes, 468), and April 12, 1866 (14 Statutes, 31). 5 or 20 years. July 1, 1872 6 per cent Av. pre. Indefinite 379, 618, 000, 00	4 Tender days and 1 mercenness of \$1 to 000 to 000 to 000 to

Including reissues.
 Con the basis of estimates by the Government actuary, the amount of fractional currency entstanding was reduced on December 31, 1920, by \$4.842,086.45 on account of fractional currency estimated to have been irrevocably lost of destroyed in circulation. On December 31, 1920, the amount outstanding was carried at \$2,000,000.

TABLE A.—Statement of the outstanding principal of the public debt, etc.—Continued.

	Length of loan.	When redeem- able.	Rates of in- terest.	Price at which sold.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount out- standing.
CONSOLS OF 1868. Acts of March 3, 1865 (13 Statutes, 468), and April 12, 1866 (14 Statutes, 31) 5 or 20 years. July 1, 1873 6 per cent THREE-PER-CENT CERTIFICATES.	5 or 20 years.	July 1, 1873	6 per cent	Av. pre. of 1800.	Indefinite \$42,539,930.00	\$ (2, 539, 930.00	\$9,800.00
Acts of March 2, 1867 (14 Statutes, 558), and July 25, 1868 (15 Statutes, 183) Indefinite On demand 3 per cent Par	Indefinite	On demand	3 per cent	Par	\$75,000,000.00	85, 155, 000. 60	5, 000, 00
Acts January 14, 1875 (18 Statutes, 296); March 3, 1875 (18 Statutes, 466); July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272); Janury 20, 1871 (16 Statutes, 399); December 17, 1873 (18 Statutes, 1). FUNDED LOAN OF 1891. (REFUNDING.)	10 years	May 1,1881 5 per cent	5 per cent	Par	Par 1,500,000,000.00 517,994,150.00	517, 994, 150. 00	22, 400.00
Act of July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272)	15 years	Sept. 1, 1891 4½ per cent	4§ per cent	Par		185,000,000.00	19,800.00
Act of January 14, 1875 (18 Statutes, 296)	15 years	Sept. 1, 1891 44 per cent	4½ per cent	Par to 13 per ct.pre.	Indefinite	65, 000, 000, 00	
Act of July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272). FUNDED LOAN OF 1907. (RESUMPTION.)	30 years	July 1, 1907 4 per cent.	4 per cent	Par to		710, 430, 950. 90	380, 800. 00
Act of January 14, 1875 (18 Statutes, 296)	30 years	July 1, 1907 4 per cent Par	4 per cent	Par	Indefinite	30, 500, 000. 00	
	Indefinite	Convertible into 4 per cent bonds.	4 per cent	Par	4 percent Par No limit	40,012,750.00	10, 350. 00

	Atplea the G ment
	Indefinite
FUNDED LOAN OF 1881, CONTINUED AT THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.	These bonds were issued in exchange for five per cent bonds of the Indefinite At funded loan of 1881, by mutual agreement between the Secretary of the Treasury and the holders, and were made redeemable at the

pleasure of the Government.

FUNDED LOAN OF 1891, CONTINUED AT TWO PER CENT.

gent funded loan of 1891, by mutual agreement between the Secre-These bonds were issued in exchange for the four and one-half per ary of the Treasury and the holders, and were made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.

LOAN OF JULY 12, 1882.

per cent by mutual agreement between the Secretary of the Treas ury and the holders, and were made redeemable at the pleasure of These bonds were issued in exchange for the five and six per cenbonds which had been previously continued at three and one-hal

LOAN OF 1904.

Act of January 14, 1875 (18 Statutes, 296)..... LOAN OF 1925.

Acts July 14, 1870 (16 Statutes, 272); January 14, 1875 (18 Statutes, 296) LOAN OF 1908-1918.

CONSOLS OF 1930.

Act of June 13, 1898 (30 Statutes, 467, sec. 33)...

bonds of the miled States, in such form as he may prescribe, in deat the rate of two per centum per annum, payable quarterly, such said bonds to be payable in gold coin of the present standard value, and to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, numicipal, or local authority. The bonds to be issued at not less than pur and numbered consecutively in the order of their issue; and when payment is made the last numbers issued shall be first paid and this order followed until all the bonds are paid. Interest to Pressure to receive at the Tressury and of the outstanding bonds of unded least of 1817, and of the three per cent loan of 1908-1918, and nominations of lifty dollars, or any multiple thereof, bearing interest bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue, The principal and interest of cease three months after any call made by the Government to redeem. The act of March 14, 1900, section 11, authorizes the Secretary of the the United States of the five per cent loan of 1904, of the four per cent o issue in exchange therefor an equal amount of coupon or registered

	20,00	1,000.00	200.00	13,050.00	118, 489, 900, 00	376, 660, 00	599,724,050 00
		25, 364, 500. 00		100, 000, 000, 00	162, 315, 400.00	198, 792, 660. 00	839, 146, 340. 00 646, 250, 150. 00
						Par 400, 000, 000. 00	839, 146, 340. 00
	Par	Par	Par	117.223	[104, 4946 [111, 166	Par	Par
	3 per cent Par	2 per cent	3 per cent	5 per cent { 117.223	4 per cent	3 per cent	2 per cent
	Atpleasure of the Government.	Atpleasure of the Government.	At pleasure of the Government.	Feb. 1, 1904	Feb. 1, 1925	After Aug. 1, 1908.	After Apr. 1, 1930.
	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	10 years	30 years	10 years	30 years
r.b	e z e	565	25.5	:	:	:	9254P#46446

Table A .- Statement of the outstanding principal of the public debt, etc. - Continued.

	Length of loan.	When redeem- able.	Rates of in- terest.	Price at which sold.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount out-
Acts June 28, 1902 (32 Statutes, 484, sec. 8); December 21, 1905 (34 Statutes, 5, sec. 1); Aguast 5, 1909 (36 Statutes, 117, sec. 39); March 2, 1911 (36 Statutes, 1013). POSTAL SAVINGS BONDS.	10 years 50 years	After Aug. 1, 1916. After Nov. 1, 1918. June 1, 1961	2 per cent 2 per cent 3 per cent	Average 103. 513 102. 436 102. 582	\$375,200,980,00	\$54, 631, 980.00 30, 000, 000.00 50, 000, 000 00	\$124,901,580.00
Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 817, sec. 10). CONÝERSION BONDS.	20 years	l year after date.	24 per cent .	Par	Indefinite	11,718 240.00	11,718,24). 19
Act Dec. 23, 1913 (38 Stat., 209, sec. 18)	Each series 30 years.	Each series 30 years from date of issue.	3 per cent	2's ex- changed at par.	Indefinite	28, 894, 500, 00	28, 894, 500, 00
Act of Dec. 23, 1913 (38 Stat., 209, sec. 18)	Euch series J year.	Each series 1 year from date of is-	3 per cent	2's ex- changed at par.	Indefinite	27,362,000.00	(7)
24 PER 3 PER 34 PER 4 PER 4 PER 44 PER 45 PER 5 PER 5 PER 5 PER		sure.	2½ per cent 3 per cent 3½ per cent 3½ per cent 3½ per cent 4½ per cent 4½ per cent 5½ per cent	Par		14, 228, 375, 000. 00 373, 824, 378, 53 627, 205, 000. 00 400, 000, 000. 00 7, 249, 449, 000. 00 19.37, 241, 800. 00 11.05, 066, 000. 00 1170, 633, 500. 00 1, 557, 579, 000. 00	215.875,000 00 28,500.00 3,600.00 147,500.00 302,500.00 26,000.00 1,083,140,000.00
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, 5; PER CENT			53 per cent Par.	Par		1,546,819,000.00	483, 687, 500, 00

			Si	ECRET	ARY	OF	THE T	TRE	ASUR	Υ.			
925, 273, 950. 00		1,410,074,250.00	17,982,800.00	3, 492, 150. 00	77,870,150.00	3, 238, 666, 400, 00			3,611,560,300.00	6, 354, 860, 350.00		3,913,780,350.00	
1,176,552,950.00 112,091,700.00		1,989,455,550.00	568,318,450.00	3,492,150.00	3,807,865,000.00	3.650.946.350.00			4,175,650,050.00	6,964,576,000.00		7,000,000,000.00 4,927,177,650.00	
			5, 538, 945, 460.00			87,538,945,460.00			9 12,000,000,000.00	Par 10 20,000,000,000.000		7,000,000,000.00	
Par		Par	Par	Par	Par	Раг			Par	Par		Par	-
6 per cent Par		3½ per cent	4 per cent	do	4 per cent	4½ per cent.			41 per cent Par	44 per cent		32 and 42 per cent.	
		Redeemable June 15, 1932. Payable	June 15, 1947. do	ф	Redeemable Nov. 15, 1927.	Fayabie Nov. 15, 1942.			Payable Sept. 15, 1928.	Payable Oct. 15, 1938.		Payable May 3 and 4 20, 1923.	r 1919.
										0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		1	the fiscal yea
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, 6 PER CENT CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, NONINTEREST BEARING.	Acts June 13, 1898 (3) Statutes, 466, sec. 32); August 5, 1969 (36 Statutes, 117, sec. 40); March 3, 1917 (39 Statutes, 1603, sec. 461); April 24, 1917 (40 Statutes, 36, sec. 6); September 24, 1917 (40 Statutes, 29), sec. 5); April 4, 1918 (40 Statutes, 504, sec. 4); March 3, 1919 (40 Statutes, 1311, sec. 3).	FIRST LIBERTY LOAN.	FIRST LIBERTY LOAN CONVERTEDFIRST LIBERTY LOAN CONVERTED	FIRST LIBERTY LOAN SECOND CONVERTED Acts April 24, 1917 (40 Statutes, 35, secs. 1 and 5); September 24, 1917 (40 Statutes, 292, sec. 11); March 3, 1919 (40 Statutes, 1311, sec. 5).	SECOND LIBERTY LOAN	SECOND LIBERTY LOAN CONVERTED	Acts September 24, 1917 (40 Statutes, 288), as amended by act of September 24, 1918 (40 Statutes, 955). See also acts April 4, 1918 (40 Statutes, 502); July 9, 1918 (40 Statutes, 844); March 3, 1919 (40 Statutes, 1312, sec. 11).	THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.	Acts April 4,1918 (40 Statutes, 502); September 24, 1918 (40 Statutes, 965). FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN.	Acts September 24, 1917 (40 Statutes, 288) as amended; July 9, 1918 (40 Statutes, 844).	VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN.	Acts September 24, 1917 (40 Statutes, 288) as amended; March 3, 1919 (40 Statutes, 1309).	Outstanding notes, amounting to \$19,150,000, were retired during the fiscal year 1919.

8 Includes amount authorized by act of Apr. 24, 1917.
9 Includes amount authorized by act of Sept. 24, 1917.
10 Includes amount authorized by act of April 4, 1918.

TABLE A .-- Statement of the outstanding principal of the public debt, etc. - Continued.

		4	4				
	Length of loan.	When redeem- able.	Rates of in- terest.	Price at which sold.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount out- standing.
WAR-SAVINGS CERTIFICATES. Acts September 24, 1917 (40 Statutes, 291, sec. 6); September 24, 1918 (40 Statutes, 966, sec. 2).			Av. 4 per cent		\$4,000,000,000.00 \$1,190,675,825.42	\$1,190,675,825.42	\$694,105,410.37
FIVE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT TREASURY NOTES. SERIES A-1924.		T	4 6 6 6 6 7	1			000
ACE MAIGH S, 1919 (40 Scalates, 1909, Sec. 1) NATIONAL-BANK NOTES (REDEMPTION ACCOUNT).	3 years	rayable June 54 per cent 15, 1924.	ag ber cent	Far		311, 191, 600.00	311, 191, 600, 60
The act of Inly 14, 1890 (28 Stat., 289), provides that balances standing with the Treasurer of the United States to the respective credits of rational banks for deposits made to redeem the direlating notes of ach banks, and all deposits thereafterreceived for like purpose, shall be govered into the Treasury as a miscellancous receipt, and the				1 4 6 6 6 6			32,204,594 00
Treasure - 4 the Fitted States call inchem from the general cash in the Treasure - 4 the circular ling notes of said banks which may come into his presseden subject to redemption, * * * and the balance remaining of brackensits so evered shall, at the close of each month, by reported and the monthly public-debt statement as debt of the United States hearing no interest.							
Total bonds, certificates, and notes outstanding							1124,129,229,634.03

11 Includes \$152,979,025.63 gold reserve.

NOTE.—Issues of soldiers' and sailors' civil relief insurance bonds not included in the above: Total issued to June 30, 1921, was \$195,500, of which \$141,700 has been retired.

Annual interest charge on interest.	\$1,869,445,70 1,672,767,53 3,126,166,28 5,092,309,59 443,887,29 5,092,309,59 443,877,20 17,42,617,43 1160,977,617,43 1160,977,617,43 1160,977,617,43 1160,977,617,43 1160,977,617,43 1160,977,617,43 1160,977,617,43 1160,877,617,43 1160,877,617,43 1160,877,617,43 1160,877,617,43 1160,877,617,43 1161,878,60 1163,878,60 1
Net debt. including matured in- terest obliga- tions, etc., less cash in Treasury.	\$10,965,933,0176 37,998,(21,76) 38,998,(21,76) 58,496,294,19 58,496,294,19 58,496,294,19 1111,350,737,41 1111,350,737,41 1111,350,737,41 1111,350,737,41 1111,350,737,41 1111,350,737,41 1111,350,737,41 1111,350,737,41 11,350,737,41 11,350,737,41 11,350,737,41 11
Cash in the Treasury July 1.5, 3	\$21,006,584,50 7,011,609,33 6,031,609,33 6,031,609,33 18,877,885,67 2,885,97 2,885,97 106,332,693,69 106,332,693,69 106,332,109 106,332,109 106,332,109 106,332,109 109,834,457,90 119,834,457,90 119,834,457,90 119,832,471,60 116,247,263,67 119,409,471,60 117,541,341,475,471 117,541,341,475,471 117,541,341,475,471 117,541,341,475,471 117,541,341,475,471 117,541,341,475,471 117,541,341,475,471 118,603,836,193,834,473,837 119,449,473,471,475,471 119,449,475,471 119,449,475,471 119,449,475,471 119,449,475,471 119,449,471,475,471 119,449,471,475,471 119,449,471,475,471 119,449,471,475,471 119,449,471,475,471 119,449,471,475,471 119,449,471,475,471 119,449,471,475,471 119,449,471,475,471 119,449,471,475,471 119,449,471,475,471 119,449,471,475,471 119,449,471 119,449,471
Outstanding prin- cipal.	\$31, 972, 537, 99 28, 609, 831, 83 48, 832, 837, 88 68, 480, 837, 88 68, 482, 287, 88 90, 380, 873, 37 1119, 718, 710, 718, 71 2, 844, 649, 626, 56 2, 773, 236, 173, 69 2, 773, 236, 173, 69 2, 773, 236, 173, 69 2, 773, 236, 173, 69 2, 253, 281, 283, 283, 283, 283, 283, 283, 283, 283
Lebt b aring no interest.1	\$158, 591, 390, 00 455, 457, 271, 271, 271, 271, 271, 271, 271, 27
Debt on which in- terest has ceased,	\$209, 776, 13 228, 872, 92 201, 049, 77 206, 049, 77 206, 049, 77 206, 049, 77 201, 449, 977 207, 199, 979 207, 196, 770, 87 207, 196, 770, 87 207, 196, 770, 87 207, 197, 197, 197, 197, 197, 197, 197, 19
Total Interest- bearing debt.	\$31,782,761,775 28,466,568,93 48,700,388,11 68,290,3738,11 68,640,838,11 69,380,873,85 306,394,826,92 2,381,500,294,96 2,381,500,294,96 2,281,500,294,96 2,288,067,390,000 1,710,688,500,00 1,722,676,300,00 1,722,676,300,00 1,722,676,300,00 1,722,676,300,00 1,722,676,300,00 1,722,676,300,00 1,722,676,300,00 1,722,676,300,000 1,722,676,300,000 1,728,930,100,000 1,728,930,100,000 1,728,930,100,000 1,728,930,100,000 1,728,930,100,000 1,738,830,940,900 1,738,830,
Year.	1886—July 1. 1857. 1858. 1878. 1879. 1877.

**Consisting of the balance in the general fund, the gold reserve and coin and bullion set apart for redemption of certificates and Treasury notes. 1 Including legal-tender notes, gold and silver certificates, etc.

³ Up to and including 1915, disbursing officers credits subject to check were shown as a liability against cash in the Treasury, thereby reducing the balance in the general fund: since that year such credits have not been so carried because they are merely book credits or authorizations to draw on the Treasurer.

Table B.—Statement of the outstanding principal of the public debt, etc.—Continued.

5.26 1,725,172	897, 503, 990. 00 897, 503, 990. 00 913, 317, 490. 00
1, 72, 233, 452, 78 6, 1, 848, 367, 586, 43 1, 1948, 888, 753, 40 1, 1948, 888, 753, 40 2, 188, 788, 40 2, 188, 4	2. 1245, 895. 26 1. 879, 895. 26 1. 679, 895. 26 1. 679, 650. 26 1. 652, 560. 26 1. 652, 560. 26 1. 473, 100. 26 1. 11 109, 370. 26 6, 747, 700. 26

4 Without deducting matured interest obligations, etc.

Table C.—Statement of the issue and redemption of loans and Treasury notes and of deposits and redemptions in bank-note account for the fiscal year 1921.

	Issues and deposits.	Redemptions.	Excess of issues and deposits.	Excess of redemptions.
Legal-tender notes, acts of Feb. 25 and July 11, 1862, Jan. 7 and Mar. 3, 1863, and Mar. 14, 1900 Fractional currency, acts of July 17, 1862, Mar. 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864	\$319,321,000.00	\$319, 324, 000. 00	\ \ \	
Compound interest notes, acts of Mar. 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864		20, 00		20.00
Gold certificates, acts of Mar. 3, 1863, July 12, 1882, and Mar. 14, 1900	105, 010, 000. 00	684, 850, 640, 00 1, 800, 00 1, 600, 00		1,800.00
Consols of 1868		100,00		
Silver certificates, acts of Feb. 28, 1878, and Mar. 14, 1900	132, 912, 000. 00		\$78, 338, 283.00	
26, 1879 National-bank note account, act of		60, 00		60.00
July 14, 1890 Treasury notes of 1890, acts of July	40, 186, 945. 00	37, 460, 631. 00	2,726,314.00	
14, 1890, and Mar. 14, 1900		82, 816. 00 100. 00		82, 816. 00 100. 00
1875, and Mar. 14, 1900 Loan of 1908-1918, act of June 13,		3,600.00		3,600.00
1898. Texas indemnity stock Two-year notes of 1863. Certificates of indebtedness, acts Mar. 3, 1917, Apr. 24, 1917, Sept. 24, 1917, and Apr. 4, 1918, various		143, 200, 00 1, 000, 00 100, 00		143,200.00 1,000.00 100.00
issues and rates		8, 552, 216, 500. 00		,
Second Liberty loan, act Sept.		200, 000. 00		200,000.00
Third Liberty loan, act Apr. 4,		8, 770, 450. 00		8,770,450.00
Fourth Liberty loan, act July 9,		51, 155, 500, 00		51, 155, 500, 00
1918. Victory Liberty loan, act Mar. 3,	1 2, 213. 00	39, 499, 250, 00		39, 501, 463. 00
Treasury notes, acts Sept. 24, 1917,	1 12, 730. 00	332, 587, 450, 00		332, 600, 180. 00
as amended; act March 3, 1919 War-savings certificates, act Sept.	311, 191, 600. 00		311, 191, 600. 00	
Postal savings bonds, act of June	26, 418, 352. 19	159, 731, 963. 18	150 000 00	133, 313, 610. 99
25, 1910	178, 880, 00 9, 422, 201, 784, 19	10 240 605 186 87	178, 880, 00 392, 435, 077, 00	1,210,838,479.68
Excess of redemptions				1, 210, 838, 479, 68 392, 435, 077, 00
Net excess of redemptions				818, 403, 402. 68

¹ Counter entries.

Table D.—Population, ordinary receipts and disbursements of the Government from 1840 to 1921, exclusive of postal, and per capita on receipts and per capita on disbursements.

["Disbursements," as used in this table, in addition to actual expenditures, include unexpended balances to the credit of disbursing officers.]

LF CB LOP	need to the cr	edit of dispuisit	.5 omeons.1		
Year.	Population.	Ordinary receipts.	Per capita on receipts.	Ordinary dis- bursements.	Per capita on disburse- ments.
1840 1841 1842	17, 069, 453 17, 591, 000 18, 132, 000	\$19, 480, 115, 00 16, 860, 160, 00 19, 976, 197, 00	\$1.14 .96 1.10	\$24, 314, 518. 19 26, 481, 817. 84 25, 134, 886, 44	\$1.51 1.42 1.39
1841. 1842. 1843 (six months). 1844.	18, 132, 000 18, 694, 000 19, 276, 000 19, 878, 000	8, 231, 001, 26 29, 320, 707, 78 29, 970, 105, 80	. 44 1. 52 1. 51	11, 780, 092, 51 22, 483, 560, 14 22, 935, 827, 79	. 63 1. 17 1. 15
1845. 1846. 1847. 1848.	20, 500, 000 21, 143, 000 21, 805, 000	29, 699, 967, 74 26, 467, 403, 16 35, 698, 699, 21	1.45 1.25 1.64	27, 261, 182, 86 54, 920, 784, 09 47, 618, 220, 65	1, 33 2, 60 2, 18
1849	22, 489, 000 23, 191, 876 23, 995, 000	30, 721, 077, 50 43, 592, 888, 88 52, 555, 039, 33	1. 37 1. 88 2. 19	43, 499, 078, 39 40, 948, 383, 12 47, 751, 478, 41	1.92 1.77 1.99
1852	24, 802, 000 25, 615, 000 26, 433, 000	49, 846, 815, 60 61, 587, 031, 68 73, 800, 341, 40 65, 350, 574, 68	2. 01 2. 40 2. 79	44, 390, 2 5 2, 36 47, 743, 989, 09 55, 038, 455, 11 58, 630, 662, 71	1.79 1.86 2.08
1855	27, 256, 000 28, 083, 000 28, 916, 000	74, 056, 699, 24 68, 965, 312, 57	2.40 2.64 2.38	68, 726, 350. 01 67, 634, 408. 93	2. 15 2. 45 2. 33
1858. 1859. 1860.	29, 753, 000 30, 596, 000 31, 443, 321 32, 064, 000	46, 655, 365, 96 52, 777, 107, 92 56, 054, 599, 83	1.57 1.72 1.78 1.30	73, 982, 492, 84 68, 993, 599, 77 63, 200, 875, 65 66, 650, 213, 08	2. 49 2. 25 2. 01 2. 14
1862 1863 1864	32, 704, 000 33, 365, 000	41, 476, 299, 49 51, 919, 261, 09 112, 094, 945, 51 243, 412, 971, 20	1.58 3.36 7.14	469, 570, 241, 65	14. 35 21. 54 25. 40
1865. 1866. 1867.	34, 046, 000 34, 748, 000 35, 469, 000 36, 211, 000	243, 412, 971, 20 322, 031, 158, 19 519, 949, 564, 38 462, 846, 679, 92	9, 26 14, 65 12, 78	864, 969, 100. 83 1, 295, 099, 289. 58 519, 022, 356. 34 346, 729, 325. 78	37. 27 14. 63 9. 58
1868. 1869. 1870.	36, 973, 000 37, 756, 000 38, 558, 371	376, 434, 453, 82 357, 188, 256, 09 395, 959, 833, 87	10.18 9.46 10.26	370, 339, 133. 82 321, 190, 597. 75 293, 657, 005. 15	10. 01 8. 51 7. 61
1872 1873	39, 555, 000 40, 596, 000 41, 677, 000 42, 796, 000 43, 951, 000	374, 431, 104, 94 364, 694, 229, 91 322, 177, 673, 78 299, 941, 090, 84	9. 47 8. 98 7. 73 7. 01	283, 160, 393, 51 270, 559, 695, 91 285, 239, 325, 34 301, 238, 800, 21 274, 623, 392, 84	7. 16 6. 66 6. 84 7. 04
1874. 1875. 1876.	43, 951, 000 45, 137, 000 46, 353, 000	284, 020, 771. 41 290, 066, 584. 70 281, 000, 642. 00	6. 46 6. 43 6. 06	265 101 084 59 1	6. 25 5. 87 5. 21
1878 1879 1880	47, 598, 000 48, 866, 000 50, 155, 783 51, 316, 000	257, 446, 776, 40 272, 322, 136, 83 333, 526, 500, 98	5. 41 5. 57 6. 65	241, 334, 474, 86 236, 964, 326, 80 266, 947, 883, 53 264, 847, 637, 36	4. 98 5. 46 5. 28
1881 1882 1883	52, 495, 000 53, 693, 000	360, 782, 293. 00 403, 525, 250. 00 398, 287, 582. 00	7. 00 7. 68 7. 41	257, 981, 439, 57 265, 408, 137, 54	5.06 4.92 4.94
1884 1885 1886	54, 911, 000 56, 148, 000 57, 404, 000 58, 680, 000	348, 519, 870.00 323, 690, 706.00 336, 439, 727.00 371, 403, 277.00	6. 36 5. 76 5. 86 6. 33	244, 126, 244, 33 260, 226, 935, 11 242, 483, 138, 50 267, 932, 179, 97	4. 45 4. 63 4. 22 4. 56
1888. 1889. 1890.	59, 974, 000 61, 289, 000	371, 403, 277, 00 379, 266, 075, 00 387, 050, 059, 00 403, 080, 982, 00	6.32 6.31 6.43	259, 653, 958, 67 281, 996, 615, 60 297, 736, 486, 60 355, 372, 684, 74	4. 32 4. 60 4. 75
1891 1892 1893	62, 622, 250 63, 947, 000 65, 191, 000 66, 456, 000	392, 612, 447, 31 354, 937, 784, 24 385, 819, 628, 78 297, 722, 019, 25	6. 14 5. 44 5. 81	345, 023, 330, 58 383, 477, 954, 49	5. 56 5. 29 5. 77
1894 1895 1896	66, 456, 000 67, 740, 000 69, 043, 000 70, 365, 000	313, 390, 075, 11 326, 976, 200, 38	4. 40 4. 54 4. 65	356, 195, 298, 29 352, 179, 446, 08	5. 43 5. 16 5. 01
1897 1898 1899 1900	71, 704, 000 73, 060, 000 74, 433, 000 76, 295, 220	347, 721, 705, 16 405, 321, 335, 20 515, 960, 620, 18 567, 240, 851, 89	4. 85 5. 55 6. 93 7. 43	365, 774, 159. 57 443, 368, 582. 80 605, 072, 179. 85 487, 713, 791. 71	5. 10 6. 07 8. 14 6. 39
1900 1901 1902 1903 1904	77, 754, 000 79, 117, 000 80, 847, 000 81, 867, 000	587, 685, 337, 53 562, 478, 233, 21 560, 3 96, 674, 40	7. 56 7. 11 6. 93	509, 967, 353, 15 471, 190, 857, 64 506, 089, 022, 04	6.50 5.96 6.26
1905	83, 260, 000	539, 716, 913, 86 544, 606, 758, 62 594, 717, 942, 32	6. 59 6. 54 7. 02	532, 237, 821, 31 563, 360, 093, 62 549, 405, 425, 35	6.50 6.77 6.43
1906 1907 1908 1909 1910	86, 074, 000 87, 496, 000 88, 926, 000 91, 972, 266	663, 125, 659, 92 601, 060, 723, 27 603, 589, 489, 84 675, 511, 715, 02	7. 70 6. 87 6. 79 7. 34	551, 705, 129, 04 621, 102, 390, 64 662, 324, 444, 77 659, 705, 391, 08	6. 41 7. 10 7. 45 7. 15
1911 1912 1913	93, 983, 000 95, 656, 000 97, 837, 000	701, 372, 374, 99 691, 778, 465, 37 724, 111, 229, 84	7. 46 7. 23 7. 44	654, 137, 997. 89 654, 553, 963. 47 682, 770, 705. 51	6. 96 6. 84 7. 01

Table D.—Population, ordinary receipts and disbursements of the Government from 1840 to 1921, exclusive of postal, and per capita on receipts and per capita on disbursements—Continued.

("Disbursements," as used in this table, in addition to actual expenditures, include unexpended balances to the credit of disbursing officers.]

	Year.	Population.	Ordinary receipts.	Per capita on receipts.	Ordinary dis- bursements.	di	r capita on sburse- nents.
1916. 1916. 1917. 1918.		100,693,000 102,276,000 103,729,000 105,021,000 106,136,000 106,414,000	\$734,673,166.71 697,910,827.58 779,664,552.49 1,118,174,126.43 4,174,010,585.74 4,647,603,852.46 6,704,414,437.63 5,584,517,045.23	\$7.42 6.93 7.62 10.78 39.74 43.79 63.00 51.67	\$700, 254, 489. 71 731, 399, 759. 11 724, 492, 998. 90 1, 147, 898. 991. 16 8, 966, 532, 266. 03 15, 365, 362, 741. 76 6, 141, 745, 240. 08 4, 468, 713, 468. 10		\$7.07 7.26 7.08 11.06 85.38 144.77 57.72 41.34

TABLE E.—Statement showing the ordinary receipts and disbursements of the Government by fiscal years; the net gold and available cash in the Treasury at the end of each fiscal year; and the imports and exports of gold, from 1897 to 1921, inclusive.

["Disbursements," as used in this table, in addition to actual expenditures, include unexpended balances to the credit of disbursing officers.]

Exports of gold.	\$40,361,580 15,406,391 37,522,086 48,266,759 48,266,759 47,090,595 47,090,595 47,090,595 47,090,595 47,175,295 77,775 77,7
Imports of gold.	\$85.014, 730 120, 391, 674 48, 573, 184 66, 051, 187 52, 021, 234 44, 092, 235 96, 221, 730 114, 510, 239 145, 338, 930 145, 338, 930 146, 538, 639 147, 167, 103 158, 168, 168, 168 166, 538, 639 171, 166, 538, 639 171, 166, 538, 639 171, 166, 538, 639 171, 166, 538, 639 171, 171, 171, 171, 171, 171, 171, 171,
Balance in general fund, including net gold.3	\$244, 466, 202 209, 282, 643 209, 282, 643 209, 282, 643 206, 282, 643 206, 282, 163 206, 282, 643 201, 285, 286, 287, 381, 385, 385, 385, 385, 385, 385, 385, 385
Net gold in Treasury.	\$140, 790, 738, 172, 212, 220, 577, 1212, 220, 577, 132, 220, 577, 132, 221, 331, 672, 321, 321, 321, 321, 322, 323, 323, 32
Surplus receipts.	1818,062,455 198,1047,245 198,111,560 77,717,195 91,187,375 74,79,083 118,753,335 14,307,639 198,734,955 10,041,049,955 15,704,334 37,224,505 15,806,334 37,224,505 15,806,334 16,224,505 17,724,848 18,448,677 183,488,931 193,448,677 103,488,931 104,732,523 105,177,753 105,177,753 105,177,753 105,177,753 105,177,753 105,177,753 105,177,753
Ordinary disbursements, exclusive of postal, princi- pal of debt, and premium.	\$365,774,160 443,388,588 457,718,0 487,718,79 599,967,333 471,190,878 590,887,821 563,287,821 563,287,821 563,455 551,705,390 682,287,445 551,705,390 682,287,445 551,705,306 682,287,445 551,705,306 682,770,706 771,390,739 684,445 684,687,770,770 781,390,739 781,487,396 684,588,991 781,487,388,991 781,487,388,991 781,487,388,991 781,487,488,991 781,488,
Ordinary receipts, exclu- sive of postal.	\$347,721,705 405,221,335 567,240,835 567,240,835 562,478,238 562,478,238 560,396,673 663,125,69 661,060,723 663,285 661,060,723 663,285 661,78,455 774,111,230 774,111,230 774,111,230 774,111,230 774,111,230 774,111,230 774,111,230 774,111,230 774,111,230 774,111,230 774,111,230 774,111,230 774,111,230 774,111,230 774,111,230 774,111,230 774,111,230 774,111,230 774,111,230 774,111,111,111,111,111,111,111,111,111,
Year,	1897 1808 1900 1902 1903 1907 1908 1909 1911 1911 1911 1911 1911 1911

¹ Excess of disbursements.

Includes Fanama Canal in 1920 and 1921.

3 Up to and including the month of September, 1915, disbursing officers' credits subject to check were shown as a liability against eash in the Treasury, thereby reducing the balance in the general fund; since that month such credits have not been so carried because they are merely book credits or authorizations to draw on the Treasurer.

Table F.—Statement of the balance in the general fund of the Treasury, including the gold reserve, by calendar years from 1791 to 1842, and by fiscal years from 1843 to 1921.

Date.	Balance in general fund, including gold reserve since 1875.	Date.	Balance in general fund, including gold reserve since 1875.
1791—December 31	\$973,905.75	1857—June 30	\$18,218,770.40
1792—December 31	783, 444. 51 753, 661. 69	1858—June 30	6,698,157.91
1793—December 31	1, 151, 924. 17	1859—June 30	3 931 287 72
1795—December 31	516, 442, 61	1861—June 30	4,685,625.04 3,931,287.72 2,005,285.24
1796—December 31	888, 995. 42	1862—June 30	18, 265, 984. 84
1797—December 31	1,021,899.04	1863—June 30	8, 395, 443. 73
1798—December 31	617, 451. 43 2, 161, 867. 77	1864-June 30	112,002,776.10 26,440,930.29
1799—December 31	2,623,311.99	1865—June 30 1866—June 30	112, 476, 770. 66
1801—December 31	3, 295, 391.00	1867—June 30	161, 175, 174. 31
1802—December 31	5,020,697,64	1868—June 30 1869—June 30	115, 133, 529, 82
1803—December 31	4,825,811.60	1869—June 30	126, 542, 842. 77
1804—December 31	4,825,811.60 4,037,005.26 3,999,388.99	1870—June 30	126,542,842.77 113,485,981.01 91,739,739.00
1806—December 31	4,538,123.80	1871—June 30	74, 437, 358. 54
1807—December 31	9,643,850.07	1873—June 30	59, 762, 346.64
1808—December 31	9,941,809.96	1874—June 30	72, 159, 597. 17
1809—December 31	3,848,056.78 2,672,276.57	1875—June 30. 1876—June 30.	63,274,721.71 58,947,608.99
1811—December 31	3, 502, 305. 80	1877—June 30	91,694,006,29
1812—December 31	3, 862, 217, 41	1878—June 30. 1879—June 30. 1880—June 30.	91,694,006.29 177,498,846.71 367,054,575.14 168,299,404.40
1813—December 31	5, 196, 542. 00 1, 727, 848. 63 13, 106, 592. 88	1879—June 30	367, 054, 575. 14
1814—December 31	1,727,848.63	1880—June 30	182,678,977.44
1815—December 31	22,033,519.19	1881—June 30 1882—June 30	162, 323, 331.14
1817—December 31	14, 989, 465. 48	1883—June 30	161,382,637.70
1818—December 31	1,478,526.74	1884—June 30	165,046,380.59
1819—December 31	2,079,992.38	1885—June 30	182, 622, 360. 17
1820—December 31	1,198,461.21 1,681,592.24	1886—June 30. 1887—June 30.	232, 099, 178. 05 207, 600, 698. 44
1822—December 31	4 193 690 68	1888—June 30. 1889—June 30. 1890—June 30.	244,094,169.01
1823—December 31	9, 431, 353. 20	1889—June 30	244, 094, 169. 01 210, 737, 083. 76
1824—December 31	9, 431, 353, 20 1, 887, 799, 80 5, 296, 306, 74 6, 342, 289, 48	1890—June 30	190, 841, 184. 72 156, 847, 826. 49
1825—December 31	6.342.289.48	1891—June 30 1892—June 30	129, 178, 792, 53
1827—December 31	0,049,004.31	1893—June 30	124, 824, 804. 94
1828—December 31	5, 965, 974. 27	1894—June 30	118, 885, 988. 16
1829—December 31	³ 4,362,770.76 4,761,409.34	1895—June 30	196, 348, 193. 17 269, 637, 307. 07
1830—December 31 1831—December 31	3 053 513 24	1897—June 30	244, 466, 201. 98
1832—December 31	911, 863. 16	1898—June 30 1899—June 30	209, 282, 643, 13
1833—December 31	10,658,283.61	1899—June 30	284, 488, 516. 20
1834—December 31	911, 863. 16 10,658, 283. 61 7,861,093. 60 25,729,315. 72	1900—June 30	284, 488, 516. 20 306, 827, 608. 37 328, 406, 795. 13
1836—December 31	45, 756, 833. 54	1902—June 30	362, 187, 361. 61
1837—December 31	8 6, 804, 953. 64	1903—June 30	388, 686, 114. 23
1838—December 31	6,633,715.23	1904—June 30	322, 051, 568. 02
1839—December 31	4,683,416.48 1,704,561.80	1905—June 30	295, 477, 491. 89 330, 689, 354. 82
1840—December 31	375,692.47	1906—June 30	422 061 445 47
1842—December 31	2,079,908.13	1908—June 30	395, 171, 347. 73
1843—June 30 1844—June 30	11, 195, 156. 21	1909—June 30	395, 171, 347, 73 276, 375, 428, 10 256, 894, 675, 67
1844—June 30	8,612,850.23 8,110,649.86	1910—June 30	256, 894, 675. 67 290, 176, 926, 13
1845—June 30	9,683,869.83	1911—June 30 1912—June 30	317, 152, 478. 99
1847—June 30	5, 446, 382. 16	1913—June 30	315,960,984.79
1848—June 30	758, 332. 15	1914—June 30	311,612,615.58
1849—June 30	3, 208, 822, 43	1915—June 30	257, 147, 142. 40
1850—June 30. 1851—June 30.	7, 431, 022. 72 12, 142, 193. 97	1916—June 30	4371,843,021.00
1852—June 30.	15,097,880,36	1918—June 30	1,472,326,390,00
1853—June 30	22, 286, 462. 49 20, 300, 636. 61	1919—June 30	1,155,711,068.90
1854—June 30	20, 300, 636.61	1918—June 30 1919—June 30 1920—June 30 1921—June 30	512,926,045.46
1855—June 30	19,529,841.06	1921—June 30	• 000, 511, 300.40
1856—June 30	20, 304, 844. 78		

¹ This statement is made from warrants paid by the Treasurer of the United States to Dec. 31, 1821, and by warrants issued after that date, and is exclusive of disbursing officers' credits and outstanding warrants and checks.

² The unavailable funds are not included from and after this date.

The unavailable funds are not included from and after this date.
The amount deposited with the States under act of June 23, 1836, having been taken out of the control of the Treasury Department by the act of Oct. 2, 1837, is not included from and after this date.
'Up to and including 1915, disbursing officers' credits subject to check were shown as a liability against eash in the Treasury, thereby reducing the balance in the general fund; since that year such credits have not been so carried because they are merely book credits or authorizations to draw on the Treasurer.

TABLE G.—Receipts and dishursements of the United States.

["Disbursements," as used in this table, in addition to actual expenditures, include unexpended balances to the credit of disbursing officers.]

RECAPITULATION OF RECKIPTS BY FISCAL YEARS.

			Ordinar	Ordinary receipts.					Exceedantings
Year.				Miscellancous.		;	Postal revenue.	Total ordinary receipts and	
	Силотв.	прегла!	Sales of public lands.	Direct tax.	Other miseel- lancous ileme.	Total ordinary receipts.		Postar revenue.	Including postál deficiencies.
789-1791 702-702 703-703 704-704 717-705 717-7	ే , అంత, శ్రీ అంటాలు అత్వర్లో చేత్త సాల ప్రత్యేత్స్ లో	\$208.942.8 337.755.70 274.080.0 274.086.6 477.288.6 477.288.6 675.491.6 674.487.6 674.487.6 674.487.6 674.487.6 674.8 674.8 674.8 674.8 674.8 674.8 674.8 674.8 674.8 674.8 674.8 676.0 67	\$1 886.13 83.540.40 11, 863.11 11, 863.11 11, 726.05 188.628.245.75 467.626.75 1647.526.75 447.526.75 447.526.75 1, 1447.227 1, 135.71.75 1, 135.71.	\$734, 223, 97, 534, 324, 325, 347, 324, 325, 347, 327, 327, 327, 327, 327, 327, 327, 32	8 10 17, 17, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18	\$4,409,951.19 3,604,960.31 4,612,604.83 4,413,604.83 4,413,604.83 6,411,334,50 6,111,334,50 6,111,334,50 6,111,344,50 6,344,21 6,346,60 6,	\$71, 286, 98 92, 988, 40 129, 185, 11 129, 185, 11 105, 165, 165, 17 106, 179, 185, 17 106, 179, 185, 17 106, 179, 185, 17 106, 179, 179, 179 106, 179, 179 107, 179	\$4, 481, 247, 12 3, 742, 948, 71 5, 584, 696, 73 5, 584, 696, 73 5, 584, 696, 73 8, 995, 773, 73 7, 811, 285, 59 11, 124, 565, 16 11, 124, 565, 16 12, 215, 019, 94 13, 245, 019, 94 14, 17, 512, 696, 68 16, 696, 696, 696, 696, 696, 696 16, 696, 696, 696, 696, 696, 696, 696, 6	4,589,985,484 4,589,982,44 895,982,24 895,982,24 2,028,982,24 2,028,982,183 1,119,285,193 2,028,133 1,119,193 1,
820 821	15,005,612.15	106, 260, 53 69, 027, 63	1,635,871.61	31, 586. 82 29, 349. 05	1,061,338.	868	760.	15, 952, 430. 27	865.

195.	5, 834, 036, 27, 892, 489, 85	40.	7	90.	100	000	0.50	100	7	65	33	32.	61.	52.	000	i	20	500	SI.	177	6.0	100	310	000	(5)	000	633	42.	0,-	11.	03	26.	16, 216, 491, 85	7. 146, 275, 82	417 650 000 50	All 630 320 67	602 957 985 50	815.	38, 794, 874, 00	272	28, 030, 306, 54	48, 373, 947, 72 117, 596, 986, 99	A Li , croot, crees ou
349,983.30 +	20,578,511,72	147,111.61 +	708, 094, 25 +	490, 900, 70 T	606 090 PU	763 430 91 T	682 842 76 +	126 020 83 ±	505, 438, 13 +	615,648,89 +	423, 643, 76 +	235, 119. 67 1十	899, 821, 25 -	541, 205, 20 -	267, 406, 31 +	020,000,000	1 50 000 700	020,040,90	557 005 61	050 047 60 T	187, 167, 00 H	347, 712, 39	253, 910, 31	426, 253, 78	002,873,74 +	905, 643, 66 +	031,342,44 +	+ 00 001 100	18 012 600	977. 520. 90 +	319, 264, 33 +	142, 158, 82	745, 591, 99	0, 2, 00, 23 0, 2, 00, 23 0, 20, 20, 20	910 081 00	101 200	150, 119, 11	839, 677.	254, 216,	298, 550.	H4, 662, 041, 16 +	31.026.191.89	
555.36	1, 197, 298, 93	253.59	601.70	973 46	471.83	313 70	94	17	2	34	99	59	668.21	40	501 00	706 97	4 2	430	2 2	38	35	233	10	28	. 98	33	70	900	13	99	92	98	39	79	- 8	59	1.00	70	21	27	25	2.50	6000
1 20, 232, 427.	19,381,212,79	21,840,858,	22, 966, 363	24, 763, 629,	24, 827, 627.	24,844,116,	28, 526, 820.	31,867,450.	33, 948, 426.	21, 791, 935.	35, 430, 087.	50,826,796.	24, 954, 155,	21 469 7 10	19, 480, 115	16 860 160	19 976 197	8, 281, 001	29, 320, 707.	29, 970, 105	29, 699, 967.	26, 467, 403.	35, 698, 699.	30, 721, 077.	43, 592, 888.	22, 330, 0.59.	43, 340, 310,	73,800,341	65, 350, 574.	74,056,699.	68, 965, 312.	40,000,300.	56 054 500	41, 476, 299	51, 919, 261.	112, 094, 945.	262, 711, 865.	327, 283,	557, 817,	477		411, 253, 971, 24	fund, head tay on
750, 457.		107, 086	1,735,732.	520, 126,	602,648.	563, 227.	1,074,124.	760, 410.	945,081.	715, 161.	1, 266, 452.	7,038,070.	6 410 246	070 030	2,567,112.	054	966	895	419.	453	950.	808	610.	379.	308	940	081	352	731.	190	920	506	530	1,023,515.	915, 327.	3,741,794.	49, 590, 595.	30, 693, 916.	60, 903, 980.	30, 192, 365.	26, 373, 698	28.	on, forest reserve
20,961.56	6.201.	6.638	2, 626.	2,218.	11,335.	16,980.	10, 506,	6,791.	394.	. 63.	1968	1000	1,001.	20.00																					1, 795, 331.	1, 485, 103.	475, 648.	1,200,573,	4 900 909	1 788 145	765, 685, 61	229, 102,	M-bank circulation
1,803,581,54	418	785	845.	1,018,308.75	1,517,175,13					000, 000		776 926	730, 945	361, 576.	818		797.	158.						959		930	084	798.	11, 497, 049. 07	044	130.	687	557.	658.	152, 203.	167, 617.	000, 333,	990, 555.	1 142 575	1.348.715.	4: 020, 344.	3, 350, 481.	s, tax on nationa
67, 665, 71	34,663.	21,589.	19,885.	17, 451.	14,502.	12, 100.	6, 933.	11,000.	. 109	10,130	370	5 493	2, 467.	2, 553.	1,682.	3, 261.	495.	103.	1,777.	3,517.	2,897.	373.	3/3.													741 191	AEA 916	996 813	027, 537	087, 589.	158, 356, 400, 86	899, 756.	y Pacific railways,
.17, 589, 761, 94 . 19, 088, 433, 44	325.		283	523.	900		174	500	022	310	940.	290	800	, 137, 924.	, 499, 502.	, 487, 216.	908	040,843.	183, 570.	528, 112.	007	757 070	346 738	586	567	326.	865.	190.		000	620.	824	511.	125.		109, 039,	84 008	179.046	176, 417.	164, 464,	. 180, 048, 426, 63	, 538,	nage, payments b
8222 8223	825 825	826.	0000	020	830		83.3	200		100	836	837.	38	839	0	841.	042	843 (c months)	044			000	849	05	851	.852.	53	804 9EE	96	857	200	99	000	39	33			986	75	888	869		I Including profits on colnage,
00 00	00 00	00	20 0	00	0 3	3	200	10	30	00	or	à	on	on o	on a	n c	00	no	00	0 0	200	100	200	00	000	20	200	000	6.00	San	200	7	6 3	n a	200	30	30	00	ce	00	20 5	0	-

TABLE G.- Receipts and disbursements of the United States-Continued.

["Thishursements," as used in this table, in addition to actual expenditures, include unexpended balances to the credit of disbursing officers.]

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS BY FISCAL YEARS-Continued.

Year. Coatoms. Internal Lands. Miscellaneous. Total ordinary remains. Postal revenue. Processing and Lands. Postal revenue. Trevenue. Processing and Lands. Aligned Lands. Other miscell. Total ordinary remains. Tovenue. Processing and Lands. Continue. Trevenue. Processing and Lands. Processing and Lands. Continue. Trevenue. Processing and Lands. Processing and Lands. Continue. Trevenue. Processing and Lands.				Ordinary receipts.	receipts.					Excessofordinary
Customs. Internal lands. Bales of public Direct 1s x. Dotter miscell recording terms. Internal lands. Bales of public Direct 1s x. Dotter miscell recording terms. Internal lands. Bales of public Direct 1s x. Dotter miscell recording terms. Internal lands. Bales of public Direct 1s x. Dotter miscell recording terms. Internal lands. Bales of public Direct 1s x. Dotter miscell recording terms. Internal lands. Bales of public Direct 1s x. Dotter miscell recording terms. Internal lands. Bales of public Direct 1s x. Dotter miscell recording terms. Internal lands. Bales of public pub	Year.				Miscellaneous.		!	Postal Forenije.	Total ordinary receipts and	receipts (+) or of ordinary dis-
8.2006, 270, 408, 165, 1843, 1098, 153, 63 5.200, 270, 408, 165, 1843, 1098, 153, 63 5.200, 327, 408, 165, 173, 174, 174, 172 2.575, 714, 18 5.580, 355, 37 5.57 5.11, 105, 805, 80 5.11, 105, 80 5.11, 1		Customs.	Internal revenue.	Sales of public lands.	Direct tax.	Other miscellaneous items.	Total ordinary receipts.		postaf revenue.	including postal deficiencies.
238, 359, 455, 39, 455, 99 307, 180, 663, 77 2, 965, 119, 65	1871 1872 1873 1874 1876 1876 1876 1877 1880 1881 1885 1885 1885 1887 1887 1887 1889 1889 1889 1889 1889	\$206, 270, 408, 05 216, 370, 286, 77 163, 103, 833, 69 163, 103, 833, 69 164, 104, 722, 38 148, 071, 189, 692, 91 157, 280, 410, 730, 28 158, 672, 644, 60 188, 672, 644, 60 188, 672, 644, 60 188, 672, 644, 60 188, 672, 644, 60 188, 683, 13 223, 832, 741, 69 229, 668, 883, 13 223, 832, 741, 69 223, 832, 741, 69 223, 832, 741, 69 223, 832, 741, 69 223, 832, 741, 69 223, 832, 741, 69 223, 832, 741, 69 223, 832, 741, 69 223, 832, 741, 69 223, 832, 741, 69 223, 832, 741, 69 223, 832, 741, 69 224, 751, 67 225, 684, 15 226, 751, 67 227, 751, 67 228, 833, 164 228, 833, 164 228, 833, 164 228, 833, 164 228, 833, 164 231, 188, 187 231, 188, 187 231, 188, 187 231, 188, 187 231, 188, 187 231, 188, 187 231, 188, 187 231, 188, 187 231, 188, 187 231, 188, 187 232, 188, 187 233, 184, 187 233, 184, 187 233, 184, 187 233, 184, 187 233, 184, 187 233, 184, 187 233, 184, 187 233, 184, 187 233, 184, 187 233, 184, 187 233, 184, 187 233, 184, 187 233, 184, 187 233, 184, 187 233, 184, 187 233, 184, 187 238, 184 238, 184 23	\$143, 088, 153, 63 130, 642, 177, 73 103, 642, 177, 73 103, 469, 784, 90 101, 607, 493, 88 110, 687, 784, 90 110, 607, 493, 88 110, 584, 720, 388, 98 124, 586, 972, 51 124, 286, 772, 54 116, 885, 391, 22 124, 286, 772, 54 116, 885, 391, 22 116, 885, 391, 20 116, 885, 391, 20 117, 117, 232, 884, 74 146, 688, 574, 29 146, 762, 884, 74 146, 688, 574, 29 170, 772, 773, 773, 773, 773, 773, 773, 773	238 88257388 8272888 8600 8600 8600 8600 8600 8600 8600	\$580.355.37 315,254.51 30.85 1,516.89 100,141.69 108,156.60 70,728.99 1,565.82 1,565.82	24, 518, 688, 881, 18, 411, 195, 096, 381, 18, 512, 180, 94, 518, 688, 688, 688, 689, 689, 689, 689, 68	1 33 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3	20, 037, 045, 426, 37 21, 915, 426, 37 28, 471, 1071, 36 28, 721, 360, 59 28, 721, 360, 59 27, 511, 587, 59 39, 277, 518, 585, 59 39, 277, 518, 587, 59 39, 277, 518, 587, 59 39, 277, 518, 587, 59 39, 315, 479, 34 41, 875, 410, 17 41, 875, 410, 17 42, 560, 843, 87 42, 560, 843, 87 43, 877, 609, 39 43, 877, 609, 38 43, 877, 609, 479, 67 56, 931, 16 77, 680, 933, 16 77, 680, 933, 16 77, 680, 693, 16 77, 680, 680, 16 77,	8403, 360, 990, 31 396, 022, 293, 38 351, 734, 926, 82 311, 412, 82, 82 302, 734, 238, 90 308, 232, 224, 67 308, 232, 224, 67 308, 31, 41, 411, 69 308, 31, 411, 69 308, 31, 50, 50 308, 31, 308, 50 308, 31, 308, 308, 31 308, 31, 31, 31, 31, 31, 31, 31, 31, 31, 31	+ 103.551.38 + 48.879.33 + 48.879.33 + 48.879.33 + 13.376,668.26 + 13.376,668.26 + 13.376,668.26 + 13.376,668.26 - 5.386.376 + 101.130,653.16 + 101.130,683.16 + 10

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91, 287, 375, 37 54, 307, 652, 36 15, 749, 092, 55 17, 749, 335, 00 1111, 420, 530, 8 50, 041, 667, 37 50, 041, 667, 37 50, 041, 667, 37 50, 041, 667, 37 15, 806, 322, 40 37, 224, 371, 10 37, 224, 371, 10 37, 224, 501, 60 37, 224, 501, 60 37, 224, 501, 60 37, 224, 501, 60 38, 488, 60 29, 724, 864, 77 20, 729, 521, 60, 29 60, 769, 769, 769, 769, 761, 761, 762, 769, 761, 761, 761, 761, 761, 761, 761, 761
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684, 326, 280, 47 683, 289, 633, 281, 282, 289, 421, 117, 64 687, 463, 289, 533, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28
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121, 848, 047, 143, 848, 047, 143, 143, 143, 143, 143, 143, 143, 143
562, 478, 233, 21 539, 716, 913, 86 544, 606, 758, 62 544, 606, 758, 69 663, 125, 669, 92, 32 663, 125, 669, 92, 32 663, 125, 689, 92, 32 663, 125, 689, 92, 32 663, 125, 689, 92, 32 663, 125, 689, 93, 489, 489, 489, 489, 489, 489, 489, 489
32, 009, 280, 14 38, 084, 180, 657, 20 38, 084, 182, 911, 08 45, 852, 911, 08 53, 346, 713, 28 48, 964, 344, 52 48, 568, 963, 65 48, 578, 963, 65 48, 782, 663, 64 56, 782, 963, 67 57, 782, 963, 67 58, 782, 983, 67 58, 782, 983, 683, 64 58, 782, 883, 683, 64 58, 782, 883, 683, 68 80, 952, 583, 583, 583, 583, 583, 583, 583, 583
4, 114, 122, 73 8, 295, 311, 22 4, 578, 283, 81 4, 579, 249, 81 4, 579, 249, 81 7, 578, 81, 15 7, 770, 778, 78 7, 770, 78 7, 700, 78 7, 700, 78 7, 700, 78 7, 700, 78 7, 700, 78
271, 880, 122, 10 283, 840, 124, 17 283, 840, 124, 17 283, 840, 119, 45 284, 985, 740, 85 284, 186, 712, 81 289, 866, 772, 85 281, 711, 126, 70 286, 712, 643, 59 1289, 833, 519, 45 3821, 612, 199, 66 384, 446, 965, 65 3831, 702, 928, 78 3830, 481, 696, 60 384, 610, 82, 78 3830, 866, 207, 73 38, 860, 386, 207 38, 860, 386, 207 38, 860, 386, 207 38, 860, 386, 207 38, 860, 3
254, 444, 708. 19 261, 774, 564. 81. 81 261, 774, 564. 81. 81 300, 251, 877, 77 330, 251, 877, 77 330, 251, 877, 77 330, 771, 831, 877 330, 771, 832, 833 3445, 607 311, 321, 672, 23 314, 497, 671, 24 311, 321, 821, 835, 86 322, 230, 014, 51 323, 825, 962, 336, 38 225, 962, 326, 327 238, 328, 326, 326, 327 238, 328, 326, 326, 327 238, 328, 326, 327 238, 328, 328, 327 238, 328, 328, 327 238, 328, 328, 327 238, 328, 328, 327 238, 328, 328, 327 238, 328, 328, 327 238, 328, 328, 327 238, 328, 328, 327 238, 328, 328, 327 238, 328, 328, 327 238, 328, 328, 328, 327 238, 328, 328, 328, 327 238, 328, 328, 328, 327 238, 328, 328, 328, 327 238, 328, 328, 328, 327 238, 328, 328, 328, 328
1902 1904 1904 1906 1906 1907 1907 1919 1911 1915 1916 1916 1917 1918

839, 155, 596,77 corporation income tax: and \$41,046,162.09 individual income tax: a Includes \$84, 278,302,13 emergency revenue; \$56,083,670,88 corporation income tax; and \$67,943. 989,894.28 income and excess profits tax and \$857,043,590.58 miscellaneous internal revenue. 10 Includes \$2,400,762,734.84 income and excess profits tax and \$1,239,468,280.01 miscellaneous. 11 Incudes \$3,228.137,673.75 income and excess profits tax and \$1,351,835,935,31 miscellaneous internal revenue. 11 This amount represents the excess of ordinary receipts over the total of pay warrants issued during the fiscal year for ordinary disbursements. The excess of ordinary receipts over actual ordinary cash expenditures (including public debt expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts) was \$67,466,189,12 as shown in statement on page 132 of this report. * Includes \$10,671,077.22 corporation excise tax; \$32,456,662.67 corporation income tax: and \$22,253,534.85 individual income tax. • Includes \$92,069,126.29 emergency revenue: laneous internal revenue 11 hoindes \$3,957,701,374,72 income and excess profits tax and \$1,441.447,870.34 miscellaneous internal revenue 12 Exclusive of Panama Canal receipts. Includes \$20,951,780.97 corporation tax. Includes \$33,516,976,59 corporation tax. Includes \$28,583,308,73 corporation tax. Includes \$35,006,299,84 corporation tax. 594.63 individual income tax. * Includes \$95.297,555.88 emergency revenue: \$179.572.887.86 corporation income lax; and \$180,108.340.10 individual income tax. * Includes \$2.888.88

["Dishursements," as used in this table, in addition to actual expenditures, include unexpended balances to the credit of dishursing officer...] TABLE G.—Receipts and disbursements of the United States-Continued.

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS BY FISCAL YEARS Continued.

reads of bonds and other received. debt. seeds of bonds and other received. debt. seed of bonds and other received. debt. seed 1.02, 498. 45 1.02, 498. 45 1.02, 498. 45 1.02, 498. 45 1.02, 498. 45 1.02, 498. 45 1.02, 498. 45 1.02, 498. 45 1.02, 498. 45 1.02, 498. 45 1.02, 498. 45 1.02, 498. 45 1.02, 498. 45 1.02, 498. 45 1.02, 498. 45 1.02, 498. 45 1.02, 498. 45 1.02, 498. 45 1.00, 000 00 000.00 00	
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\$32, 107: 64 \$93, 107: 64 40, 000, 00	
\$337, 107, 64 40, 000, 00	:
\$332,107.64 46,000.00	;
\$32, 107, 64 605, 09 44, 000, 00	
\$32,107.64 90,000.00	:
\$332,107.64 40,000.00	:
\$32,107,64 0.000,000	:
\$32, 107. 64 900.000.00	: -
\$32,107.64 60,000.00	
\$332, 107; 64 40, 000, 00	
\$33,107,64 40,000,00	
8,32,107.64 90,000.00 40,000.00	
\$32, 107, 64 086, 09 40, 000, 00	
\$32,107,64 40,000.00	_
\$32, 107; 64 936, 000, 000 40, 0000, 00	
\$33,107,64 686.09 40,000.00	
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900 83 + 9, 377, 724, 77 488 13 + 9, 377, 724, 77 643, 76 + 18, 093, 152, 12 643, 76 + 18, 093, 152, 12 810, 40 + 7, 660, 545, 78 810, 40 + 7, 660, 545, 78 810, 60 + 7, 660, 545, 78 8116, 60 + 7, 660, 545, 78 8116, 60 + 7, 660, 545, 78 812, 60 + 7, 804, 50 813, 81, 80, 82, 72 813, 81, 82, 82, 77, 92 813, 60 + 7, 802, 779, 99 813, 60 + 7, 802, 779, 99 813, 60 + 7, 802, 779, 99 813, 60 + 7, 802, 779, 99	009 + 1 478,847. 31 - 3,454,305. 26 + 3,636,597. 774 + 3,331,702. 44 + 1,256,583. 888 + 1,256,583.	29 - 1,670,827. 81 - 813,401. 30 - 1,330,557. 31 - 2,305,37. 32 - 11,689,520. 71 - 1,904,677. 23 - 213,717.	553 — 2.015.672 11 — 10.436,258. 13 — 10.436,258. 14 — 10.436,258. 15 — 100.493,902. 16 — 100.493,983. 17 — 19.757,951. 17 — 19.856,258. 17 — 19.866,268. 18 — 19.866,268.	28
34, 126.04 34, 126.54 37, 423.54 37, 423.54 37, 423.54 37, 423.54 37, 423.54 37, 423.54 37, 423.54 37, 43, 43, 43, 43, 43, 43, 43, 43, 43, 43	248,77,73,77,73,74,73,74,74,74,74,74,74,74,74,74,74,74,74,74,	77.00.77.00.77.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0	0.00 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	25 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
989. 15 820. 86 876. 21 137. 21 735. 64 409. 19	780. 780. 815. 500. 664. 872.	805.7.	272.	422.39 7.50.00 7.50.00 866.00 884.38 845.80 865.20 963.20 963.20 960.00
2, 992 2, 992 3, 852 15, 589, 14, 808, 71, 700, 88, 12, 551, 666, 60, 1, 877,	28, 365, 91 28, 900, 37, 080, 00 21, 293, 487, 085, 00 4, 056, 4, 264, 92 46, 465, 22, 50 16, 500, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16	357. 72 28, 28, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20	35,030,345,44 602,345,44 775,560,88 431,086,40 1,774 215,389,72 612,688 612,688 612,688 612,688 612,688 613,689 614,74 70,	506. 110.
857, 857, 877,	28, 872, 399, 45 21, 256, 700, 00 28, 588, 750, 00 4, 045, 950, 00 46, 300, 00 16, 350, 00 16, 350, 00	2, 001. 67 800. 00 3, 900. 00 17, 300. 00 87, 500. 00 61, 76, 800. 00	83, 361, 57 83, 361, 57 81, 2,896, 82 1064, 510, 85 85, 278, 05 85, 278, 05 89, 974, 00 7, 69, 071, 06	31, 50% 110, 50 1173, 717, 750, 60 38, 681, 450, 60 1133, 118, 500, 60 1133, 118, 500, 60 1134, 118, 650, 60 1141, 134, 650, 60 1141, 134, 650, 60 115, 578, 610, 60 173, 678, 500, 60 173, 678, 500, 60 173, 580, 60 304, 272, 860, 60
882 8835 8835 885 885 888 888 884 844 844 844 844 84	8.47 8.48 8.49 8.40 8.51 8.52 8.53	885 856 885 859 861		251 251 251 251 251 251 251 251 251 251

TABLE G .- Receipts and disbursements of the United States Continued.

"Dishursements," as used in this table, in addition to actual expenditures, include unexpended balances to the credit of dishursing officers.] RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS BY FISCAL YEARS Confined.

				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		fexoress of de-		Excercof all
		Fanama Canal	_	Tubile debt receipts		posits to retire	Total of all	receipts (+)
	Year.	oceasts of bonds and premium.	Proceeds of bonds and other	Premium received.	Total public debt.	national-bank notes over rederaptions.2	receipts.	or of all disburse- ments ().
200			&1 404 (50 00)		\$1 404,650,00			- \$4, 531, 941, 09
			58, 150, 00		58, 150, 00		309, 700. 21	17,479,
9887			39,850.00		39, 850, 00		428, 000, 01	- 49, 412, 595, 20
1887			40, 900, 00		40, 900, 00		281, 787, 06	- 24,447,370.46
			48, 650, 00		48, 650, 00		009, 901. 55	- 36, 527, 710, 58
1889			24, 350, 00		24, 350, 00		250, 020, 02	- 33, 503, 357. 76
			21,650.00		21,650,00		984, 730, 55	- 19, 601, 877. 53
			13, 750, 00		13,750.00	\$40,018,392.25	78	- 34, 132, 372, 16
1892			15, 250, 00		15, 250, 00		425,883,510.22 ~	- 27, 673, 266, 32
			22, 900, 00		22, 900, 00	************	461, 739, 521. 94	- 4,445,400.21
1894			50, 014, 250, 00	\$8, 633, 296, 71	58, 647, 546, 71	6, 708, 247, 76	437, 158, 291. 75	- 5, 703, 914. 32
1885			81, 165, 050, 00	11, 339, 344, 62	92, 504, 394, 62		482, 877, 597. 92 +	- 46, 192, 425, 01
18896			131, 168, 800, 00	11, 166, 246, 41	142, 335, 046, 41		551, 810, 465, 19 +	-104, 580, 230. 86
1897			3,250,00		3,250,00	4, 356, 614, 50	434, 747, 032, 39	- 25, 071, 091, 91
1808			5,950,00		5,950,00	6,034,510.00	500, 374, 413. 75	- 61, 948, 849, 60
1809			199 201 210, 00		199, 201, 210, 00	5, 324, 234, 50	85	-100, 791, 521. 35
1900			117, 770, 00		117,770.00		200	- 23, 038, 214, 12
1901			3,700.00		3,700.00		92	- 21, 215, 743, 65
1902			2, 370, 00		2,370.00	12, 650, 160, 00		- 33, 672, 596, 43
1903			2,050.00	1, 484, 048, 00	1, 486, 098, 00		107, 215, 64	- 26, 206, 651, 54
1904			2, 600, 00	465, 336, 00	457, 936, 00		9	- 66, 634, 546, 21
1905.			2,750.00		2,750.00		21:	- 26, 574, 076, 13
1906.			21	530, 324, 00	532, 374, 00	10, 408, 537, 00	773, 591, 636, 27	25, 211, 862, 93
1907		\$31, 210, 817, 95		1, 509, 231, 00	1, 514, 334, 00	5, 023, 165, 50	884, 408, 982, 94	91, 372, 090, 65
1908.		25, 367, 768, 67	15, 436, 500, 00		15, 436, 500, 00	24, 797, 980, 00	858, 141, 635, 35	- 26,890,097.74
1909.		30, 731, 008, 21					837, 882, 881. 12	118, 730, 313, 53
1910.		200 0000 0000				F OF 71 F OO	000,040,012.09	22 501, 202, 40
1911		92 190 104 16	450 000 00		350 000 00	0, 699, (10, 00	979 170 868 40 4	96 975 552 86
1912		33, 189, 104, 10	1 999 840 00		1 929,840,00		992, 660, 595, 49	3 319, 156, 71
1014			3 118 940 00		3 118 940 00		1.025.726.672.38	28,093,79
1015			933, 540, 00		933, 540, 00	4, 347, 457, 00	990, 439, 989, 85	57, 442, 509, 75
1916		29, KG9, 095, 98	1,803,500,00		1,803,500,00	32,015,892.00	1, 128, 411, 638, 60 +	- 80, 150, 545.87
1917		16, 150, 668, 59	2.3		2,390,724,754.61		3,844,775,665.99 +	-798, 591, 919, 80
1018		\$ 6, 414, 570, 26	=		16,984,009,559.61	7	1,489,510,677.84	323,845,830.55
1019		26,777,046,55	20,053,331,758,25		20,053,331,758,25	72	46	-1,057,006,923.40
1920		2 9, 039, 670, 95	16,835,273,962.29		15,835,273,962.29			-603, 001, 205, to
1921		211,914,361.32	8,824,738,839,191		8,824,738,839.19	2,726,314,00 11	2,726,314,00 111,870,473,473,12 +	-1.08,800,841.40
1 [neludas denosits of \$17 64]	\$17.641.634. for principal of bonds, only \$2.035.700 of which were actually issued in 1911; the balance was issued in the fiscal year 1912	ndy \$2 035 700 of	which were actua	Hy issped in 191	1: the balance v	and in the factor	fiscal year 1912.	

Finchides deposits of \$17,641,634, for principal of bonds, only \$2,035,700 of which were actually issued in 1911; the balance was issued in the fiscal year 1912. Receipts from tolls, etc. (included in miscellaneous receipts in 1915).

· National-bank redemption fund herein includes only the armual excess of deposits on a count of mational-bank redemption fund since 1890. 3 Only the annual excess of deposits over redemptions included in this column.

"This amount represents the excess of all receipts over the total pay warrants bened during the fised year for all dishusements. The excess of all receipts over the total of NOTE. Issues and rodemptions of cortificates and notes not affecting the cash in general fund are excluded from the public debt figures in this statement. actual cash expenditures was \$172,951,309.14 as shown in statement on page 135 of this report.

RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS BY FISCAL YEARS.

1" Disbursoments," as used in this table, in addition to actual expanditions, include unexpended belongs to the gradit of disburstore officers.

			Ordinary disbursements.	Ordinary disbursements	bursements.			
	Year.	Civil and miscel- laneous, exclusive of postal defi- dencies.	War Department.	Navy Depart- ment.	Indians.	Pensions.	Interest on the public debt.	Total ordinary disbursements, exchisive of postal defi-
1789-I.	789-1791.	\$1,083,971.61	\$632,804.03		\$27,000.00	\$176,813.88	\$1,177,863,03	\$3,097,452.
1793	793	451.	1, 130, 249, 08		97 989 83	SO 087 NI	21 000 200 0	3 846 000
17:14	7.1	350.	307.	408	13,042,46	81, 399, 24	2, 752, 523, 04	6, 297, 822, 0
1706	706	920.	010	562.	23, 475, 68	08, 673, 22	2,947,059,06	7,309,600.7
1706.	7706		203.	784	113, 563, 98	100,843,71	3, 239, 347, 68	5, 790, 650 8
1797	787	200	1,039,402,46	12	62, 396, 58	101 256, 97	3,172,516,73	6,008,627.
17.13	75.3	1, 639, 391, 68	346	081	90, 470, 09	95 444 03	0.815,650,30	0.001,000,0
1800	000	1, 337, 613, 22	878	716	31.22	64, 130, 73	3, 402, 601, 04	10, 813, 971, 0
1801	801	1, 114, 768, 45	344.	154	9,000.00	73, 533, 37	4, 411, 830, 06	9, 393, 499, 9
1802	802	1, 462, 929, 40	148	iel.	94,000.00	85, 440, 39	4, 239, 172, 16	7, 976, 252. 0
1803	803	1, 842, 636, 76	822,055.86	1, 215, 230, 53	99	02, 902, 10	3, 949, 462, 36	7,962,286.
1000		2, 191, 000, 43	210, 423, 93	1, 189, 832, 75	110,000,00	20,002,30	4, 180, 048, 74	8, 687, 907.
1806	SOR	2, 800, 035, 70	1 003 355 33	1 649 641 44	933 900 00	01, 004, 014	2, 607, 119, 22 2, 368, 068, 96	9, 014, 345, 0
1807	R07	1, 097, 897, 51	1, 288, 685, 91	1, 722, 064, 47	205, 425, 00	70, 500, 00	3, 369, 578, 48	8, 354, 151,
1808.	808	1, 423, 285, 61	2, 900, 834, 40	1,884,067.80	213, 575, 00	82, 576, 64	2, 557, 074, 23	9,061,413.0
1809		1, 215, 803, 79	3, 345, 772, 17	2, 427, 758, 80	337, 503, 84	87, 833, 54	2, 866, 074, 90	10, 280, 747. 0
1810	810	1, 101, 144, 08	2, 204, 323, 04	1,654,244,20	177, 625, 00	83, 74, 16	3, 163, 671, 09	8, 474, 753, 1
		1,307,201.40	2, 032, 828, 10	1,965, 566, 39	161, 875, 00	75, 043, 88	2, 585, 435, 57	8, 178, 040.
1812		1,083,088,21	10, 817, 798, 24	6, 446, 400, 10	107 959 90	91, 402, 10	2, 451, 272, 57	20, 280, 7, 1.
1814		9 208 020 70	20, 350, 306, 30	7 311 900 80	167 304 80	90, 164 36	4 502 970 04	24 700 005 LS
1816.	95	2, 898, 870, 47	14, 704, 204, 22	8, 660, 000, 25	530, 750, 00	00, 656, 06	5, 900, 000, 24	32, 043, 661, 3
1816	816.	2, 080, 741, 17	16, 012, 006, 80	3, 908, 278, 30	274, 512, 16	188,804,15	7, 822, 923, 34	31, 196, 355, 1
1817		3, 518, 936, 76		3, 314, 598, 49	319, 463, 71	297, 374, 43	4, 530, 282, 55	19, 990, 892, 4
1818		3,835,830,51	716.	2, 953, 095, 00	505, 704. 27	890, 719, 90	6, 209, 954, 03	20,018,627.8
1870		5, 067, 211. 41	May 300.	3,847,640,42	463, 181, 39	2,415,939,85	5, 211, 730, 36	21, 512, 004. 0
1821	100	2, 223, 121, 54	461, 291	3, 319, 943, 06	477, 005, 44	262, 817, 26	5, 126, 073, 70	15, 840, 552, 9
1822		1,967,996,24		2, 224, 468, 98	575, 007, 41	1, 948, 199, 40	5, 172, 788, 70	15,000,432.
1823		2, 022, 003, 90	000, 924.	2, 503, 766, 83	380, 781, 82	3.8.8.	4, 922, 475, 40	14, 700, 629. 9
1824	824	7, 155, 308, 81	030	2, 904, 581, 56	450, 987, 90	1, 400, 326, 50	4, 943, 557, 93	20, 273, 702. 0
1826		2, 748, 544, 80		3, 049, 083, 86	724, 106, 44	810	4, 366, 757, 40	15, 867, 217.
1820		2, 600, 177. 79	2, 943, 194, 37	4, 218, 902, 46	745, 447, 83	1, 556, 593. SS		17, 037, 859
1828		3 676 052 64		3 018 280 44	705,084,94	27.8	3 008 800 80	10, 204, 543, 6
1820		3,082,234,66	-	8, 308, 745, 47	576, 344, 74	50.4	13.8	15, 184, 053 e
1830		3, 237, 416, 04	SS	3, 239, 428, 63	1122, 202, 47	SN:		15, 142, 108, 2
1831		3,004,040,10	835	3, 856, 183, 07	930, 738, 04	186	748.	15, 237, 816. 0
1832		4, 077, 141. 45	5, 446, 034, 88	3, 956, 370, 20	1, 352, 419, 75	1, 184, 422, 40	Sell.	17, 288, 050.
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["Insbursements," as used in this table, in addition to actual expenditures, include unexpended balances to the credit of disbursing officers.]

RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS BY FISCAL YEARS—Continued. TABLE G.—Receipts and disbursements of the United States-Continued.

otal ordinary disbursements Panama Canal exclusive of postal defi-Interest on the public debt. Pensions Ordinary disbursements, 4,348,036. 2,558,917. 2,531,794. 2,531,794. 1,199,099. 1,559,571. 1,559,571. 1,222,296. 1,222,296. 1,481,161. 2,222,296. 3,043,610. Indians. \$3. 956, 300 42 5. 807, 139 06 6. 181, 280, 284 53 6. 113, 880 88 6. 113, 880 88 6. 113, 880 88 8. 113, 880 88 8. 127, 711 53 9. 408, 470 10 9. 408, 470 10 9. 408, 470 10 9. 408, 470 10 9. 408, 470 10 11, 607, 138 53 10, 738 53 11, 607, 138 53 1 Navy Depart-\$5, 696, 189, 38 11, 747, 345, 58 12, 882, 723, 10 13, 882, 723, 10 14, 882, 723, 10 16, 161, 162, 20 17, 161, 162, 20 18, 161, 162, 20 19, 161, 162, 20 10, 161, 162, 20 10, 162, 20 10, 162, 20 10, 162, 20 10, 162, 20 10, 162, 20 10, 162, 20 10, 163 War Department, laneous, exclusive Civil and miscel-\$4,446,728.89,498.89,498.99,498.99,498.99,498.99,498.99,498.99,498.99,498.99,498.99,498.99,498.99,498.99,498.99,498.99,498.99,499.99,49 446, 739. (1917) of postal defi-1851 1852 1853 1855 1856 1867 1867 1860 866 8867 868 869 Year. 834. 835. 836. 837. 839.

. 888. 64 18, 963, 309, 82 5, 966, 558, 17
68, 507, 120, 68 38, 070, 888, 6

Table G.—Receipts and disbursements of the United States—Continued.
["Disbursements," as used in this stable, in addition to actual expenditures, include unexpended behances to the credit of disbursing officers.]
["Disbursements," as used in this stable, in addition to prince the property of the actual expenditures.

	Total of all disburse- ments	\$3, 864, 550, 44 6, 554, 1189, 00 19, 176, 277, 777 8, 554, 1189, 00 10, 276, 278, 266, 40 8, 778, 265, 40 8, 778, 265, 40 11, 576, 266, 04 11, 576, 266, 04 12, 180, 382, 59 13, 866, 985, 11 14, 110, 285, 59 14, 180, 382, 26 18, 180, 282, 28 18, 180,
Excess of	national-bank notes retired over deposits for retire- ment.	
sen.	Total public debt.	\$699, 984, 23 2, 633, 0450, 25 2, 633, 0450, 25 2, 633, 0450, 25 2, 634, 645, 27 2, 644, 645, 28 2, 645, 645, 28 2, 646, 645, 28 2, 646, 645, 28 2, 646, 645, 28 2, 646, 645, 28 2, 646, 646, 28 2, 646, 646, 646, 646, 646, 646, 646, 64
Public debt disbursements	Premium paid.	
Y FISCA	Redemption of bonds and other securities.	\$(69) 984.23 (63) 605.25 (63) 605.25 (63) 605.25 (63) 6171.13 (64) 625.12 (65) 625.12 (65) 625.12 (65) 635.24 (65)
RECAPITULATION OF DISBORSEMENTS IS Total ordinary disbursements	Panama Canal disbursements.	
Total ordinary	service, including grants for deficiencies therein.	\$3, 164, 566, 57 8, 246, 566, 57 8, 246, 656, 57 16, 424, 658, 34 17, 722, 289, 10 17, 722, 289, 10 10, 0.11
ts.	Total postal	\$67,113.66 76,586.00 74,168.00 74,168.00 74,168.00 74,168.00 74,168.00 74,168.00 74,169.00
Postal disbursements	From Treasury grants for deficiencies.	
P0	From postal revenue.	\$67, 113. 66 76, 586. 60 74, 1161. 03 76, 586. 60 74, 1161. 03 125, 639. 03 136, 639. 03 136, 639. 03 136, 639. 03 136, 639. 03 136, 639. 03 136, 131. 03 136, 131. 03 136, 131. 03 136, 131. 03 136, 131. 03 136, 131. 03 136, 131. 03 136, 131. 03 136, 131. 03 136, 131. 03 136, 131. 03 136, 132. 03 136, 133. 03 136, 13
	Year.	1789–1791 17792 17793 17795 17795 17795 17797 17797 17799 17799 18802 18803 18814 18815 18816 18826 18

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859. 713. 191.	336. 100. 472.	528.	82.5	393.	471.	505.)58. 786.	756.	163.	979.	193.	384	388	333.	202.	336.	773.	392. 472.	136.	796.	337.	374.	266.	337.
622, 187, 512, 330,	3,8,8,5	97,1	133,	8,8	65,	54,	21,	8,8	47,	0,20,1	73,	67,	3,5,5	46,0	60,1	21.	91,	95.	28,	33,00	39,2	72, 93,	8,83 18,58	18,
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067, 239, 974,	21, 20, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18	38,	38,	98,	0.4.	554,	52,	56,	14,	05,	24,5	97,	10,	29,	20,4	2,1	77,	53.0	25	388	97,	34,	35,5	9,9
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414. 605. 350.	2, 284, 100, 30 3, 288, 319, 03 4, 430, 662, 21 4, 636, 536, 54 4, 718, 235, 64	657.00 4,907,184.61 30,697.00 5,728,448.80 30,4303.00 4,396.056.71 16	4, 296, 512, 70 26, 4, 320, 731, 99 27, 691, 69	231. 02 4, 550, 205. 53 51, 298. 99 4, 515, 841. 09 58, 291 of 4 349 079 23 51	4, 479, 049. 13 47,	6, 278, 401, 68 54	750.00 7,394,474.70 52,	345, 63 9, 462, 931, 85 61, 814, 00 9, 720, 950, 13 65,	118.00 10,119,939.66 75,	923.00 12, 235, 715.86 81, 15, 777, 045.48	545. 72 18, 407, 613.12 71, 505. 505. 03 13.50 101.43	728. 55 11,861,549,45 477,	980.00 13, 438, 233.78 877,	14, 436, 986. 21 533,	666.67 18,813,693.54 362, $191.66 20.345,792.46 386.$	510. 28 23, 740, 021. 00 339, 535, 579, 21 24, 616, 799, 86 313, 429	250.00 25,168,295.42 303,197,	475.00 28, 487, 216. 57 308, 236,	646.71 31,185,116.53 327,709,	540.36 33,736,737.86 293,745,	3394. 02 35, 030, 910. 97 266, 241,	524. 49 34, 815, 507. 35 296, 989, 000. 00 36, 386, 479. 34 298, 163,	635.00 40,681,030.03 296,	43, 325, 958. 81 287,
414. 605. 350.	2, 284, 100, 30 3, 288, 319, 03 4, 430, 662, 21 4, 636, 536, 54 4, 718, 235, 64	00 4,907,184.61 30, 00 5,728,448.80 30, 00 4,396.056.71 16	4, 296, 512, 70 26, 4, 320, 731, 99 27, 691, 69	99 4,515,841.09 58, 91 4,515,841.09 58, 91 4,349,079,93 51	4, 479, 049. 13 47,	6, 278, 401, 68 54	750.00 7,394,474.70 52,	345, 63 9, 462, 931, 85 61, 814, 00 9, 720, 950, 13 65,	118.00 10,119,939.66 75,	923.00 12, 235, 715.86 81, 15, 777, 045.48	72 18, 407, 613.12 71,	728. 55 11,861,549,45 477,	980.00 13, 438, 233.78 877,	14, 436, 986. 21 533,	666.67 18,813,693.54 362, $191.66 20.345,792.46 386.$	510. 28 23, 740, 021. 00 339, 535, 579, 21 24, 616, 799, 86 313, 429	250.00 25,168,295.42 303,197,	475.00 28, 487, 216. 57 308, 236,	646.71 31,185,116.53 327,709,	540.36 33,736,737.86 293,745,	3394. 02 35, 030, 910. 97 266, 241,	49 34, 815, 507. 35 296, 989, 00 36, 386, 479. 34 298, 163,	635.00 40,681,030.03 296,	18 45, 584, 195, 79 510, 43, 325, 958, 81 287,
414. 605. 350.	2, 284, 100, 30 3, 288, 319, 03 4, 430, 662, 21 4, 636, 536, 54 4, 718, 235, 64	657.00 4,907,184.61 30,697.00 5,728,448.80 30,4303.00 4,396.056.71 16	4, 296, 512, 70 26, 4, 320, 731, 99 27, 691, 69	231. 02 4, 550, 205. 53 51, 298. 99 4, 515, 841. 09 58, 291 of 4 349 079 23 51	4, 479, 049. 13 47,	6, 278, 401, 68 54	750.00 7,394,474.70 52,	345, 63 9, 462, 931, 85 61, 814, 00 9, 720, 950, 13 65,	118.00 10,119,939.66 75,	923.00 12, 235, 715.86 81, 15, 777, 045.48	545. 72 18, 407, 613.12 71, 505. 505. 03 13.50 101.43	728. 55 11,861,549,45 477,	980.00 13, 438, 233.78 877,	14, 436, 986. 21 533,	666.67 18,813,693.54 362, $191.66 20.345,792.46 386.$	510. 28 23, 740, 021. 00 339, 535, 579, 21 24, 616, 799, 86 313, 429	250.00 25,168,295.42 303,197,	475.00 28, 487, 216. 57 308, 236,	646.71 31,185,116.53 327,709,	540.36 33,736,737.86 293,745,	3394. 02 35, 030, 910. 97 266, 241,	524. 49 34, 815, 507. 35 296, 989, 000. 00 36, 386, 479. 34 298, 163,	635.00 40,681,030.03 296,	18 45, 584, 195, 79 510, 43, 325, 958, 81 287,
414. 605. 350.	2, 284, 100, 30 3, 288, 319, 03 4, 430, 662, 21 4, 636, 536, 54 4, 718, 235, 64	5407, 657, 00 4, 907, 184, 61 30, 53, 697, 00 5, 728, 448, 80 30, 21, 303, 00 4, 396, 056, 71 16	4, 296, 512. 70 26, 4, 320, 731. 99 27, 606, 63	536, 298, 99 4, 515, 841, 09 58, 29, 291, 96 4, 349, 072, 23	4,479,049,13	6,278,401.68 54	2,153,750.00 7.394.474.70 52,	3, 207, 345, 63 9, 462, 931, 85 61, 3, 078, 814, 00 9, 720, 950, 13 65,	3,199,118.00 10,119,939.66 75, 3,616,883.00 10,970,834.76 74	4, 748, 923. 00 12, 235, 715. 86 81, 4, 748, 923. 01 12, 235, 715. 86 81, 4, 500, 550, 41 12, 777, 043, 48	6, 889, 565. 71 6, 889, 564. 72 13, 401, 613. 12 71, 604. 72 13, 550, 101. 43	3,561,728.55 11,861,542.45 477,	999,980.00 13,438,233.78 877,	14, 436, 986. 21 533,	3, 516, 666. 67 18, 813, 693. 54 362, 4. 053. 191. 66 20. 345. 792. 46 386.	5, 395, 510, 28 23, 740, 021, 00 339, 535, 1, 844, 579, 21 24, 616, 789, 86 313, 479	5,131,250.00 25,168,295.42 303,197,	5, 490, 475. 00 28, 487, 216. 57 308, 236,	4,714,044.71 31,185,116.53 327,709,	5,022,540.36 33,736,737.86 293,745,	5, 753, 394. 02 35, 030, 910. 97 266, 241,	524. 49 34, 815, 507. 35 296, 989, 000. 00 36, 386, 479. 34 298, 163,	635.00 40,681,030.03 296,	18 45, 584, 195, 79 510, 43, 325, 958, 81 287,
414. 605. 350.	23 28 319 03 2, 288 319 03 21 00: 30 31 4, 430 662. 21 4, 430 662. 21 4, 430 662. 21 4, 430 662. 21 4, 430 662. 21 4, 430 662. 21 4, 430 662. 21 64 4, 430 662. 21 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64	.61 \$407,657.00 4,907,184.61 30, 53,697.00 5,728,448.80 30, 71 21,303.00 4,396.056.71 16	70 4,296,512.70 26,99 27,4320,731.99 27,99 27,99 29,99 31,99 27,99 31,99 27,99 31,99	91 619, 231, 02 4, 550, 208, 93 31, 910 536, 298, 99 4, 515, 841, 109 58, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97	13	68 6,278,401.68 54	70 2,153,750,00 7,394,474.70 52,	22 3, 207, 345, 63 9, 462, 931, 85 61, 13 3, 078, 814, 00 9, 720, 950, 13 65,	76 3,199,118 00 10,119,939.66 75, 3,616,883 00 10,970,834.76 74	86 4,748,923.00 12,235,715.86 81,705.00 12,235,715.00 12,235,715.00 12,235,715.00 12,235,715.00 12,235,715.00 12,235,715.00 12,235,715.00 12,235,715.00 12,235,715.00 12,235,715.00 12,235,715.00 12,235,715.00 12,235,715.00	40 9,889,545.72 18,407,613.12 71,	90 3,561,728.55 11,861,549.45 477, 50 7,40 213 05 11,013 10.3 7777	778 999,980.00 13,423,233.78 877,	21	87 3,516,666.67 18,813,693.54 362, 80 4.053.191.66 20.345.792.46 386.	772 5,395,510.28 23,740,021.00 339,535, 65 1.844.573.21 24.616.789.86 313.479	72 5,131,250.00 25,168, 295.42 303,197,	57 5, 490, 475. 00 28, 487, 216. 57 308, 236,	50 7, 211, 646, 71 31, 185, 116, 53 327, 709, 50 7, 211, 646, 10, 34, 003, 006, 60, 301, 414	50 5,055,540.36 33,736,737.86 293,745,	95 5, 753, 394. 02 35, 030, 910. 97 266, 241,	86 4,773,524.49 34,815,507.35 296,989, 34 3,071,000.00 36,386,479.34 298,163,	635.00 40,681,030.03 296,	18 45, 584, 195, 79 510, 43, 325, 958, 81 287,
171. 66 2, 266, 171. 414. 87 2, 930, 414. 2005. 08 2, 910, 605. 330. 08 2, 757. 350.	319, 03 519, 03 562, 21 562, 21 563, 31 563, 31 575, 64 575, 64 575, 64	527.61 \$407,657.00 4,907,184.61 30,53,697.00 5,728,448.80 30,53,697.00 5,728,448.80 30,533,71 16,733,73	70 4,296,512.70 26,99 27,4320,731.99 27,99 27,99 29,99 31,99 27,99 31,99 27,99 31,99	91 619, 231, 02 4, 550, 208, 93 31, 910 536, 298, 99 4, 515, 841, 109 58, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97	13	68 6,278,401.68 54	350. 04 1, 041, 444, 44 8, 149, 894, 48 51, 724, 70 2, 153, 750, 00 7, 394, 474, 70 52,	586. 22 3, 207, 345. 63 9, 462, 931, 85 61, 136, 13 3, 078, 814, 00 9, 720, 950, 13 65,	821. 66 3, 199, 118. 00 10, 119, 939. 66 75, 951. 76 3, 616, 883. 00 10, 970, 834. 76 74	792.86 4,748,923.00 12,235,715.86 81,742.07 4 0.00 55.0 41 13,777.049 48 76.	067.40 9, 8S9, 545.72 18, 407, 613.12 71, 906.40 F, 170, 905.40 13, 590, 101.43	820. 90 3,561,728.55 11,861,549,45 477,	253.78 999,980.00 13,438,233.78 877,	986.21 13.09 14, 436, 986.21 533,	026.87 3, 516, 666, 67 18, 813, 693, 54 362, 600, 80 4, 053, 191, 66 20, 345, 792, 46 386.	5,395,510,28 23,740,021,00 339,535, 220,65 1,844,573,21 24,616,799,86 313,429,	045. 42 5, 131, 250. 00 25, 168, 295. 42 303, 197,	741.57 5, 490, 475.00 28, 487, 216. 57 308, 236,	360 50 7 211 646 10 34 003 006 60 301 414	197.50 5,092,540.36 33,736,737.86 293,745,	556. 25 5, 753, 394. 02 35, 030, 910. 97 266, 241,	982. 86 4, 773, 524. 49 34, 815, 507. 35 296, 989, 479. 34 3, 071, 000, 00 36, 386, 479. 34 298, 163,	497.97 5, 895, 638.00 40, 681, 636, 63 289, 4410.15 41, 876, 410.15 299, 660, 61	18 45, 584, 195, 79 510, 43, 325, 958, 81 287,
171. 66 2, 266, 171. 414, 87 2, 930, 414, 805, 08 2, 910, 605, 08 2, 737, 350, 92, 737, 750, 92, 737, 750, 938, 938, 938, 938, 938, 938, 938, 938	23 28 319 03 2, 288 319 03 21 00: 30 31 4, 430 662. 21 4, 430 662. 21 4, 430 662. 21 4, 430 662. 21 4, 430 662. 21 4, 430 662. 21 4, 430 662. 21 64 4, 430 662. 21 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64	527.61 \$407,657.00 4,907,184.61 30,53,697.00 5,728,448.80 30,53,697.00 5,728,448.80 30,533,71 16,733,73	70 4,296,512.70 26,99 27,4320,731.99 27,99 27,99 29,99 31,99 27,99 31,99 27,99 31,99	536, 298, 99 4, 515, 841, 09 58, 29, 291, 96 4, 349, 072, 23	13	68 6,278,401.68 54	450.04 1,041,444.44 8,149,894.48 51,724.70 2,153,750.00 7,394.474.70 52,	586. 22 3, 207, 345. 63 9, 462, 931, 85 61, 136, 13 3, 078, 814, 00 9, 720, 950, 13 65,	76 3,199,118 00 10,119,939.66 75, 3,616,883 00 10,970,834.76 74	4,748,923.00 12,235,715.86 81,048,023.00 12,235,715.86 81,048,023.00 12,235,715.86 81,048,023.00 12,235,715.86	518, 067. 40 9, 889, 545. 71 18, 407, 613. 12 71, 518, 407, 614, 12, 12, 12, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13	299,820. 90 3,561,728.55 11,861,549.45 477,163,728.50 11,861,549.45 777,163,729.50 11,013,67,730,67,	438, 253. 78 999, 980. 00 13, 438, 233. 78 877, 488, 180. 70 1	436, 986, 21	297, 026. 87 3, 516, 666. 67 18, 813, 693. 54 362, 292, 600. 80 4. 053. 191. 66 20. 345. 792, 46 386.	23, 740, 021, 00 339, 535, 572, 220, 65 4, 679, 21, 679, 86 313, 429,	037,045.42 5,131,250.00 25,168,295.42 303,197,	996, 741. 57 5, 490, 475. 00 28, 487, 216. 57 308, 236,	471, 071. 82 4, 714, 044. 71 31, 185, 116, 53 327, 709, 701 360 50 7 211 646 10 34 003 006 60 301 414	644,197.50 5,092,640.36 33,736,737.86 293,745,	237, 516. 95 5, 753, 394. 02 35, 030, 910. 97 266, 241,	982. 86 4, 773, 524. 49 34, 815, 507. 35 296, 989, 479. 34 3, 071, 000, 00 36, 386, 479. 34 298, 163,	635.00 40,681,030.03 296,	18 45, 584, 195, 79 510, 43, 325, 958, 81 287,
171. 66 2, 266, 171. 414, 87 2, 930, 414, 805, 08 2, 910, 605, 08 2, 737, 350, 92, 737, 750, 92, 737, 750, 938, 938, 938, 938, 938, 938, 938, 938	319, 03 519, 03 562, 21 562, 21 563, 31 563, 31 575, 64 575, 64 575, 64	527.61 \$407,657.00 4,907,184.61 30,53,697.00 5,728,448.80 30,53,697.00 5,728,448.80 30,533,71 16,733,73	70 4,296,512.70 26,99 27,4320,731.99 27,99 27,99 29,99 31,99 27,99 31,99 27,99 31,99	91 619, 231, 02 4, 550, 208, 93 31, 910 536, 298, 99 4, 515, 841, 109 58, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97	13	68 6,278,401.68 54	350. 04 1, 041, 444, 44 8, 149, 894, 48 51, 724, 70 2, 153, 750, 00 7, 394, 474, 70 52,	586. 22 3, 207, 345. 63 9, 462, 931, 85 61, 136, 13 3, 078, 814, 00 9, 720, 950, 13 65,	821. 66 3, 199, 118. 00 10, 119, 939. 66 75, 951. 76 3, 616, 883. 00 10, 970, 834. 76 74	4,748,923.00 12,235,715.86 81,048,023.00 12,235,715.86 81,048,023.00 12,235,715.86 81,048,023.00 12,235,715.86	067.40 9, 8S9, 545.72 18, 407, 613.12 71, 906.40 F, 170, 905.40 13, 590, 101.43	299,820. 90 3,561,728.55 11,861,549.45 477,163,728.50 11,861,549.45 777,163,729.50 11,013,67,730,67,	438, 253. 78 999, 980. 00 13, 438, 233. 78 877, 488, 180. 70 1	436, 986, 21	297, 026. 87 3, 516, 666. 67 18, 813, 693. 54 362, 292, 600. 80 4. 053. 191. 66 20. 345. 792, 46 386.	5,395,510,28 23,740,021,00 339,535, 220,65 1,844,573,21 24,616,799,86 313,429,	037,045.42 5,131,250.00 25,168,295.42 303,197,	996, 741. 57 5, 490, 475. 00 28, 487, 216. 57 308, 236,	471, 071. 82 4, 714, 044. 71 31, 185, 116. 53 327, 709, 701 360 50 7 211 646 10 34 003 006 60 301 414	644,197.50 5,092,640.36 33,736,737.86 293,745,	237, 516. 95 5, 753, 394. 02 35, 030, 910. 97 266, 241,	982. 86 4, 773, 524. 49 34, 815, 507. 35 296, 989, 479. 34 3, 071, 000, 00 36, 386, 479. 34 298, 163,	497.97 5, 895, 638.00 40, 681, 636, 63 289, 4410.15 41, 876, 410.15 299, 660, 61	18 45, 584, 195, 79 510, 43, 325, 958, 81 287,
171. 66 2, 266, 171. 414, 87 2, 930, 414, 805, 08 2, 910, 605, 08 2, 737, 350, 92, 737, 750, 92, 737, 750, 938, 938, 938, 938, 938, 938, 938, 938	319, 03 519, 03 562, 21 562, 21 563, 31 563, 31 575, 64 575, 64 575, 64	527.61 \$407,657.00 4,907,184.61 30,53,697.00 5,728,448.80 30,53,697.00 5,728,448.80 30,533,71 16,733,73	70 4,296,512.70 26,99 27,4320,731.99 27,99 27,99 29,99 31,99 27,99 31,99 27,99 31,99	91 619, 231, 02 4, 550, 208, 93 31, 910 536, 298, 99 4, 515, 841, 109 58, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97	13	68 6,278,401.68 54	350. 04 1, 041, 444, 44 8, 149, 894, 48 51, 724, 70 2, 153, 750, 00 7, 394, 474, 70 52,	586. 22 3, 207, 345. 63 9, 462, 931, 85 61, 136, 13 3, 078, 814, 00 9, 720, 950, 13 65,	821. 66 3, 199, 118. 00 10, 119, 939. 66 75, 951. 76 3, 616, 883. 00 10, 970, 834. 76 74	4,748,923.00 12,235,715.86 81,048,023.00 12,235,715.86 81,048,023.00 12,235,715.86 81,048,023.00 12,235,715.86	518, 067. 40 9, 889, 545. 71 18, 407, 613. 12 71, 518, 407, 614, 12, 12, 12, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13	299,820. 90 3,561,728.55 11,861,549.45 477,163,728.50 11,861,549.45 777,163,729.50 11,013,67,730,67,	438, 253. 78 999, 980. 00 13, 438, 233. 78 877, 488, 180. 70 1	436, 986, 21	297, 026. 87 3, 516, 666. 67 18, 813, 693. 54 362, 292, 600. 80 4. 053. 191. 66 20. 345. 792, 46 386.	23, 740, 021, 00 339, 535, 572, 220, 65 4, 679, 21, 679, 86 313, 429,	037,045.42 5,131,250.00 25,168,295.42 303,197,	996, 741. 57 5, 490, 475. 00 28, 487, 216. 57 308, 236,	471, 071. 82 4, 714, 044. 71 31, 185, 116. 53 327, 709, 701 360 50 7 211 646 10 34 003 006 60 301 414	644,197.50 5,092,640.36 33,736,737.86 293,745,	237, 516. 95 5, 753, 394. 02 35, 030, 910. 97 266, 241,	982. 86 4, 773, 524. 49 34, 815, 507. 35 296, 989, 479. 34 3, 071, 000, 00 36, 386, 479. 34 298, 163,	497.97 5, 895, 638.00 40, 681, 636, 63 289, 4410.15 41, 876, 410.15 299, 660, 61	18 45, 584, 195, 79 510, 43, 325, 958, 81 287,
171. 66 2, 266, 171. 414, 87 2, 930, 414, 805, 08 2, 910, 605, 08 2, 737, 350, 92, 737, 750, 92, 737, 750, 938, 938, 938, 938, 938, 938, 938, 938	319, 03 519, 03 562, 21 562, 21 563, 31 563, 31 575, 64 575, 64 575, 64	527.61 \$407,657.00 4,907,184.61 30,53,697.00 5,728,448.80 30,53,697.00 5,728,448.80 30,533,71 16,733,73	70 4,296,512.70 26,99 27,4320,731.99 27,99 27,99 29,99 31,99 27,99 31,99 27,99 31,99	91 619, 231, 02 4, 550, 208, 93 31, 910 536, 298, 99 4, 515, 841, 109 58, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97	13	68 6,278,401.68 54	350. 04 1, 041, 444, 44 8, 149, 894, 48 51, 724, 70 2, 153, 750, 00 7, 394, 474, 70 52,	586. 22 3, 207, 345. 63 9, 462, 931, 85 61, 136, 13 3, 078, 814, 00 9, 720, 950, 13 65,	821. 66 3, 199, 118. 00 10, 119, 939. 66 75, 951. 76 3, 616, 883. 00 10, 970, 834. 76 74	4,748,923.00 12,235,715.86 81,048,023.00 12,235,715.86 81,048,023.00 12,235,715.86 81,048,023.00 12,235,715.86	518, 067. 40 9, 889, 545. 71 18, 407, 613. 12 71, 518, 407, 614, 12, 12, 12, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13	299,820. 90 3,561,728.55 11,861,549.45 477,163,728.50 11,861,549.45 777,163,729.50 11,013,67,730,67,	438, 253. 78 999, 980. 00 13, 438, 233. 78 877, 488, 180. 70 1	436, 986, 21	297, 026. 87 3, 516, 666. 67 18, 813, 693. 54 362, 292, 600. 80 4. 053. 191. 66 20. 345. 792, 46 386.	23, 740, 021, 00 339, 535, 572, 220, 65 4, 679, 21, 679, 86 313, 429,	037,045.42 5,131,250.00 25,168,295.42 303,197,	996, 741. 57 5, 490, 475. 00 28, 487, 216. 57 308, 236,	471, 071. 82 4, 714, 044. 71 31, 185, 116. 53 327, 709, 701 360 50 7 211 646 10 34 003 006 60 301 414	644,197.50 5,092,640.36 33,736,737.86 293,745,	237, 516. 95 5, 753, 394. 02 35, 030, 910. 97 266, 241,	982. 86 4, 773, 524. 49 34, 815, 507. 35 296, 989, 479. 34 3, 071, 000, 00 36, 386, 479. 34 298, 163,	497.97 5, 895, 638.00 40, 681, 636, 63 289, 4410.15 41, 876, 410.15 299, 660, 61	18 45, 584, 195, 79 510, 43, 325, 958, 81 287,
171. 66 2, 266, 171. 414, 87 2, 930, 414, 805, 08 2, 910, 605, 08 2, 737, 350, 92, 737, 750, 92, 737, 750, 938, 938, 938, 938, 938, 938, 938, 938	319, 03 519, 03 562, 21 562, 21 563, 31 563, 31 575, 64 575, 64 575, 64	527.61 \$407,657.00 4,907,184.61 30,53,697.00 5,728,448.80 30,53,697.00 5,728,448.80 30,533,71 16,733,73	70 4,296,512.70 26,99 27,4320,731.99 27,99 27,99 29,99 31,99 27,99 31,99 27,99 31,99	91 619, 231, 02 4, 550, 208, 93 31, 910 536, 298, 99 4, 515, 841, 109 58, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97	13	68 6,278,401.68 54	350. 04 1, 041, 444, 44 8, 149, 894, 48 51, 724, 70 2, 153, 750, 00 7, 394, 474, 70 52,	586. 22 3, 207, 345. 63 9, 462, 931, 85 61, 136, 13 3, 078, 814, 00 9, 720, 950, 13 65,	821. 66 3, 199, 118. 00 10, 119, 939. 66 75, 951. 76 3, 616, 883. 00 10, 970, 834. 76 74	4, 748, 923.00 12, 235, 715.86 81, 686, 723, 673, 673, 673, 676, 676, 676, 676, 67	518, 067. 40 9, 889, 545. 71 18, 407, 613. 12 71, 518, 407, 614, 12, 12, 12, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13	299,820. 90 3,561,728.55 11,861,549.45 477,163,728.50 11,861,549.45 777,163,729.50 11,013,67,730,67,	438, 253. 78 999, 980. 00 13, 438, 233. 78 877, 488, 180. 70 1	436, 986, 21	297, 026. 87 3, 516, 666. 67 18, 813, 693. 54 362, 292, 600. 80 4. 053. 191. 66 20. 345. 792, 46 386.	23, 740, 021, 00 339, 535, 572, 220, 65 4, 679, 21, 679, 86 313, 429,	037,045.42 5,131,250.00 25,168,295.42 303,197,	996, 741. 57 5, 490, 475. 00 28, 487, 216. 57 308, 236,	471, 071. 82 4, 714, 044. 71 31, 185, 116. 53 327, 709, 701 360 50 7 211 646 10 34 003 006 60 301 414	644,197.50 5,092,640.36 33,736,737.86 293,745,	237, 516. 95 5, 753, 394. 02 35, 030, 910. 97 266, 241,	982. 86 4, 773, 524. 49 34, 815, 507. 35 296, 989, 479. 34 3, 071, 000, 00 36, 386, 479. 34 298, 163,	497.97 5, 895, 638.00 40, 681, 636, 63 289, 4410.15 41, 876, 410.15 299, 660, 61	18 45, 584, 195, 79 510, 43, 325, 958, 81 287,
171. 66 2, 266, 171. 414, 87 2, 930, 414, 805, 08 2, 910, 605, 08 2, 737, 350, 92, 737, 750, 92, 737, 750, 938, 938, 938, 938, 938, 938, 938, 938	319, 03 519, 03 562, 21 562, 21 563, 31 563, 31 575, 64 575, 64 575, 64	527.61 \$407,657.00 4,907,184.61 30,53,697.00 5,728,448.80 30,53,697.00 5,728,448.80 30,533,71 16,733,73	70 4,296,512.70 26,99 27,4320,731.99 27,99 27,99 29,99 31,99 27,99 31,99 27,99 31,99	91 619, 231, 02 4, 550, 208, 93 31, 910 536, 298, 99 4, 515, 841, 109 58, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97	13	68 6,278,401.68 54	350. 04 1, 041, 444, 44 8, 149, 894, 48 51, 724, 70 2, 153, 750, 00 7, 394, 474, 70 52,	586. 22 3, 207, 345. 63 9, 462, 931, 85 61, 136, 13 3, 078, 814, 00 9, 720, 950, 13 65,	821. 66 3, 199, 118. 00 10, 119, 939. 66 75, 951. 76 3, 616, 883. 00 10, 970, 834. 76 74	4, 748, 923.00 12, 235, 715.86 81, 686, 723, 673, 673, 673, 676, 676, 676, 676, 67	518, 067. 40 9, 889, 545. 71 18, 407, 613. 12 71, 518, 407, 614, 12, 12, 12, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13	299,820. 90 3,561,728. 55 11,861,549. 45 477,163,728. 56 11,861,549. 45 477,163,728.	438, 253. 78 999, 980. 00 13, 438, 233. 78 877, 488, 1897, 1999, 980. 00 13, 506, 1897, 1999, 19	436, 986, 21	297, 026. 87 3, 516, 666. 67 18, 813, 693. 54 362, 292, 600. 80 4. 053. 191. 66 20. 345. 792, 46 386.	23, 740, 021, 00 339, 535, 572, 220, 65 4, 679, 21, 679, 86 313, 429,	037,045.42 5,131,250.00 25,168,295.42 303,197,	996, 741. 57 5, 490, 475. 00 28, 487, 216. 57 308, 236,	471, 071. 82 4, 714, 044. 71 31, 185, 116. 53 327, 709, 701 360 50 7 211 646 10 34 003 006 60 301 414	644,197.50 5,092,640.36 33,736,737.86 293,745,	237, 516. 95 5, 753, 394. 02 35, 030, 910. 97 266, 241,	982. 86 4, 773, 524. 49 34, 815, 507. 35 296, 989, 479. 34 3, 071, 000, 00 36, 386, 479. 34 298, 163,	497.97 5, 895, 638.00 40, 681, 636, 63 289, 4410.15 41, 876, 410.15 299, 660, 61	18 45, 584, 195, 79 510, 43, 325, 958, 81 287,

[4 Dislumements," as used in this table, in addition to actual expenditures, include maximents to the earlit of debursing other. J. RECAPETILATION OF DISBURSENTS BY PISCAL, YEAR. Continued. TABLE G. Recipts and disbursements of the United States Continued

		Folial of all disburse- ments?	8388 8390, d14, 377 5341, 1015, det 8.1 5340, 482, 1910, 577 482, 482, 1910, 577 482, 389, 1912, 151 483, 389, 192, 151 483, 389, 172, 51 484, 389, 224, 389 485, 686, 172, 51 485, 686, 192, 31 485, 686, 192, 31 485, 487, 287 485, 486, 192, 31 487, 487, 287 487, 487, 587 487, 487, 587 487, 487, 587 487, 487, 587 487, 487, 587 487, 487, 587 487, 487, 587 488, 787 488, 787
	Lxce of	notes refired a vover deposits for rethe-	254, 883, 00 106, 071, 50 287, 486, 50 287, 486, 50 743, 584, 60 288, 740, 00 288, 740, 60 618, 478, 60 618, 917, 60 221, 070, 50 618, 917, 60 618, 77, 60 618, 77, 60
ed,		Total public ov debt.	846,042,635,43 44,555,848,35 127,565,848,35 128,541,151,00 128,541,151,00 121,408,023,813 24,447,20 24,447,20 24,447,20 24,447,20 24,447,20 24,447,20 24,447,20 24,447,20 24,447,20 24,447,20 24,447,20 24,447,20 24,447,20 25,647,20 26,647,20 26,647,20 26,647,20 27,657,20 27,657,20 28,438,756,00 28,448,756,00 28,438,756,00 2
FRAR. Continued	Public debt disbursements	Premium paid.	\$8. 270.842.46. 17. 202.304.224.06. 19. 401.224.06. 10. 401.224.01.11. 14. 064.81.14. 14. 064.81.14. 15. 225. 686.97. 225. 686.97. 225. 686.97. 225. 686.97.
BY FIECAL	Public	Redemption of bonds and other securities.	346, 042, 635, 43 44, 384, 384, 38 34, 384, 284, 38 34, 384, 284, 38 34, 384, 384, 38 34, 384, 384, 38 34, 384, 384, 38 34, 384, 384, 384 36, 223, 384, 484, 384 36, 223, 384, 484, 384 36, 223, 384, 484, 384 36, 223, 384, 484, 384 373, 484, 484, 384 387, 384, 384, 384 387, 384
STREET ENTRY IN		Panama Canal disburamenta.	89, 985, 00 50, 164, 560, 00 50, 164, 560, 00 50, 164, 560, 00 50, 164, 560, 00 51, 168, 60 51, 168, 60 51, 168, 60 52, 82, 83, 83, 84, 76 53, 827, 84, 76 54, 828, 83 54, 828, 83 54, 828, 83 54, 828, 83 54, 828, 83 55, 828, 83 56,
RECATTIONATION OF DISBURSEMENTS BY MISCAL YEAR.	Total ordinary	and postal service, includ- ing grants for deficiencies therein.	3.702, 778, 778, 94 3.86, 441, 561, 46 3.86, 441, 561, 46 3.82, 339, 135, 46 3.83, 172, 285, 76 3.83, 173, 285, 76 3.83, 173, 285, 76 4.61, 884, 864, 87 4.83, 173, 464, 48 4.83, 173, 464, 48 4.83, 173, 464, 48 4.83, 173, 464, 48 4.83, 173, 464, 48 4.83, 173, 464, 48 4.83, 173, 464, 48 4.83, 173, 482, 394 5.83, 384, 394, 394 5.83, 384, 484, 56 5.83, 384, 484, 56 5.83, 384, 484, 56 5.83, 384, 484, 56 5.83, 384, 484, 56 5.83, 384, 484, 56 5.83, 384, 484, 56 5.83, 384, 484, 56 5.83, 384, 484, 56 5.83, 384, 484, 56 5.83, 384, 484, 56 5.83, 384, 484, 56 5.83, 384, 484, 56 5.83, 384, 384, 384, 384, 384, 384, 384, 3
KESSA PPPULA	ls.	Total postal disbursemends.	847, 102, 454.41 56, 338, 525.123.92 56, 338, 525.123.92 56, 358, 529 66, 644, 529 74, 881, 185, 59 74, 881, 185, 59 74, 881, 185, 59 88, 339, 713, 683, 57 78, 881, 185, 69 88, 339, 713, 683, 71 116, 585, 538, 68 116, 585, 538, 68 116, 585, 538, 68 116, 585, 538, 68 117, 841, 842, 10 118, 685, 683, 58 118, 585, 588, 58 118, 586, 583, 58 118, 586, 583, 58 118, 588, 588, 58 118, 788, 68 118, 788, 58 118, 788, 68 118, 788, 68 118, 788, 68 118, 788, 68 118, 788, 68 118, 788, 68 118, 788, 788, 788 118, 788, 788, 788
may immensed	Postal disbursements.	From Treasury grants for deficiencies.	84, 541 (610, 38 6, 811, 247, 05 6, 811, 247, 05 3, 848, 919, 73 4, 081, 638, 91 4, 081, 638, 91 4, 081, 638, 91 4, 081, 638, 91 1, 101, 541, 772, 08 1, 101, 541, 782, 178, 79 1, 101, 541, 208, 13 1, 101, 132, 208, 13 1, 102, 138, 101, 13 1, 101, 101, 13 1, 101, 101, 13 1, 101, 101, 101, 101, 101, 101, 101, 1
	Po	From postal revenue,	8.42, 740 843 85 46, 1877, 1982, 95 46, 1877, 1982, 95 46, 1877, 1982, 97 40, 1882, 917, 103 40, 1882, 917, 103 40, 1882, 917, 103 40, 1882, 918, 103 40, 1882, 440, 470, 40 40, 1882, 40 40 40, 1882, 40 40, 1882, 4
		Year.	R.K.5. R.K.5. R.K.5. R.K.5. R.K.6. R

* National-bank redemption fund herein includes only the annual excess of redemptions on account of national-bank redemption fund since 1836 Nore. - The dishursements are stated by wairants paid to June 30, 1866, and by warrants issued since that date. * Evelusive of \$26,015,215.53 paid from prior postal balances.

The disbursements for postal deficiencies are grants by law from the Treasury, and differ from the fiscal year expenditures thereof shown by reports of the Auditor for the Post Office Department,

TABLE H.—Internal and customs receipts and expenses of collecting, from 1858 to 1921.

Year ended	In	ternal revenue.		Cu	stoms receipts.	
June 30	Receipts.	Expenses of co	llecting. 1, 2	Receipts.	Expenses of col	lecting.1, 3
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Per cent.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Per cent.
1858	(4)	(4)	(4)	41. 789, 620, 96	2, 903, 336. 89	6.94
1859	(4)	(4)	(4)	49, 565, 824, 38	3, 407, 931.77	6.85
1860		(4)	(4)	53. 187, 511. 87	3, 337, 188. 15	6.27
1861	(4)	(4) (4)	(4)	39, 582, 125, 64 49, 056, 397, 62	2, 843, 455, 84 3, 276, 560, 89	7.18
1863	37, 640, 787. 95	108, 685. 00	0. 29	69, 059, 642, 40	3, 181, 026, 17	6.67 4.60
1864	109, 741, 134. 10	253, 372. 99	. 23	102. 316, 152. 99	4, 192, 582, 43	4.09
1865	209, 461, 215. 25	385, 239. 52	. 18	84, 928, 260.00	5, 415, 449. 32	6.39
1866	309, 226, 813. 42 266, 027, 537. 43	5, 783, 128, 77	1.87 2.77	179, 046, 651, 58	5, 342, 469, 99	2.98
1867 1868	191, 087, 589, 41	7, 335, 029. 81 8, 705, 366. 36	4.55	176, 417, 810, 88 164, 464, 599, 56	5, 763, 979, 01 7, 641, 116, 68	3.26
1869	158, 356, 460, 86	7, 257, 176. 11	4.59	180, 048, 426, 63	5, 388, 082, 31	4.65 2.99
1870	184, 899, 756, 49	7, 253, 439.81	3. 92	194, 538, 374, 44	6. 233. 747. 68	3.20
1871		7. 593, 714. 17	5.30	206, 270, 408, 05	6, 568, 350. 61	3.18
1872	130, 642, 177, 72	5. 694, 116. 86	4.36	216, 370, 286, 77	6. 959, 173. 88	3.21
1878	113, 729, 314, 14 102, 409, 784, 90	5, 340, 230. 00 4, 509, 976. 05	4. 69 4. 40	188, 089, 522, 70 163, 103, 833, 69	7, 077, 864, 70 7, 321, 469, 94	3.76
1875	110, 007, 493, 58	4, 289, 442. 71	3.89	157, 167, 722, 35	7, 028, 521. 80	4.47
1876	116, 700, 732. 03	3, 942, 613, 72	3.38	148.071.984.61	6. 704, 858. 09	4.53
1877		3, 556, 943, 85	2.99	130, 956, 493. 07	6,501,037.57	4.96
1878 1879		3, 280, 162, 22	2.96	130, 170, 680, 20	5, 826, 974, 32	4.47
1880		3, 527, 956, 56 3, 657, 105, 10	3.10 2.95	137, 250, 047, 70 186, 522, 064, 60	5, 477, 421, 52 6, 023, 253, 53	3.96
1881	135, 264, 385, 51	4. 327, 793. 24	3. 20	198, 159, 676, 02	6, 383, 288, 10	3.23
1882	146, 497, 595, 45	4.097,241.34	2.80	220, 410, 730, 25	6, 506, 359. 26	2.95
1883		4, 424, 707. 39	3.06	214, 706, 496, 93	6, 593, 509, 43	3.07
1884	121, 586, 072, 51	4. 216, 847, 26	3.47	195, 067, 489, 76	6, 709, 485, 76	3.44
1886	116 805 936 48	3, 853, 035, 94 3, 578, 679, 42	3. 42 3. 06	181, 471, 939, 34 192, 905, 023, 44	6, 494, 847, 29 6, 427, 612, 67	3.58 3.33
1887		3, 826, 507, 98	3. 22	217, 286, 893. 13	6, 855, 801. 74	3. 16
1388	124, 296, 871. 98	3, 626, 038, 91	2.92	219, 091, 173. 63	7, 156, 187, 77	3, 27
1889		3, 770, 388, 72	2.88	223, 832, 741, 69	7,030,487.00	3.14
1890 1891	142, 606, 700, 81	3, 780, 950, 41 4, 003, 485, 65	2.65 2.75	229, 668, 584, 57 219, 522, 205, 23	6, 859, 986. 09	2.98
1892	153, 971, 072, 57	3, 879, 082. 31	2, 52	177, 452, 964, 15	6, 964, 367, 09 6, 646, 276, 05	3.17
1893	161, 027, 623, 93	4, 144, 927, 02	2, 57	203, 355, 016, 73	6, 756, 790, 98	3.32
1894	147, 111, 232, 81	3.749,029.22	2.55	131, 818, 530, 62	6, 791, 872, 86	5.15
1895		3, 754, 935, 45	2.62 2.62	152, 158, 617, 45	6, 736, 690, 92	4.43
1896	146, 688, 574, 20	3, 846, 887. 55 3, 606, 798. 85	2. 62	160, 021, 751, 67 176, 554, 126, 65	7, 237, 796, 40 7, 075, 372, 05	4.52
1898	170, 900, 641, 49	3, 705, 256, 95	2.17	149, 575, 062, 35	7, 152, 276, 58	4.78
1899	273, 437, 161, 51	4, 350, 543, 05	1.59	206, 128, 481, 75	7, 361, 562, 83	3.57
1900	295, 327, 926, 76	4, 446, 318. 98	1.51	233, 164, 871, 16	7, 467, 692, 48	3.20
1901	307. 180. 663. 77	4, 404, 986. 68	1.43	238, 585, 455, 99	7, 713, 418. 82	3.23
1902	271. 000, 122, 10	4, 360, 144, 97 4, 496, 479, 28	1.60 1.95	254, 444, 708, 19 284, 479, 581, 81	7. 967, 472, 89 8, 468, 710, 19	3.13 2.98
1904	232, 904, 119, 45	4, 507, 867, 83	1.94	261, 274, 564, 81	8, 665, 636, 37	3.33
1905	234, 095, 740. 85	4. 338, 184, 70	1.85	261, 798, 856, 91	9, 115, 499, 44	3.42
1906	249, 150, 212, 91	4, 391, 660, 65	1.76	300, 251, 577, 77	8, 997, 669, 41	3.08
1907	269, 666, 772, 85	4.641,169.95	1.72	332. 233, 362. 70	9. 436, 752. 68	2.50
1909	246 212 643 59	4, 650, 049, 89 4, 547, 715, 05	1.85 1.85	286, 113, 130, 29 300, 711, 933, 95	9, 580, 626, 25 10, 261, 073, 33	3. 35 3. 45
1909	289, 933, 519, 45	5, 608, 191, 77	1. 73	333, 683, 445, 03	10, 261, 075, 35	3.40
1911 1912	322, 529, 200, 79	5.027.871.39	1.55	314, 497, 071, 24	11, 015, 254, 24	3.50
1912	321. 112. 199. 66	5, 059, 286. 49	1.57	311, 321, 672. 22	10,804,979.15	3.40
1913	041,466.955.65	5, 166, 301. 36	1.50	318, 891, 395. 86	10, 285, 613. 95	3.27
1 Based on war	reants issued dur	ing the roor				

Based on warrants issued during the year.

¹ Based on warrants issued during the year.
¹ The cost of collecting the internal revenue embraces the following items: Salaries and expenses of the Internal Revenue Service, including collectors, deputy collectors, clerks, etc., and including expenses incident to enforcing the provisions of law taxing oleomargarine; salaries and expenses of revenue agents, surveyors of distilleries, gaugers, storekeepers, and missellaneous expenses: paper for internal-revenue stamps: expenses of detecting and punishing violations of internal-revenue laws; and expenses of collecting the corporation and incometax.
¹ The expenses of collecting the revenue from customs include all sums drawn from the appropriation made by Congress for that purpose. (See details, Table J.) The money is expended for salaries, rents, labor in weighing, gauging, and measuring imported merchandise, revenue boatmen, repairs, and other expenses incident to rented buildings, stationery, and the traveling expenses of special agents, but does not include disbursements for revenue cutters, fuel, lights, water, furniture, janitors, etc., for buildings owned by the Government, nor disbursements for erecting new buildings, all of which are paid for from specific appropriations made for those purposes.

The expenses of collecting internal and customs revenue do not include disbursements for salaries, etc., incident to auditing accounts in the office of Auditor for Treasury Department.

No data.

Fincludes \$20,951,780.97 corporation tax.
Fincludes \$33,516,976.59 corporation tax.

^{*}Includes \$35,006209,84, corporation tax.

Table H.—Internal and customs receipts and expenses of collecting, from 1858 to 1921— Continued.

Year ended	Int	ernal revenue.		Cus	toms receipts.	
June 30—	Receipts.	Expenses of co	Ü	Receipts.	Expenses of c	ollecting.
1914 1 1915 2 1916 8 1917 4 1918 6 1919 6 1920 7 1921 8	Dollars. 380,041,007.30 415,669,646.00 512,702,028.78 809,366,207.73 3,696,043,484.81 3,840,230,994.85 5,399,149,245.06	Dollars. 5,542,353,55 6,236,046,55 6,259,047,67 6,974,140,11 12,003,214,07 20,149,911,83 29,432,643,50 33,138,636,45	Per cent. 1.46 1.50 1.22 .86 .32 .52	Dollars. 292, 320, 014, 51 209, 786, 672, 21 213, 185, 845, 63 225, 962, 393, 38 182, 758, 988, 71 183, 428, 624, 78 323, 536, 559, 25 308, 025, 102, 17	Dollars. 9,804,771.72 9,268,403.58 9,074,471.95 9,850,189.63 9,836,325.53 10,020,851.28 10,023,315.74 10,813,748.57	Per cent. 3.35 4.42 4.26 4.36 5.38 5.46 3.09 3.51

Includes \$10.671,077.22 corporation excise tax, \$32,456,662.67 corporation income tax, and \$28,253,534.85 individual income tax.

Note.—The internal revenue receipts are based on covering warrants issued therefor, and differ from amounts reported to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by collectors.

² Includes \$52,069,126.29 emergency revenue, \$39,155,596.77 corporation income tax, and \$41,046,162.09 individual Income tax.
³ Includes \$84,278,302.13 emergency revenue, \$56,993,657.98 corporation income tax, and \$67,943,594.63

Includes \$95,297,553.88 emergency revenue, \$179,572,887.86 corporation income tax, and \$01,943,594.05 (Includes \$95,297,553.88 emergency revenue, \$179,572,887.86 corporation income tax, and \$180,108,340 10

individual income tax.

5 Includes \$2,838,999,894.28 income and excess profits taxes, and \$857,043,590.53 miscellaneous internal

revenue.
6 Includes \$2,600,762,734.84 income and excess profits taxes, and \$1,239,468,260.01 miscellaneous internal

revenue.
Includes \$3,956,936,003.60 income and excess profits taxes, and \$1,442,213,241.46 miscellaneous inter-

nal revenue.

8 Includes \$3,228,137,673.75 income and excess profits taxes, and \$1,351,835,935.31 miscellaneous internal revenue.

TABLE I .- Statement of the coin and paper circulation of the United States from 1860 to 1921, inclusive, with amount of circulation per capita.

1860 1861 1862 1863 1864	\$235,000,000 250,000,000 25,000,000	\$207, 102, 477		assets.		! !	per capita.
1862 1863			\$442, 102, 477	\$6,695,225	\$435, 407, 252	31, 443, 321	\$13.85
1863	25 000 000	202, 005, 767	452, 005, 767	3,600,000	448, 405, 767	32,064,000	13.98
1864	25, 000, 000	333, 452, 079 649, 867, 283	358, 452, 079 674, 867, 283	23, 754, 335 79, 473, 245	334, 697, 744 595, 394, 038	32, 704, 000	10.23
1001	25, 000, 000	680, 588, 067	705, 588, 067	35, 946, 589	669, 641, 478	34, 046, 000	19.67
1865	25, 000, 000	745, 398, 620	770, 398, 620	55, 426, 760	714, 971, 860	34, 748, 000	20, 58
1866 1867	25, 000, 000 25, 000, 000	729, 430, 711 703, 334, 669	754, 430, 711 728, 334, 669	80, 839, 010 66, 208, 541	673, 591, 701 662, 126, 128	35, 469, 000 36, 211, 000	18, 99
1868	25, 000, 000	692, 336, 115	717, 336, 115	36, 449, 917	680, 886, 198	36, 973, 000 37, 756, 000	18.42
1869 1870	25, 000, 000 25, 000, 000	691, 471, 653 698, 940, 094	716, 471, 653 723, 940, 094	50, 898, 289 47, 655, 667	665, 573, 364 676, 284, 427	37, 756, 000 38, 558, 371	17.63 17.51
1871	25,000,000	719, 539, 283	744, 539, 283	25, 923, 169	718, 616, 114	39, 55 5 , 000	18, 17
1872	25, 000, 000	740, 960, 724	765, 960, 724	24, 412, 016	741, 548, 708	40, 596, 000	18.27
1873 1874	25, 000, 000 25, 000, 000	751, 363, 213 781,024,781	776, 3 6 3, 213 806, 024, 781	22, 563, 801 29, 941, 750	753, 799, 412 776, 083, 031	41,677,000	18.09 18.13
1875	25, 000, 000	113,213,309	798, 273, 509	44, 171, 562	754, 101, 947	43, 951, 000	17.16
1876 1877	52, 418, 734 65, 837, 506	738,264,550 697,216,341	790, 683, 284 76 3 , 053, 847	63, 073, 896 40, 738, 964	727, 609, 388	45, 137, 000 46, 353, 000	16.12 15.58
1878	102, 047, 907	687,743,069	789, 790, 976	60, 658, 342	729, 132, 634	47, 598, 000	15.32
1879	357, 268, 178 494, 363, 884	676, 372, 713 691, 186, 443	1,033,640,891 1,185,550,327	215, 009, 098 212, 168, 099	818, 631, 793 973, 382, 228	48, 866, 000	16.75
1881	647, 868, 682	701, 723, 691	1, 349, 592, 373	235, 354, 254	1, 114, 238, 119	50, 155, 783 51, 316, 000	19.41 21.71
1882	703, 974, 839	705, 423, 050	1, 409, 397, 889	235, 107, 470	1, 174, 290, 419	52, 495, 000	22.37
1883 1884	769, 740, 048 801, 068, 939	703, 496, 526 686, 180, 899	1, 473, 236, 574 1, 487, 249, 838	242, 188, 649 243, 323, 869	1, 231, 047, 925 1, 243, 925, 969	53, 693, 0 00 54, 911, 000	22.93 22.65
1885	872, 175, 823	665, 750, 948	1,537,926,771	244, 864, 935	1, 293, 061, 836	56, 148, 000	23.03
1886;	903, 027, 304 1, 007, 513, 901	655, 691, 476 625, 898, 804	1, 558, 718, 780 1, 633, 412, 705		1, 250, 011, 531 1, 317, 539, 143	57, 404, 000 58, 680, 000	21.78 22,45
1888	1,092,391,690	599, 043, 337	1, 691, 435, 027		1, 372, 164, 870	59, 974, 000	22.88
1889	1, 100, 612, 434	558, 059, 979	1,658,672,413	278, 310, 764	1, 380, 361, 649	61, 289, 000	22.52
1890 1891	1, 152, 471, 638 1, 112, 956, 637	532, 651, 791 564, 837, 007	1, 685, 123, 429 1, 677, 793, 644	180, 353, 337	1, 429, 251, 270 1, 497, 440, 307	62, 622, 250 63, 844, 000	22.82
1892	1, 131, 142, 260	621, 076, 937	1, 752, 219, 197	150, 872, 010	1, 601, 347, 187	65, 086, 000	24.60
1893 1894	1,066,223,357 1,098,958.741	672, 584, 935 706, 618, 677	1,738,808,292 1,805,577,418	142, 107, 227	1,596,701,065 1,661,307,165	66, 349, 000 67, 632, 000	24. 07 24. 56
1895	1,114,899,106 1,097,610,190	704, 460, 451	1, 819, 359, 557	217, 391, 084	1,601,968,473	68, 934, 000	23.24
1896 1897	1,097,610,190	702, 364, 843 692, 989, 982	1, 799, 975, 033		1, 506, 434, 966	70, 254, 000	21.44
1898	1,213,780,289 1,397,785,969	675, 788, 473	1, 906, 770, 271 2, 073, 574, 442	235, 714, 547	1,640,983,171 1,837,859,895	71, 592, 000 72, 947, 000	22. 92 25. 19
1899	1,508,543,738	681, 550, 167	2, 190, 093, 905	286, 022, 024	1,904,071,881	74, 318, 000	25, 62
1900 1901	1,607,352,213 1,734,861,774	732, 348, 460 748, 206, 203	2, 339, 700, 673 2, 483, 067, 977		2, 055, 150, 998 2, 175, 307, 962	76, 303, 387 77, 754, 000	26, 93 27, 98
1902	1,829,913,551	733, 353, 107	2, 563, 266, 658	313, 876, 107	2, 249, 390, 551	79, 117, 000	28, 43
1903 1904	1,905,116,321 1,994,610,024	779, 594, 666 808, 894, 111	2, 684, 710, 987 2, 803, 504, 135	317, 018, 818 284, 361, 275	2, 367, 692, 169	80, 487, 000 81, 867, 000	29. 42 30. 77
1905	2,031,296,042	851, 813, 822	2, 883, 109, 864	295, 227, 211	2, 519, 142, 860 2, 587, 882, 653	83, 260, 000	31.08
1906	2,154,797,215 2,159,103,301	915, 179, 376	3, 069, 976, 591	333, 329, 963	2, 736, 646, 628	84, 662, 000	32.32
1907	2,328,767,087	956, 457, 706 1, 049, 996, 933	3, 115, 561, 007 3, 378, 764, 020		2, 772, 956, 455 3, 038, 015, 488	86, 074, 000 87, 496, 000	32. 22 34. 72
1909	2.365.512.264	1,040,816,090	3, 406, 328, 354	300, 087, 697	3, 106, 240, 657	88, 926, 000	34.93
1910 1911	2,355,807,734 2,477,837,453	1,063,783,749 1,078,121,524	3, 419, 591, 483 3, 555, 958, 977		3, 102, 355, 605 3, 214, 002, 596	90, 363, 000	34.33 34.20
1912	2,554,125 643	1,094,745,008	3, 648, 870, 651		3, 284, 513, 094	95, 656, 000	34. 34
1913	2,611,571,094 2,638,496,956	1,108,498,922	3,720,070,016	356, 331, 567	3, 363, 738, 449	97, 337, 000	34.56
1914 1915	2,739,241,077	1,099,791,915 1,250,215,109	3, 738, 288, 871 3, 989, 456, 186	420, 236, 612	3, 402, 015, 427 3, 569, 219, 574	99,027,000 100,725,000	34.35 35.44
1916	3,206,867,812	1, 276, 024, 126	4, 482, 891, 938	458, 761, 371	4,024,130.567	102,431,000	39, 29
1917	3,785,690,795 3,807,161,348	1,622,299,231 2,933,910,946	5,407,990,026 6,741,072,294	458.761,371 644,414,394 1.361,644.870	4,763,575,632 5,379,427,424	104,145,000 105,869,000	45.74 50.81
1919	3,577,607,287 3,221,676,433	3,941,181,713	7,518,789,000	1, 102, 109,021	5,766,029,973	106, 136, 000	54.33
1920 1921	3, 221, 0/0, 433	4,072,821,000	7,894,498,099	1,806,943,012 2,250,958,023	6.087.555.087	106,414,000 108,087,000	57. 21 53. 44

Note 1.—Revised figures for June 30 of each year used in above table.

Note 2.—Specie payments were suspended from January 1, 1862, to January 1, 1879, during the greater part of which period gold and silver coins were not in circulation except on the Pacific coast, where, it is estimated, the specie circulation was generally about \$25,000,000. In 1876 subsidiary silver again came into use. The coinage of standard silver dollars was resumed in 1878 and again discontinued during the fiscal year 1905. First issue of Federal reserve notes in fiscal year 1915.

Note 3.—For redemption of outstanding certificates an exact equivalent in gold coin or bullion or standard silver dollars is held in the Treasury, and is not included in the account of money held as assets of the Treasury. Beginning with the fiscal year 1915 there is included with the Treasury assets the amount of money held by Federal reserve banks and Federal reserve agents against issues of Federal reserve notes.

Note 4.—In 1907 the Director of the Mint reduced his estimate of the stock of gold coin in the United States by \$135,000,000, and in 1910 reduced his estimate of the stock of subsidiary silver coln in the United States by \$9,700,000.

Note 5.—Revised figures used for population for 1919 and 1920.

Table J.—Collections, expenses, and average number of persons employed in the Internal Revenue Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

Revenue Service, fiscal year en	ided June 30, 1	921.	
Collection district.	Collections.	Expenses.	Average number of per- sons em- ployed.
Alabama	\$18, 429, 531. 41		55
Arizona	4, 202, 663, 42		27
Arkansas	10, 564, 467. 99	135, 607. 03	63
First California	125, 376, 149. 19	367, 349. 83 198, 369. 27	232
Sixth California.	56, 873, 190. 15	198, 369, 27	111
Colorado	34, 214, 963. 26		90
Connecticut.			128
Delaware	11, 848, 203, 14 16, 476, 054, 09	33, 761. 70 131, 859. 41	20
Florida Georgia	37, 234, 770, 85	166, 352, 06	67 81
Hawaii	20, 680, 103, 23	58, 089, 05	24
Idaho	4,617,761.92	70, 422, 11	35
First Illinois.	353, 079, 926. 71	827, 249, 63	545
Eighth Illinois.	35, 845, 038, 04	337, 086, 18	205
Indiana	78, 158, 446, 40	294, 774. 61	184
Iowa	37, 745, 745, 99	317, 069.46	174
Kansas	38, 689, 551, 68	229, 135, 24	108
Kentucky	50, 696, 269, 84	481, 707. 91	297
Louisiana	40, 121, 096, 58	183, 944. 68	103
Maine	18, 038, 864. 09	108, 685, 04	53
Maryland	91, 206, 513. 83	364, 130, 17	220
Massachusetts	259, 865, 213, 85	619, 306, 73	373
First Michigan	245, 198, 048, 80	264, 261, 65	152
Fourth Michigan	27, 196, 235, 91	89, 032, 18	46
Minnesota	77, 722, 157. 80 8, 996, 571. 95	264, 422, 87	139
Mississippi First Missouri	90, 658, 133, 35	98, 215, 03 221, 184, 35	32 120
Sixth Missouri	35, 475, 533. 25	128 419 07	69
Montana	5, 446, 565. 52	117 583 40	55
Nebraska.	23, 683, 008, 72	128, 419, 07 117, 583, 40 186, 277, 16	114
Nevada	1, 207, 832, 91 10, 321, 265, 97 28, 752, 918, 16	36, 626, 07	15
New Hampshire	10, 321, 265, 97	98, 485, 28	38
First New Jersey	28, 752, 918. 16	121, 657, 91	72
Fifth New Jersey	114, 658, 718, 59	360, 669. 03	203
New Mexico.	1, 774, 171. 86	54, 177, 28 329, 229, 78 791, 705, 86	26
First New York	95, 624, 118, 53	329, 229, 78	191
Second New York Fourteenth New York	859, 851, 705, 63 61, 114, 993, 00	299 460 12	506 168
Twenty-first New York	36 088 340 88	328, 469, 13	105
Twenty-eighth New York	36, 988, 349, 88 71, 893, 607, 10	185, 836, 89 216, 557, 84 217, 317, 71 84, 110, 62	105
North Carolina	124, 890, 499, 06	217, 317, 71	108
North Dakota	3, 043, 905, 73	84, 110, 62	41
First Ohio	77, 547, 445, 20 39, 870, 208, 74	162, 356, 20	104
Tenth Ohio	39, 870, 208. 74	111, 031, 67	58
Eleventh Ohio	26, 899, 619, 37	97, 622, 95	56
Eighteenth Ohio	141, 351, 260. 14	282, 755, 99	179
Oklahoma	27, 569, 643, 12	188, 852, 79	93
Oregon.	28, 135, 975. 16	140, 943. 91	70
First Pennsylvania	265, 725, 367, 78 29, 837, 654, 91	463, 091. 19	279
Twelfth Pennsylvania. Twenty-third Pennsylvania.	29, 857, 954, 91	138, 551, 24 413, 217, 23	81 273
Rhode Island	193, 495, 077, 74 42, 259, 894, 81	106, 904, 09	62
South Carolina	28, 610, 623. 37	112, 652, 78	53
South Dakota	5, 049, 101, 71	119, 616, 34	62
Tennessee.	34, 369, 120, 71	152, 039. 87	80
First Texas.	35, 586, 495, 64	204, 850. 34	100
Second Texas	42, 639, 778. 49	247, 986, 30	99
Utah	10, 574, 849, 13	70, 293, 52	41
Vermont	6, 358, 196, 04	71, 435, 57	38
Virginia.	61, 854, 341. 11	216, 795, 39	107
Washington	36, 815, 140, 71	159, 541, 07	92
West Virginia.	41, 878, 872, 96	160, 784. 35	79
Wisconsin	74, 309, 939, 20 3, 250, 361, 11	333, 268. 71 59, 966. 00	173 28
Wyoming Philippine Islands	1 945, 859. 66	39, 900, 00	45
Total.	4, 595, 000, 765, 74	13, 675, 411. 89	7,710
Expenses not included in above.	2, 555, 000, 105, 14	² 26, 528, 304. 85	7,710
Grand total.	1 505 000 765 74	4 10 202 710 74	
Crand total	4, 595, 000, 705, 74	4 40, 203, 716, 74	

In addition, \$45,623.62 was reported by various collectors from sale of stamps affixed to products from the Philippine Islands. ² These expenses include salaries and expenses of internal-revenue agents and inspectors, salaries of the officers, clerks, and employees in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, expenses incident to enforcing the narcotic and national prohibition laws, amounts expended in detecting and punishing violations of internal-revenue laws, and certain miscellaneous expenses which can not be apportioned among the several collection districts. ⁸ These figures differ from those carried in other Treasury statements showing the financial condition of the Government, because the former represent collections by internal-revenue officers throughout the country, including collections from sale of internal-revenue documentary stamps by postmasters, while the latter represent the deposits of these collections in the Treasury or depositaries during the fiscal year concerned, the differences being due to the fact that some of the collections in the latter part of the fiscal year can not be deposited, or are not reported to the Treasury as deposited, until after June 30, thus carrying them into the following fiscal year as recorded in the statements showing the condition of the Treasury (Department Circular No. 176, par. 19). ⁴ Based on amounts actually paid and not on warrants issued.

Table K.—Statement of United States bonds and other obligations, received and issued by the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, from July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921.

	·	1	1		
Detail.	Received for conversion, transfer, and exchange.	Received for redemption.	Issued.	Total. transaction.	
Texas indemnity stock		\$1,000.00		\$1,000.00	
Texas indemnity stock. Five-twenties of 1862, fourth series		100.00		100.00	
Consols of 1865.		1, 800. 00			
Consols of 1868		1,600.00 100.00		1, 600. 00 100. 00	
Consols of 1868 Two-year Treasury notes. Compound-interest notes.		100.00		100.00	
Compound-interest notes		20.00			
Loan of 1881		60.00			
Refunding certificates Loan of 1881. Funded loan of 1907.		3, 600, 00		3, 600, 00	
Loan of 1908–1918. Consols of 1930.	400 040 000 00	143, 200. 00	200 0to 000 00	143, 200. 00 53, 885, 200. 00 37, 566, 700. 00	
Loan of 1925.	18, 783, 350. 00		\$26, 942, 600. 00 18, 783, 350. 00	37 566 700 00	
Panama Canal loan of series 1906-	10, 100, 000.00		10, 100, 000, 00	01,000,100.00	
1916-1936.	2, 476, 240. 00		2, 476, 240. 00	4, 952, 480. 00	
Panama Canal loan of series 1908– 1918–1938.	1, 224, 220. 00	:	1, 224, 220, 00	2, 448, 440. 00	
Panama Canal loan of series 1911-1961.	4, 708, 900. 00		4, 708, 900. 00	9, 417, 800. 00	
Conversion bonds	1, 329, 700.00		1, 329, 700.00	2, 659, 400. 00	
Postal Savings: First series 1911-1931	3, 900. 00		3, 900. 00	7, 800. 00	
Second series 1912-1932	21, 300. 00		21, 300. 00	42, 600. 00	
Third series 1912–1932	44, 800. 00		44, 800.00	89, 600. 00	
Fourth series 1913–1933 Fifth series 1913–1933	59, 240, 00 56, 900, 00			118, 480. 00	
Sixth series 1914–1934.	66, 640. 00		66, 640. 00	113, 800. 00 133, 280. 00	
Seventh series 1914–1934	56, 960.00		56, 960, 00	113, 920. 00	
Eighth series 1915–1935	71,060.00			142, 120. 00	
Ninth series 1915–1935	67, 880, 00 84, 580, 00		67, 880, 00 84, 580, 00	135, 760. 00 169, 160. 00	
Eleventh series 1916-1936	88, 880, 00		88, 880, 00	177, 760.00	
Twelfth series 1917-1937.	108, 060. 00		108, 060. 00	216, 120, 00	
Thirteenth series 1917–1937. Fourteenth series 1918–1938.	91, 640. 00 43, 240. 00		91, 640. 00 43, 240. 00	183, 280. 00 86, 480. 00	
Fifteenth series 1918–1938.	31, 180. 00			62, 360.00	
Sixteenth series 1919-1939.	21, 120, 00		21, 120, 00	62, 360. 00 42, 240. 00	
Seventeenth series 1919–1939. Eighteenth series 1920–1940.	10, 540. 00 12, 040. 00		10, 540. 00	21, 080. 00 24, 080. 00	
Nineteenth series 1920–1940	4,600.00		12, 040. 00 77, 400. 00	82, 000.00	
Twentieth series 1921-1941	500.00		106, 580. 00	107, 080. 00	
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.					
Various rates of interest, acts of Mar.					
3, Apr. 24, and Sept. 24, 1917:					
Issue of—		4 000 00			
Jan. 2, 1918, due June 25, 1918.				1,000.00	
Feb. 8, 1918, due May 9, 1918. July 9, 1918, due Nov. 7, 1918. Aug. 6, 1918, due Dec. 5, 1918. Aug. 20, 1918, due July 15, 1919				2,000.00 11,000.00	
Aug. 6, 1918, due Dec. 5, 1918.		5,000.00		5, 000, 00 10, 000, 00	
Aug. 20, 1918, due July 15, 1919 Sept. 3, 1918, due Jan 2, 1919		10, 000. 00 1, 000. 00		10,000.00	
Dec. 5, 1918, due May 6, 1919.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,000.00		1,000.00	
Dec. 19, 1918, due May 20, 1919		1, 500.00		1 500.00	
Jan. 2, 1919, due June 3, 1919		1,000.00 2,000.00		1,000.00	
Jan. 16, 1919, due June 17, 1919		2,000.00		2, 000, 00 2, 000, 00	
Feb. 13, 1919, due July 15, 1919.		6, 500, 00		6, 500.00	
Mar 13 1919, due July 29, 1919		7,000.00	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	7, 000. 00	
Apr. 10, 1919, due Sept. 9, 1919		5, 000. 00 11, 000. 00		5, 000. 00 11, 000. 00	
May 1, 1919, due Oct. 7, 1919		3,000.00		3, 000, 00	
Aug. 20. 1918, due July 15, 1919 Sept. 3, 1918, due Jun 2, 1919 Dec. 5, 1918, due May 6, 1919 Dec. 19, 1918, due May 20, 1919 Jan. 16, 1919, due June 3, 1919 Jan. 16, 1919, due June 17, 1919 Feb. 13, 1919, due July 15, 1919 Feb. 27, 1919, due July 29, 1919 Mar. 13, 1919, due Aug. 12, 1919 Apr. 10, 1919, due Sept. 9, 1919 July 1, 1919, due Sept. 15, 1919 July 1, 1919, due Sept. 15, 1919		4, 000, 00 1, 000, 00	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4,000.00	
July 1, 1919, due Dec. 15, 1919		1,000,00		1,000.00	
July 1, 1919, due Dec. 15, 1919 July 15, 1919, due Mar. 15, 1920 Aug 1, 1919, due Mar. 2, 1920		133, 000. 00		1,000.00 133,000.00	
Aug. 1, 1919, due Jan. 2, 1920 Aug. 15, 1919, due Jan. 15, 1920 Sept. 2, 1919, due Feb. 2, 1920 Sept. 15, 1919, due Mar. 15, 1920 Sept. 15, 1919, due Mar. 15, 1920 Sept. 1919, due Sept. 15, 1920				13, 500. 00	
Sept. 2, 1919, due Feb. 2, 1920				9, 500. 00 106, 000. 00	
Sept. 15, 1919, due Mar. 15, 1920 .		26, 500.00		26, 500.00	
Sept. 15, 1919, due Sept. 15, 1920		657, 435, 500. 00		657, 435, 500.00	
Dec. 1, 1919, due Feb. 16, 1920 Dec. 1, 1919, due Mar. 15, 1920 Dec. 15, 1919, due June 15, 1920				8, 000. 00 35, 000. 00	
Dec. 15, 1919, due June 15, 1920.		4, 289, 500, 00].		4, 289, 500, 00	
Jan. 2, 1920, due Dec. 15, 1920. Feb. 2, 1920, due Mar. 15, 1920.	16, 000. 00	702, 835, 500, 00	16, 000. 00	702, 867, 500. 00	
Mar. 15, 1920, dueMar. 15, 1920				58, 000. 00 201, 172, 500. 00	
		,		,,	

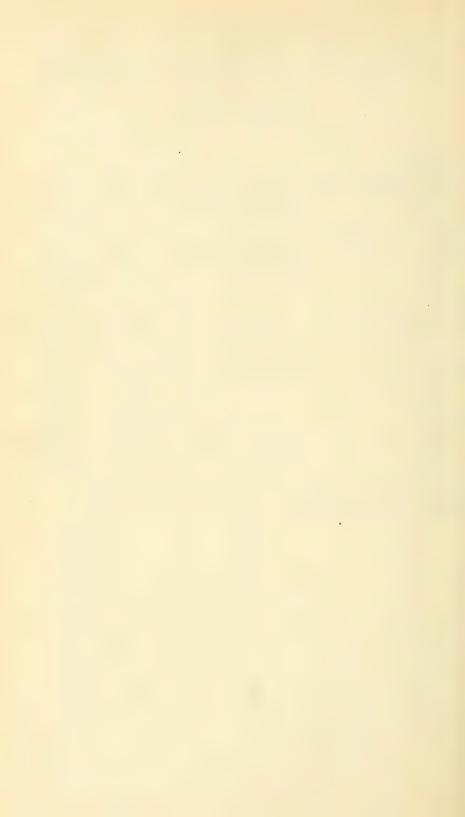
Table K.—Statement of United States bonds and other obligations, received and issued by the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, from July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921—Con.

_				
Detail.	Received for conversion, transfer, and exchange.	Received for redemption.	Issued.	Total transaction.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—con.				
Various rates of interest, acts of Mar. 3, Apr. 24, and Sept. 24, 1917—Con. Issue of—				1
Apr. 1, 1920, due July 1, 1920 Apr. 15, 1920, due July 15, 1920.		\$153, 646, 000, 00 79, 015, 000, 00 169, 007, 500, 00	\$20,000.00	\$153,646,000.00 79,015,000.00 169,007,500.00
Apr. 15, 1920, due Oct. 15, 1920. May 17, 1920, due Nov. 15, 1920 June 15, 1920, due Jan. 3, 1921. June 15, 1920, due June 15, 1921	\$20,000.00 31,000.00 1,453,000.00	102, 855, 000. 00 176, 578, 500. 00 237, 117, 000. 00	\$20,000.00 31,000.00 1,453,000.00	79, 015, 000. 00 169, 007, 500. 00 102, 895, 000. 00 176, 640, 500. 00 240, 023, 000. 00
July 15, 1920, due Jan. 15, 1921. July 15, 1920, due Mar. 15, 1921. Aug. 16, 1920, due Aug. 16, 1921	15, 000. 00 30, 000. 00	126, 749, 500. 00 74, 129, 000. 00 2, 162, 000. 00	126, 783, 500. 00 74, 293, 000. 00 157, 684, 500. 00 106, 626, 500. 00 342, 006, 500. 00	148, 437, 000, 00
Aug. 16, 1920, due Aug. 16, 1921 Sept. 15, 1920, due Mar. 15, 1921 Sept. 15, 1920, due Sept. 15, 1921 Oct. 15, 1920, due Mar. 15, 1921	24, 000.00	106, 616, 500. 00	124, 276, 500. 00	159, 876, 500, 00 213, 243, 000, 00 342, 043, 500, 00 248, 359, 500, 00
Nov. 15, 1920, due May 16, 1921 Dec. 15, 1920, due June 15, 1921 Dec. 15, 1920, due Dec. 15, 1921	10, 000, 00 5, 000, 00 21, 000, 00	230, 981, 000, 00 186, 518, 000, 00 12, 000, 000, 00	232, 134, 000, 00 188, 128, 000, 00 401, 578, 500, 00	463, 125, 000, 00 374, 651, 000, 00 413, 599, 500, 00
Jan. 15, 1921, due Apr. 15, 1921. Jan. 15, 1921, due Oct. 15, 1921. Feb. 15, 1921, due July 15, 1921.	5, 000. 00	118, 584, 000, 00 4, 000, 000, 00	118, 660, 000. 00 192, 026, 500. 00 132, 891, 500. 00	237, 244, 000, 00 192, 026, 500, 00 136, 896, 500, 00 193, 364, 000, 00
Mar. 15, 1921, due Sept. 15, 1921 Mar. 15, 1921, due Mar. 15, 1922. Apr. 15, 1921, due Oct. 15, 1921.	31, 000, 00 12, 000, 00 1, 000, 00		193, 333, 000, 00 288, 513, 000, 00 190, 512, 500, 00	190, 513, 500. 00
May 16, 1921, due Feb. 16, 1922. June 15, 1921, due June 15, 1922 Pittman Act, 2 per cent, 1 year from	115, 000, 00 1, 000, 00	40, 700, 000, 00	314, 185, 000. 00	256, 400, 000. 00 314, 186, 000. 00
date of issue	187, 338, 000. 00	43, 500, 000. 00 5,038,500,000. 00	187, 338, 000. 00 5, 047, 354, 450. 00	418, 176, 000. 00 10,085,854,450. 00
Total	245, 575, 070. 00	8,552,368,080.00	8, 732, 718, 900. 00	17,530,662,050.00
First Liberty loan:				
Interim certificates, full-paid 3½ per cent. First Liberty loan 3½ per cent	228, 000. 00			228, 000. 00
bonds of 1932-1947, act of Apr. 24, 1917 First Liberty loan converted 4	147, 832, 700, 00	150, 00	148, 063, 050. 00	295, 895, 900. 00
per cent bonds of 1932-1947, act as amended Sept. 24, 1917 First Liberty loan converted 44	50, 417, 400, 00	550, 00	2, 746, 750, 00	53, 164, 700. 00
per cent bonds of 1932-1947, act as amended Sept. 24, 1917 First Liberty loan second con- verted 41 per cent bonds of	310, 940, 700. 00	200, 800. 00	384, 848, 650. 00	695, 990, 150. 00
verted 41 per cent bonds of 1932-1947, act of Sept. 24, 1917, asamended Second Liberty loan:	2, 479, 350, 00		2, 477, 250. 00	4, 956, 600, 00
Second Liberty loan 4 per cent bonds of 1927-1942, act of Sept. 24, 1917	174, 204, 550. 00	1,000.00	12, 368, 350, 00	186, 573, 900. 00
Second Liberty loan converted 41 per cent bonds of 1927-1942, act of Sept. 24, 1917, as amended.	2,118,825,250.00	8, 785, 950. 00	2, 473, 700, 850. 00	4, 601, 312, 050. 00
Third Liberty loan: Third Liberty loan 41 per cent bonds of 1928, act of Sept. 24,	1 007 001 000 00	E1 100 E50 00	1 020 020 450 00	0 110 404 000 00
1917, as a mended Fourth Liberty loan Fourth Liberty loan 44 per cent bonds of 1933-1938, act of Sept.	1,021,291,900.00	51, 160, 550. 00	1, 038, 032, 450, 00	2, 116, 484, 900. 00
Victory Liberty loan:	5,666,159,850,00	39, 514, 100. 00	5, 664, 797, 150. 00	11,370,471,100.00
Victory Liberty loan notes, 42 per cent, act of Sept. 24, 1917, as amended	558, 302, 750. 00	277, 595, 450. 00	681, 250, 550. 00	1, 517, 148, 750. 00
cent, act of Sept. 24, 1917, as amended.	283, 687, 050. 00	55, 002, 000. 00	161, 256, 450. 00	499, 945, 500. 00

Table K.—Statement of United States bonds and other obligations, received and issued be the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, from July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921—Con.

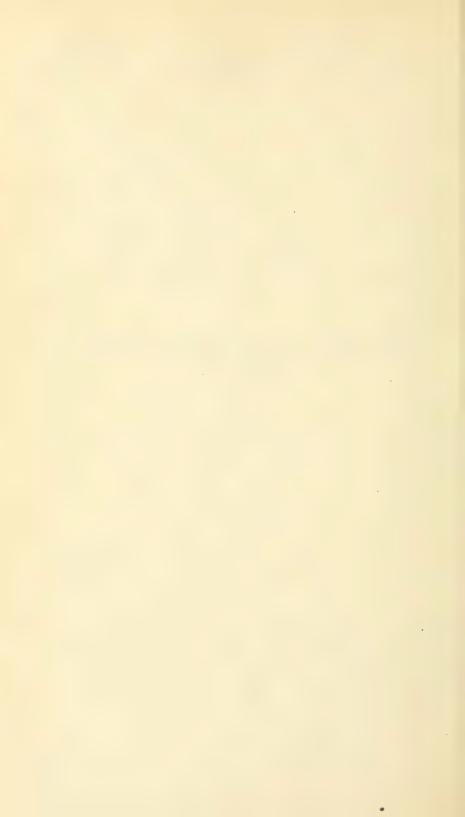
Detail.	Received for conversion, transfer, and exchange.	Received for redemption.	Issued.	Total transaction.
LIBERTY LOANS-continued.				
. reasury notes: Series A-1924, 5¾ per cent, act of Sept. 24, 1917, as amended Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief bonds, 3½ per cent, act of Mar. 8, 1918.	\$553,000.00 1,000.00	\$141, 100. 00	\$311,744,600.00 1,100.00	\$312, 297, 600. 00 143, 200. 00
Total	10,340,923,500.00	432, 401, 650. 00	10, 881, 287, 200. 00	21,654,612,350.00
Total, United States bonds and other obligations, except Liberty loans and war-savings securities	245, 575, 070. 00 10,340,923,500.00	8,552,368,080,00 432,401,650,00	8, 732, 718, 900, 00 10, 881, 287, 200, 00	17,530,662,050.00 21,654,612,350.00
Total	10,586,498,570.00	8,984,769,730.00	19, 614, 006, 100, 00	39,185,274,400.00
WAR-SAVINGS SECURITIES.				
War-savings securities: Thrift stamps. Treasury savings stamps. War-savings stamps: Series of 1918. Series of 1920. Series of 1921 Treasury savings certificates: Series of 1920. Series of 1921 Treasury savings certificates: Series of 1921 Series of 1920 Series of 1920		1 722, 106, 75 1 931, 00 1446, 516, 765, 55 1 38, 493, 898, 19 1 10, 786, 363, 10 1 1, 153, 675, 19 1 7, 987, 00 1 4, 219, 997, 00 1 264, 499, 75 79, 390, 40 28, 182, 00 686, 40	2 130, 866, 414, 00 2 37, 942, 00 41, 026, 771, 739, 97 4 92, 019, 184, 97 5,4 2, 695, 924, 90 2 484, 661, 07 16, 321, 514, 40 2 5, 921, 255, 40 2 1, 379, 663, 25 2,3 461, 100, 00 2,3 126, 700, 00 2,700, 00	258, 002, 695, 75 777, 828, 00 1, 473, 749, 605, 52 130, 884, 760, 76 13, 500, 053, 20 1, 639, 829, 46 23, 404, 214, 60 10, 141, 252, 40 1, 644, 163, 00 540, 490, 40 154, 882, 00 3, 386, 40
Total	127, 305, 166, 00	509, 349, 195. 53	1, 277, 088, 799. 96	1, 913, 743, 161. 49

Includes reimbursements to cash agents for unsold securities returned.
 Does not include transactions by Post Office Department during 1920 and 1921.
 Figures based upon maturity value.
 Includes repayments to credit of Treasurer of the United States for redeemed securities.



APPENDIX TO REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

533



APPENDIX.

REPORTS OF HEADS OF BUREAUS.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
Washington, October 12, 1921.

Sir: The transactions of the Treasury of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, and its condition at the close of the

year are presented in the following report.

The ordinary receipts and disbursements, by warrants drawn, classified for the past two years, and adjusted to the basis of the daily statements of the Treasury, revised, are compared in the table following:

Ordinary receipts and disbursements for the fiscal years 1920 and 1921 (on basis of warrants drawn, adjusted to basis of daily Treasury statements, revised).

Account.	1920	1921	Increase.	Decrease.
RECEIPTS.				
Customs	\$323,536,559.25	\$308,025,102.17		\$15,511,457.08
Income and excess profits taxes. Miscellaneous Sale of public lands Miscellaneous	1,910,140.20	3,228,137,673.75 $1,351,835,935.31$ $1,530,439.42$ $667,675,758.56$		728, 798, 329, 85 90, 377, 306, 15 379, 700, 78 290, 803, 157, 33
Receipts of the District of Columbia	12, 930, 158. 74 9, 039, 670. 95	16, 356, 423. 32 11, 914, 361. 32	\$3,426,264.58 2,874,690.37	
Total. Deduct moneys covered by war-	6, 705, 044, 690. 09	5, 585, 475, 693. 85	6, 300, 954. 95	1, 125, 869, 951. 19
rant in the year subsequent to the deposit thereof	1, 735, 493. 29	1, 105, 240. 83	630, 252. 46	
Total	6, 703, 309, 196. 80	5, 584, 370, 453. 02	6, 931, 207. 41	1, 125, 869, 951. 19
Add moneys received in fiscal year but not covered by warrant	1, 105, 240. 83	146, 592. 21		958, 648. 62
Total ordinary receipts	6, 704, 414, 437. 63	5,584,517,045.23		1, 119, 897, 392. 40
DISBURSEMENTS.				
1. Pay warrants drawn (net): Legislative Executive, proper. Wheat guaranty fund European food relief. State Department. Treasury Department, proper Public buildings Warrisk insurance. War Department, proper. Navy Department, proper. Interior Department, civil. Post Office Department, proper. Postal deliciencies. Additional compensation, Postal Service Federal control of tele-	13, 590, 288. 51 151, 415, 925. 77 6, 918, 375. 13 79, 994, 869. 42 8, 734, 269. 52 2, 797, 152. 07 28, 199. 495. 23 2, 680, 470. 81	18, 480, 866. 22 1, 134, 796. 95 1, 658, 829. 74 8, 523, 891. 27 206, 601, 260. 51 15, 865, 265. 57 255, 752, 739. 49 7, 395, 690. 32 3, 591, 836. 57 48, 804, 923. 39 2, 397, 129. 12 130, 272, 845. 36 1, 374, 014. 56	55, 185, 334, 74 8, 946, 890, 44 175, 757, 870, 07 794, 684, 50 20, 605, 428, 16	1, 258, 841, 48 468, 836, 46 350, 000, 000, 00 91, 577, 288, 06 5, 066, 397, 24 1, 338, 579, 20 283, 341, 69 34, 324, 385, 44
graph and telephone systems	12, 018, 557, 68	1, 195, 708. 79		10, 822, 848. 89
				535

Ordinary receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year 1920 and 1921 (on basis of warrants drawn, adjusted to basis of daily Treasury statements, revised)—Continued.

Account. DISBURSEMENTS—continued. 1. Pay warrants drawn (net)— Continued.	1920	1921	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Pay warrants drawn (net)—	6, 611, 066, 69			
	6, 611, 066, 69			
	6, 611, 066, 69			
Department of Agriculture \$6	5, 765, 045. 92	\$120,599,697.08 25,892,589.05	\$53,988,630.39	\$9,872,456.87
Department of Labor	6, 125, 231, 15	7,040,856,88	915, 625. 73	1,019,795.10
Railroad Administration, etc. 1,03: War Finance Corporation 150	8, 667, 245. 63 8, 660, 404. 24 0, 000, 000. 00	17, 647, 450. 53 739, 019, 362. 64		299, 641, 041. 60 150, 000, 000. 00
United States Shipping	9,094,549.35	92, 886, 783, 88		376, 207, 765. 47
Other independent bureaus	3, 792, 574, 36	124,985,315,34	76, 192, 740. 98	, 201, 1011
	2, 122, 776. 85	14, 034, 731. 52		8,088,045.33
Purchase of farm loan bonds. 26	1,337,028.09 3,887,356.25	73, 896, 697. 44 8, 600, 000. 00		347, 440, 330. 65 18, 287, 356. 25
	0, 413, 421. 77	23, 242, 259. 54	2, 828, 837. 77	
	, 103, 963. 35	1,950,895,541.76	525, 488, 888. 14	1,705,697,309.73
Military Establishment, proper 1,027	7, 225, 248. 01	472,064,272.77 58,820,322.30	8,946,391.88	555, 160, 975.24
Rivers and harbors	0, 873, 930. 42 7, 735, 023. 80 0, 893, 115. 87	26, 284, 215. 24 644, 278, 808. 64	8,549,191.44	
Indian Service	0,516,831.94 3,344,204.11	41, 470, 807. 60 260, 611, 416. 13		
Panama Canal 6	5,031,463.72 4,024,440.02	16, 230, 390. 79 996, 676, 803. 75	10, 198, 927. 07	27, 347, 636. 27
Total	,748,221.24	4, 467, 332, 578. 98	615,790,278.98	2,288,205,921.24
Deduct repayments received in year but not covered by				
	, 449, 091. 98	68, 202. 86		
Add repayments covered by	8, 299, 129. 26	4, 467, 264, 376. 12	617, 171, 168. 10	2,288,205,921.24
warrantin year subsequent to the deposit thereof 3	, 446, 110. 82	1, 449, 091. 98		1, 997, 018. 84
Total (net)	, 745, 240. 08	4, 468, 713, 468. 10		1,673,031,771.98
rants at close of fiscal year	, 556, 884. 62	4,827,582.56		4, 729, 302. 06
2. Decreases in book credits of	, 188, 355. 46	4, 463, 885, 885.54		1,668,302,469.92
disbursing officers and agencies with Treasurer United				
	, 345, 675. 64	630, 831, 620. 57	376, 485, 944. 93	
Total ordinary cash disbursements	, 534, 031. 10	5, 094, 717, 506. 11		1, 291, 816, 524. 99
Excess of ordinary re-				
	, 880, 406. 53	489, 799, 539. 12	171, 919, 132. 59	

PANAMA CANAL.

The total amount expended on account of the canal, the receipts from tolls, etc., and the proceeds from sales of bonds to the close of the fiscal year 1921 may be studied in the statement following:

Receipts and disbursements on account of the Panama Canal.

	Total amount expended.	Receipts from tolls, etc.	Net amount expended.
To June 30, 1914 Fiscal year— 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921 Total Deduct proceeds of bonds sold. Net balance expended out of the general fund of the Treasury.	19, 262, 798. 32 20, 787, 624. 92 12, 265, 775. 08 6, 031, 463. 72 16, 230, 390. 79 474, 337, 230. 55	\$4, 130, 215. 15 2, 869, 995. 28 6, 150, 668. 59 6, 414, 570. 25 6, 777, 046. 55 9, 039, 670. 95 11, 914, 361. 32 47, 296, 528. 09	\$353,066,502.05 25,057,732.45 14,634,732.79 13,112,129.73 14,373,054.67 5,488,728.53 13,008,207.23 4,316,029.47 427,040,702.46 138,600,869.02

¹ Net receipts in excess of expenditures.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Postmaster General has exclusive control of the receipts and disbursements of the Post Office Department. During the fiscal year 1921 the postal receipts deposited in the Treasury and credited to the Post Office Department were \$315,618,452.62; other receipts to the amount of \$402,012,558.08 were received and disbursed directly by postmasters without being deposited in the Treasury. Such disbursements are authorized by existing law and are accounted for under the provisions of section 406 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. All Post Office Department warrants are issued by the Postmaster General on the Treasurer of the United States, and under department regulations may be cashed by any Federal Reserve bank or regular national-bank depositary of the United States.

The transactions relating to the account with the Treasury during the fiscal year 1921 may be studied from the statement following:

	Balance	Fiscal y	ear 1921.	Balance
	June 30, 1920.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	June 30, 1921.
Washington		\$315, 618, 452. 62		\$18,769,940.53
Sept. 30, 1920		99, 657, 239. 99 102, 937, 079. 03	102, 937, 079. 03	
Mar. 31, 1921 June 30, 1921		99, 878, 780. 08 99, 539, 458. 98	99, 539, 458. 98	
Total		717, 631, 010. 70	734,699,697.96	

TRANSACTIONS IN THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The receipts and disbursements on account of the principal of the public debt for the fiscal years 1920 and 1921 are compared in the statement following:

Vecount.	1920	1921	Increase.	Decrease.
RECEIPTS.				
Postal savings bonds Lawful money to retire national- bank notes and Fedoral reserve	\$189, 400, 00	\$178,880.00		\$10,520.00
bank notes and redolatiosorve	17, 071, 987, 50	40, 186, 945, 00	\$23, 111, 957, 50	
'ertificates of indebtedness	11, 728, 725, 968, 53	8, 486, 964, 950, 00		6, 241, 761, 018, 50
United States bonds and notes: First Liberty loan.	1 230, 00		230, 00	
Second Laberty loan	1 920, 00		920, 00	
Third Liberty loan	198, 192, 50		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	498, 492, 50
Fourth Liberty lonn	5, 078, 726, 00	1 2, 213, 00		5,080,939.00
Victory Liberty loan	1, 027, 542, 058, 23	1 12, 730, 00		1, 027, 554, 788, 28
Preasury notes		311, 191, 600, 00	311, 191, 600, 00	46, 822, 114, 8
War savings socurities	. 3, 240, 467, 03	26, 418, 352, 19		46, 822, 114, 8
Potal	15, 852, 345, 949, 79	8, 864, 925, 784, 19		6, 987, 420, 165, 6
DISBURSEMENTS.				
United States bonds matured and				
retired	141, 170, 00	151, 580, 00		289, 590, 0
Practional currency retired.	1,247,78	689, 69		0.8%
Pertificates of indebtedness retired		8, 552, 216, 500, 00		7, 036, 487, 958, 5
National-bank notes and Federal				
reserve bank notes retired	23, 424, 164, 50	37, 460, 631, 00	14,036,466.50	
United States bonds purchased				
and retired:	32, 337, 700, 00	200, 000, 00		\$2, 187, 700, 00
Second Liberty loan	241, 150, 400, 00	8, 770, 450, 00		232, 379, 950, 0
Third Liberty loan.	296, 338, 250, 00	51, 155, 500, 00		245, 182, 750, 0
Fourth Liberty loan	(05, 221, 500, 00	39, 499, 250, 00		365, 722, 250, 0
Victory Liberty loan (notes),		332, 387, 450, 00	83, 580, 950, 00	
War-savings securities re-				
deemed	199, 818, 880, 11	159, 731, 963, 18		10, 086, 917, 2
Total,	17, 086, 444, 271, 25	9, 181, 774, 013, 87		7, 854, 670, 257, 33
Excess of disbursements				

[·] Counter outry.

APPROPRIATION OF THE NET EARNINGS DERIVED BY THE UNITED STATES FROM FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Section 7 of the Federal reserve act provides

That the net earnings derived by the United States from Federal reserve banks shall, in the discretion of the Secretary, be used to supplement the gold reserve held against outstanding United States notes, or shall be applied to the reduction of the outstanding indebtedness of the United States under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

During the fiscal year 1921 the net earnings derived by the United States from the Federal reserve banks amounted to \$60,724,742.27 which was applied by the Secretary of the Treasury to the retirement of certificates of indebtedness bearing interest at the rate of 53 per cent to the amount of \$60,724,500.

PAYMENT OF OBLIGATIONS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS PURCHASED ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

Section 3 of the act approved April 24, 1917, provides in part

That the Secretary of the Treasury, under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, is hereby authorized to receive on or before maturity payment for any obligations of such foreign Governments purchased on behalf of the United States, and to sell at not less than the purchase price any of such obligations and to apply

the proceeds thereof, and any payments made by foreign Governments on account of their obligations to the redemption or purchase at not more than par and accrued interest of any bonds of the United States issued under authority of this act; and if such bonds are not available for this purpose the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem or purchase any other outstanding interest-bearing obligations of the United States which may at such time be subject to call or which may be purchased at not more than par and accrued interest.

Payments to the amount of \$70.669,004.88 were received during the fiscal year 1921 from foreign Governments on account of their obligations, and special purchases of interest-bearing obligations of the United States were made under the foregoing provisions, as follows:

Title of loan.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
Second Liberty loan. Phird Liberty loan Fourth Liberty loan.	\$2,145,950 44,365,330 27,427,800	\$49, 103, 32 396, 404, 20 301, 877, 29	\$2, 185, 083, 32 44, 761, 954, 20 27, 929, 677, 29
Total	23, 939, 300	937, 384, 81	74, 876, 684, 81

CUMULATIVE SINKING FUND.

Purchases of interest-bearing obligations of the United States were made during the fiscal year 1921 for account of the cumulative sinking fund established by section 6 of the Victory Liberty loan act approved March 3, 1919, as follows:

Loan.	Amount paid.	Par amount purchased.	Accrued interest paid.
Victory loan, 44 per cent and 34 per cent notes	\$254, 844, 576, 50	\$261, 250, 250	\$3, 497, 714, 11

UNITED STATES PAPER CURRENCY ISSUED AND REDEEMED.

The paper currency issued under the direct authority of the Government during the fiscal year 1921 amounted to \$557,276,000, an increase of \$159,258,000 as compared with that of 1920. The redemptions were \$1,058,831,173, an increase of \$406,415,473 for like period. The net excess of redemptions over issues was \$501,555,173.

The amount of each kind of paper currency issued and redeemed during the fiscal year 1921 is stated in the table following:

	11 7 1				
	United States notes.	Pressury notes of 1890.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	l'otal
Outstanding June 30, 1920	\$346,681,016 319,324,000	\$1,659,000	\$1,375,659,569 105,040,000	\$121,240,400	\$1,848,239,985 357,276,000
Redeemed during fiscal year 1921	666, 005, 016 319, 324, 000	1,659,000 82,816	1, 480, 699, 569 684, 850, 640	257, 152, 400 54, 573, 717	2, 405, 515, 985 1, 058, 831, 123
Outstanding June 30, 1921	346, 681, 016 4, 031, 479	1, 576, 184	795, 848, 929 79, 315, 940	202, 578, 683 1, 044, 470	1, 346, 684, 812 84, 333, 889
Net amount in circulation.	342,649,537	1,576,184	716, 332, 989	201, 331, 213	1, 262, 292, 923

In a study of the foregoing table it will be observed that the United States notes issued and credited in the general account as a receipt are offset by an equal amount of worn or untit notes in kind withdrawn therefrom, canceled, and retired, which is in accordance with the provisions of the act of May 31, 1878. In explanation of the

manner of issuing and redeeming gold certificates, silver certificates, and Treasury notes of 1890, it may be said that for certificates issued and credited in the general account an equal amount of the respective kinds of money held in the general account is transferred therefrom to, and retained in, the trust funds for their redemption; for gold certificates, silver certificates, and Treasury notes withdrawn from the general fund, canceled, and retired, a like amount of the respective coins is released from the trust funds and brought into the general fund in their stead.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON THE REGISTERED BONDS AND NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The interest on registered bonds and notes of the United States is paid by checks prepared and mailed from the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. Such checks indicate the title of the loan for which they are drawn and the rate of interest it bears per annum; the name of the Secretary of the Treasury is printed on the checks, and they are countersigned by a clerk in his office. These checks are drawn on the Treasurer of the United States, but may be cashed by any Federal reserve bank, or regular national-bank depositary of the United States, and the amount so disbursed is included in the requisition for reimbursement made by the Treasurer at the end of each month. The paid checks are sent to the Auditor for the Treasury Department. There were 6,773,109 checks drawn during the fiscal year 1921, amounting to \$189,291,326,70.

THE RESERVE FUND.

During the fiscal year 1921 the redemptions from the reserve fund were, in United States notes, \$416,290. The redeemed notes were, under the provisions of the act of March 14, 1900, immediately exchanged for gold, and thereby the reserve was maintained in volume and character.

STATEMENT OF THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Treasury holdings of moneys at the close of the fiscal year 1921 amounted to \$3,618,195.996.10, and from the revised figures of the several funds it was set apart as follows:

Gold coin and bullion. \$152,979,025.63 TRUST FUNDS.

[Held for redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.]

Gold coin and bullion \$716, 532, 989 Silver dollars 201, 534, 213	Gold certificates outstanding \$795, 848, 929 Less amount in the Treasury 79, 315, 940
Silver dollars of 1890. 1, 576, 184	Net
	Silver certificates outstanding
	Net
	Treasury notes (1890) outstanding 1,576, 184 Less amount in the Treasury
	Net
Total	
GOLD FUND, FEDERA	AL RESERVE BOARD.

Gold coin and bullion

GENERAL FUND.

The items composing the general fund are subdivided; the first part shows the amount of each kind of available cash actually held in the vaults of Treasury offices, after setting out from the assets the appropriate kinds of money to meet the requirements of the reserve fund, trust funds, and gold settlement fund, followed by the amounts of public moneys in Federal reserve banks, national banks, and other depositaries to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States and of disbursing officers; the second part shows the current demands against the same, and finally the net balance in the general fund.

In Treasury offices: Gold coin Standard silver dollars United States notes. Federal reserve bank notes. Federal reserve bank notes. National-bank notes. Subsidiary silver coin Minor, coin Silver bullion (at cost) Unclassified (unsorted currency, etc.) Public debt obligations paid, awaiting reimbursement	10, 624, 648, 00 4, 031, 479, 00 3, 816, 426, 00 248, 974, 50 9, 663, 502, 04 2, 392, 673, 78 56, 720, 406, 41 3, 141, 005, 13 727, 446, 76	
In Federal reserve banks In transit (including collection :ccount)	43, 475, 862, 73 30, 083, 061, 41	\$354, 381, 731. 64
In special depositaries:		73, 558, 924. 14
Account of sales of certificates of indebtedness, etc.		395, 738; 063. 16
In national-bank depositaries: To credit of Treasurer of the United States	8, 207, 647, 02	
To credit of other Government officers.	16, 036, 064, 70	
In transit	2, 440, 380. 72	00 001 000 11
In foreign depositaries:		26, 684, 092, 44
To gradit of Transurar of the United States	710, 262, 94	
To credit of the Government officers	51, 548, 267. 84	
In treasury of Philippine Islands:		52, 258, 530. 73
To credit of Treasurer of the United States (including transit account).		7, 917, 707, 88
	-	010 500 050 04
Deduct current liabilities:		910, 539, 050. 04
Federal reserve note 5 per cent fund		
Less notes in process of redemption	0=0 0=4 =00 04	
Federal reserve bank note 5 per cent fund 9, 442, 096, 55	258, 274, 592. 04	
Less notes in process of redemption		
	7, 019, 249. 05	
National-bank note 5 per cent fund 18, 495, 044. 98 Less notes in process of redemption 13, 490, 886. 48		
	5, 004, 158, 50	
Treasurer's checks outstanding. A Post Office Department balances.	298, 047. 10 18, 769, 940. 53	
Board of trustees, Postal Savings System balance	4, 121, 544, 01	
Balance to credit of postmasters, etc.	77, 659, 580. 48	
Undistributed assets of insolvent national banks	1,630,871.72 67,560.00	
Miscellaneous redemption accounts.	4, 795, 176. 84	
-		377, 640, 720, 27
Balance in Treasury		532, 898, 329. 77

During the fiscal year 1921, as shown in previous pages of this report, the ordinary receipts were \$489,799,539.12 in excess of the ordinary disbursements and the public debt disbursements were \$316,848,229.68 in excess of the public debt receipts.

The net excess of all receipts over all disbursements was, therefore, \$172,951,309.44. This sum, added to \$359,947,020.33, the balance in the Treasury June 30, 1920, gives \$532,898,329.77, the balance in

the Treasury June 30, 1921.

The balance in the Treasury at the end of each month from January, 1919, is stated in Table No. 12, page 581 of the statistical tables, and for July 1 in each year since 1914 in the statement following:

Available cash balance (including the reserve fund) on the dates named.

	Available eash balance.				
Date.	Reserve fund.	General fund.	Total.		
July 1, 1914	152, 977, 036, 63 152, 979, 025, 63	\$161, 612, 615, 53 104, 170, 105, 78 178, 491, 415, 58 967, 247, 123, 48 11, 684, 929, 580, 21 11, 226, 164, 935, 26 1 359, 947, 020, 33 1 532, 898, 329, 77	\$311,612,615,53 257,147,142,41 331,470,441,21 1,120,226,149,11 11,837,908,605,84 11,379,143,960,89 1512,926,045,96 1685,877,355,40		

¹ Including credits to disbursing officers.

GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

There was a decrease of about \$12,000,000 in the gold holdings of the Treasury during the first two months of the fiscal year, but thereafter the growth in such holdings was noticeable until the close of the fiscal year, when it attained a maximum at \$2,670,384,080.10.

The imports of gold during the fiscal year 1921 were \$644,480,218, the exports \$133,537,902, and the net excess of imports \$510,942,316.

The total amount of gold in the Treasury on July 1 in each year from 1914, set apart for the respective uses, is shown in the statement following:

Gold in the Treasury.

Date.	Reserve.	For certificates in circulation.	Gold fund, Federal Re- serve Board.	General fund.	Total.
July 1, 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921	152, 977, 036, 63 152, 979, 025, 63	735, 779, 491, 00 584, 723, 645, 00	\$526, 295, 000. 00 1, 205, 082, 010. 00	\$102, 962, 970. 70 94, 769, 333. 55 85, 114, 618. 20 61, 962, 101. 24 95, 262, 262. 46 211, 596, 388. 87 249, 981, 700. 36 263, 015, 170. 02	\$1,279,112,109.70 1,382,959,989.18 1,803,493,932.83 2,325,472,035.87 2,479,954,967.09 2,516,441,004.60 2,171,959,922.86 2,670,384,080.10

BONDS HELD AS SECURITY FOR NATIONAL BANKS.

The kinds of securities in the custody of the Treasurer and the changes therein during the fiscal year 1921 are shown in the statement following:

Securities held for national banks close of June, 1920 and 1921, and changes during 1921.

Kind of securities.	Rate.	Held June	Transactio	Held June	
Tind of recurrings		30, 1920.	Deposited.	With- drawn.	30, 1921.
TO SECURE CIRCULATION. United States loan of 1925 United States consols of 1930 United States Panama Canal 1916–36	Per cent.	\$64, 627, 900 570, 418, 200 47, 689, 040	\$15, 510, 000 24, 651, 600 2, 243, 400	\$5,084,400 20,412,100 2,105,460	\$75,053,500 574,657,700 47,826,980
United States Panama Canal 1918–38	2	25, 228, 260	1, 249, 300	1, 117, 300	25, 360, 260
Total		707, 963, 400	43, 654, 300	28, 719, 260	722, 898, 440
Held by the Treasurer of the United States: First Liberty loan of 1932-47. Second Liberty loan of 1932-42. Third Liberty loan of 1928. Fourth Liberty loan 1928. Fourth Liberty loan 1933-38. Victory Liberty loan 3 per cent notes. Victory Liberty loan 3 per cent notes. Victory Liberty loan, converted. Do. First Liberty loan, second converted Second Liberty loan, second converted Treasury notes. Certificates of indebtedness United States loan of 1925. United States loan of 1908-18. United States Panama Canal 1916-36.	3½ 4 1 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4	1, 175, 000 33, 100 4, 101, 450 6, 409, 150 1, 986, 000 2, 286, 000 23, 250 1, 073, 300 7, 910, 150 273, 000 452, 400 1, 971, 700 289, 000 289, 000	491, 150 100 1, 765, 300 3, 549, 900 2, 046, 200 73, 300 33, 500 950 5, 722, 950 180, 000 728, 000	299,000 11,800 1,945,700 2,901,000 1,086,700 2,163,300 221,350 3,586,550 423,000 186,000 599,400 1,000 45,000	1, 367, 150 21, 400 3, 921, 050 7, 058, 050 2, 945, 500 196, 000 4, 250 1, 085, 450 10, 046, 550 180, 000 578, 000 266, 400 1, 496, 300 21, 000 251, 000
United States Panama Canal 1918-38. United States Panama Canal of 1961. United States conversions. Federal land bank farm loan. Philippine loans. Porto Rico loans. District of Columbia. Hawaii loans. Miscellaneous.	2 3 3 (1) 4 4 3.65 (1) (1)	78,000 4,974,000 586,000 70,000 2,613,000 325,000 50,000 695,000 261,000	36,000 387,000 100,000 35,000 3,092,000 125,000 3,000 76,000	70,000 1,203,000 120,000 10,000 696,000 107,000 10,000 109,000 247,000	44,000 4,158,000 566,000 95,000 5,009,000 343,000 43,000 11,000

¹ Various.

SECURITIES HELD TO SECURE CIRCULATION ISSUED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Securities held for Federal reserve banks, close of June, 1920 and 1921, and changes during 1921.

	Kind of securities.	Rate.	Hold June		ons during 221.	Held June 30, 1921.
			30, 1320.	Deposited.	Withdrawn.	30, 1321.
Unit Unit Unit Unit	ed States loan of 1925ed States consols of 1930ed States Panama Canal 1916-36ed States Panama Canal 1918-38ed States 1-year special certificates indebtedness	Per cent. 4 2 2 2 2 2 2	\$2, 593, 000 13, 888, 400 383, 500 285, 300 259, 375, 000	\$1,500,000	\$2, 420, 000 45, 000, 000	\$2,593,000 11,468,400 383,500 285,300 215,875,000
	Total		276, 525, 200	1, 500, 000	47, 420, 000	230, 605, 200

Securities held to secure postal savings funds, close of June, 1920 and 1921, and changes during 1921.

Kind of securities. Rat		Rate. Held June 30, 1920.		Transactions during 1921.		
	33, 1320		Deposited.	Withdrawn.	30, 1921.	
United States first Liberty loan United States second Liberty loan. United States third Liberty loan. United States fourth Liberty loan. United States Victory Liberty loan. Do. United States Victory Liberty loan. Do. United States Victory Liberty loan. United States 4½ per cent first Liberty loan, converted. United States 4½ per cent second Liberty loan, converted. United States 4½ per cent first Liberty loan, second converted. Treasury notes. United States certificates of indebtedness. United States loan of 1925. United States loan of 1925. United States loan of 1908-18. United States Canalloan of 1961. United States Canalloan of 1961. United States Canalloan of 1918-38. United States Ostal Savings Philippine loans. Porto Ricc loans. District of Columbia. Territory of Hawaii. State loan. Municipal loans. County loans Miscellaneous. Federal land bank farm loan, joint stock.	43 41 41 4 4 4 53 3 2 2 3 3 2 2 4 3.65 (1) (1) (1) (1)	500, 00 740, 200, 00 3, 044, 900, 00 71, 000, 00 25, 500, 00 343, 000, 00 1, 300, 00 1, 592, 000, 00 1, 592, 000, 00	12, 350 3, 133, 600 5, 130, 850 584, 800 1, 883, 000 271, 000 3, 816, 550 100 475, 000 1, 743, 000 46, 000 2, 000 1, 1014, 000 2, 000 2, 000 2, 175, 000 4, 07, 700 4, 047, 700 982, 500	4, 816, 500. 00 7, 887, 500. 00 7, 887, 500. 00 3, 782, 300. 00 1, 249, 950. 00 9, 717, 800. 00 29, 250. 00 24, 500. 00 24, 500. 00 211, 500. 00 211, 500. 00 10, 000. 00 11, 000. 00 1, 000. 00 1, 300. 00 1, 433, 000. 00 40, 800. 00 40, 800. 00 40, 800. 00 440, 800. 00 45, 437, 334. 600. 00 46, 437, 334. 600. 00 46, 688, 175. 00 4, 667, 520. 00 89, 000. 00 49, 600. 00 49, 600. 00 40, 600. 00 40, 600. 00 40, 600. 00 40, 600. 00 40, 600. 00 40, 600. 00 40, 600. 00 40, 600. 00 40, 600. 00 40, 600. 00 40, 600. 00 40, 600. 00 40, 600. 00 40, 600. 00 40, 600. 00	\$4, 700, 150. 00 74, 650. 00 74, 650. 00 9, 176, 300. 00 12, 110, 550. 00 12, 110, 550. 00 2, 315, 650. 00 2, 767, 950. 00 11, 951, 500. 00 61, 850. 00 475, 000. 00 488, 000. 00 154, 400. 00 2, 246, 600. 00 63, 000. 00 24, 500. 00 240, 000. 00 3, 376, 000. 00 998, 000. 00 70, 500. 00 767, 000. 00 47, 021, 715. 41 1, 766, 200. 00 9, 919, 889. 00 294, 000. 00 294, 000. 00 294, 889. 00 294, 000. 00 294, 889. 00 294, 000. 00 86, 000. 00 86, 000. 00 86, 000. 00	
Total		199, 263, 584. 12			142, 942, 604. 44	

¹ Various.

POSTAL SAVINGS BONDS AND INVESTMENTS THEREIN.

The trustees of the Postal Savings System, under a general authority in the postal savings law (act of June 25, 1910), have arranged to take over at par any of the postal savings bonds that depositors may wish to turn back.

Under the arrangement made by the trustees they have taken over at par all of the bonds offered by the depositors, and at the close of the fiscal year 1921 the Treasurer of the United States held \$7,469,580 of such bonds, which are registered in the name of the board of trustees.

WITHDRAWAL OF BONDS TO SECURE CIRCULATION.

National banks filed with the Treasurer of the United States applications to sell for their account United States bonds securing circulation as follows:

Quarter ended—	Cases.	Amount.
Sept. 30, 1920. Dec. 31, 1920		
Mar. 31, 1921 June 30, 1921	4	\$300,000 25,000

The Federal Reserve Board did not deem it advisable to allot or to require the Federal reserve banks to purchase any of the bonds offered for sale in the foregoing applications.

LAWFUL MONEY DEPOSITED IN THE TREASURY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1921 FOR THE REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL-BANK NOTES.

The money deposited in the Treasury each month of the fiscal year 1921 for the redemption of notes of banks insolvent, in liquidation, and reducing circulation is shown in the statement following:

	Insolvent	Redu	National-		
Month.	and liquidating.	National banks.	Federal re- serve banks.	bank notes outstanding.	
1920—July	189, 497, 50 152, 060, 00 488, 447, 50 3, 371, 995, 00 1, 738, 195, 00 869, 495, 00 1, 911, 845, 00 786, 050, 00	554, 997, 50 798, 447, 50 201, 900, 00 19, 400, 00	7, 500, 000	725, 996, 052 726, 477, 082 732, 549, 629 734, 010, 797 723, 277, 222 719, 653, 927 727, 793, 864 732, 818, 484 723, 816, 352 740, 593, 359	
Total	10, 948, 735. 00	8, 318, 280, 00	20, 920, 000		

DEPOSITARIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Secretary of the Treasury determines the number of such depositaries and the amount of public money required in each for the transaction of the public business, fixes the amount of balances they may hold, and requires the banks thus designated to give satisfactory security, by the deposit of United States bonds and otherwise, for the safe-keeping and prompt payment of the public money deposited with them and for the faithful performance of their duties as financial agents of the Government. All of the national-bank depositaries are required to pay interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the average monthly amount of public deposits held.

The number of bank depositaries (excluding special depositaries appointed under the Liberty loan acts) at the close of the fiscal

years 1920 and 1921 are here stated:

	Federal reserve banks.	National banks.	Special.	Total.
June 30, 1920	12	671	19	702
June 30, 1921	12	718	13	743

PUBLIC MONEYS IN DEPOSITARY BANKS.

At the close of the fiscal year 1920 the depositary banks held public moneys as follows: Federal land banks, \$5,950,000; Federal reserve banks, \$30,483,519.22; special depositaries, \$273,428,577.33; national banks, \$27,001,368.99; foreign depositaries, \$8,301,507.40, and the treasury of the Philippine Islands, \$798,910.54; making a total of \$345,963,883.48.

The amount of public moneys held by depositary banks at the close of each quarter during the fiscal year 1921, may be observed in the statement following:

	Quarter ended—				
Depositaries	Sept. 30, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1920.	Mar. 31, 1921.	June 30, 1921.	
Federal land banks Federal reserve banks Special depositaries. Foreign depositaries. National banks Philippine treasury	308, 856, 000 00 8, 066, 667, 45 25, 950, 132, 85	\$800,000.00 143,148,348.62 291,016,000.00 43,279,167.23 25,159,979.52 2,348,651.42	\$126, 726, 890, 53 376, 512, 000, 00 48, 073, 467, 07 24, 025, 393, 77 5, 822, 840, 69	\$43, 475, 862, 73 395, 738, 063, 16 52, 258, 530, 78 24, 243, 711, 72 7, 917, 707, 88	
Total	431, 531, 288. 58	505, 752, 146. 79	581, 160, 592 06	523, 633, 876. 27	

INTEREST ON PUBLIC MONEYS HELD BY DEPOSITARY BANKS.

Interest is collected semiannually from depositaries of public moneys (except Federal reserve banks) at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the basis of 181 days to the half year from January 1 to June 30 and 184 days from July 1 to December 31. Each depositary is required to render to the Treasurer semiannually (Jan. 1 and July 1) an interest report showing daily balances held by such bank for the prior six months and the amount of interest due and paid thereon. These reports are checked by the ledgers of this office.

Interest was first collected by the department under the provisions of the act of May 30, 1908, on all special and additional deposits in general depositaries and on all deposits in special depositaries at the rate of 1 per cent per annum. In accordance with instructions contained in letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated April 22, 1912, the rate of interest was increased from 1 per cent to 2 per cent per

annum, beginning July 1, 1912.

During the fiscal year 1921 the interest accrued on ordinary balances held was \$2,577,815.07, and on balances arising from sales of bonds, certificates of indebtedness, etc., \$3,512,308.02, making a total of \$6,090,123.09. The total amount of interest collected on depositary balances since May 30, 1908, may be studied from the revised statement following:

	Interest on balances arising from—				
Fiscal year.	Ordinary accounts.	Sales of bonds, notes, and cer- tificates.	Total.		
Total to June 30, 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921.	\$810, 626. 15 1, 409, 426. 07 1, 222, 706. 93 791, 671. 45 703, 771. 76 1, 134, 569. 09 5, 507, 742. 43 1, 865, 975. 76 2, 577, 815. 07	\$358, 221, 43 10, 566, 658, 03 20, 996, 209, 01 11, 458, 976, 89 3, 512, 308, 02	\$\$10, 626. 15 1, 409, 426. 07 1, 222, 706. 93 791, 671. 45 1, 061, 993. 19 11, 701, 227. 12 26, 503, 951. 44 13, 324, 952. 65 6, 090, 123. 09		
Aggregate	16,024,304.71	46, 892, 373. 38	62, 916, 678. 09		

GOLD FUND, FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

The balance to the credit of the gold fund on June 30, 1920, was \$1,184,275,551.87. During the fiscal year 1921 the deposits were \$2,384,299,684 and the withdrawals \$2,030,718,340.42, leaving a balance to the credit of the fund on June 30, 1921, of \$1,537,856,895.45

MONETARY STOCK.

The monetary stock of the United States at the close of the fiscal year 1921 amounted to \$8,027,395,496, an increase of \$132,897,397 as compared with that of 1920. The element of gold increased \$532,155,393; the silver coins advanced in volume by \$32,390,020; national-bank notes increased \$24,252,644, while Federal reserve notes decreased \$405,447,260, and Federal reserve bank notes were less by \$50,453,400.

The amount of each kind of money included in the general stock is given in the statement following (this statement represents the monetary stock of the United States as shown by the revised state-

ments for June 30, 1920 and 1921):

	Kind.	In Treasury, mints, and Federal reserve banks.	In circulation.	Total stock.
Sil	o, 1920: Id coin and bullion ver dollars bsidiary silver	\$1,854,719,147 134,849,784 6,605,094	\$839, 244, 553 134, 007, 710 252, 250, 145	\$2,693,963,700 268,857,494 258,855,239
3	Cotal metallic	1, 996, 174, 025	1, 225, 502, 408	3, 221, 676, 433
Fe	ited States notes deral reserve notes deral reserve bank notes tional-bank notes	9, 567, 164 286, 273, 059 2, 545, 783 22, 962, 456	337, 113, 852 3, 119, 604, 061 198, 680, 017 696, 075, 274	346, 681, 016 3, 405, 877, 120 201, 225, 800 719, 037, 730
7	Cotal notes	321, 348, 462	4, 351, 473, 204	4,672,821,666
A	ggregate metallic and notes	2, 317, 522, 487	5, 576, 975, 612	7, 894, 498, 099
Sil	ld certificates ver certificates easury notes of 1890	984, 994, 204 5, 982, 517 2, 773	390, 665, 365 118, 257, 883 1, 656, 227	
7	Cotal certificates and notes	990, 979, 494	510, 579, 475	
A	ggregate		6, 087, 555, 087	7, 894, 498, 099
Sil), 1921: id coin and bullion ver dollars osidiary silver	2,342,714,808 213,735,045 9,663,502	883, 404, 285 75, 053, 333 261, 650, 873	3, 226, 119, 093 288, 788, 378 271, 314, 375
Т	otal metallic	2, 566, 113, 355	1, 220, 108, 491	3,786,221,846
Fee	ited States notes leral reserve notes leral reserve bank notes tional-bank notes	4,031,479 319,935,586 2,422,848 13,739,861	342,649,537 2,680,494,274 148,349,552 729,550,513	346, 681, 016 3, 000, 429, 860 150, 772, 400 743, 290, 374
Т	'otal notes	340, 129, 774	3, 901, 043, 876	4, 241, 173, 650
A	ggregate metallic and notes	2, 906, 243, 129	5, 121, 152, 367	8, 027, 395, 496
Silv	d certificates	343, 674, 220 1, 044, 470	452, 174, 709 201, 534, 213 1, 576, 184	
Т	otal certificates and notes	344, 718, 690	655, 285, 106	
A	ggregate	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	5, 776, 437, 473	8, 027, 395, 496

The percentage of gold coin and bullion to the total stock of money since July 1, 1916, is shown in the statement following:

Ratio of gold to total stock of money from July 1, 1916.

[From revised statements of the Treasury Department.]

	Date.	Total stock of money.	Gold.	Per cent.
July 1— 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921		\$4, 482, 891, 938 5, 407, 990, 026 6, 741, 072, 294 7, 518, 789, 000 7, 894, 498, 099 8, 027, 395, 496	\$2, 449, 706, 205 3, 019, 146, 563 3, 075, 788, 838 3, 026, 591, 090 2, 693, 963, 700 3, 226, 119, 093	54. 64 55. 77 45. 60 40. 25 34 12 40. 18

MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

The kinds of money in circulation, the circulation per capita, and the percentage of gold coin and certificates to the total circulation may be studied from the table following:

Money in circulation at the end of each fiscal year from 1916.

Fiscal year.	Money in circulation.						Percent-
	Gold coin and gold certificates.	United States notes, Treasury notes, and Federal reserve notes.	National- bank notes.	Silver coin and silver certificates.	Total.	Circu- lation per capita.	age of gold coin and certificates to total circulation.
1916	\$2,051,105,366 2,428,226,886 1,932,430,775 1,642,715,535 1,229,909,918 1,335,578,994	2,054,968,181	\$728, 362, 789 710, 142, 341 718, 313, 171 812, 887, 471 894, 755, 291 877, 900, 065	\$727, 743, 915 742, 862, 314 673, 715, 297 481, 789, 318 504, 515, 738 538, 238, 419	\$4,024,130,567 4,763,575,632 5,379,427,424 5,766,029,973 6,087,555,087 5,776,437,473	\$39. 29 45. 74 50. 81 54. 33 57. 21 53. 44	50. 97 50. 97 35. 92 28. 48 20. 20 23. 12

¹ Including Federal reserve bank notes.

CIRCULATION AND POPULATION.

The annexed statement presents for six years the money in circulation, the population, the circulation per capita, the per cent of increase of population, and the per cent of increase of circulation per capita per year.

Increase in population and in circulation per capita.

Fiscal year.	Money in circulation.	Population.	Circula- tion per capita.	Per cent of increase of population per year.	Per cent of increase of circu- lation per capita per year.
1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921	\$4,024,130,567 4,763,575,632 5,379,427,424 5,766,029,973 6,087,555,087 5,776,437,473	104, 145, 000 105, 869, 000	\$39, 29 45, 74 50, 81 54, 33 57, 21 53, 44	1.7 1.7 1.6 .2 .3 1.6	10.8 16.4 11.1 6.9 5.2 1 6.5

¹ Decrease.

PAPER CURRENCY ISSUED DIRECTLY BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The paper currency issued directly by the Government is of three kinds, viz: United States notes, gold certificates, and silver certificates. The \$1 and \$2 denominations are authorized in the issues of United States notes and silver certificates only. There is constant demand in all parts of the country for these small notes, which, through the process of redeeming and retiring the higher denominations and replacing the same by the smaller bills, has enabled the Treasury to respond in almost full measure to the demands for such denominations.

The amounts of each kind of United States paper currency issued and redeemed, by denominations, during the fiscal year 1921 are set

out under the respective headings in the tables following.

UNITED STATES NOTES.

The United States notes are the well-known "greenbacks," or "legal tenders," the first issue of which was authorized by the act of February 25, 1862. The total amount authorized was \$450,000,000, and the highest amount outstanding at any time was \$449,338,902, on January 30, 1864.

The reduction from the original issue of \$450,000,000 to the present amount outstanding, \$346,681,016, was effected under provisions of

law as follows:

The act of April 12, 1866, provided that the United States notes might be retired to the extent of \$10,000,000 during the ensuing six months, and thereafter they might be retired at the rate of not more than \$4,000,000 per month. This authority remained in force until it was suspended by the act of February 4, 1868. actual reduction in the amount of said notes in the meantime was \$94,000,000, leaving the outstanding at \$356,000,000. No change was made in the volume of United States notes outstanding until after the panic of 1873, when, in response to popular demand, the Government reissued \$26,000,000 of the canceled notes. brought the amount outstanding to \$382,000,000, and it so remained until the resumption act of January 14, 1875, provided that whenever circulating notes shall be issued to existing banking associations or to newly organized banking associations it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal-tender United States notes to the amount of 80 per cent of the sum of national-bank notes so issued to banking associations and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued until there shall be outstanding the sum of \$300,000,000 of such legal-tender United States notes, and no more. The process of redemption was, however, again stopped by the act of May 31, 1878, which required the notes to be reissued when redeemed. At that time the amount outstanding was \$346,681,016, and it has not been changed since, though \$546,-466,414 of these notes have been redeemed in gold under the provisions of the act of January 14, 1875 (resumption act), and paid out again, a proceeding which was properly designated as "the endless chain." The act of March 14, 1900, modified the operations of the resumption act by requiring that the notes redeemed in gold shall not be paid out again until exchanged for gold, and under this act \$547,807,808 of the notes have been redeemed in and exchanged for gol!, making a total of \$1,094,274,222 in gold that has been paid in redemption of United States notes since January 1, 1879, and yet the volume outstanding remains the same as on May 31, 1878.

The transactions in this currency, by denominations, during the

fiscal year 1921 are shown in the statement following:

Description	Outstanding June 30, 1920.	Fiscal ye	Outstanding	
Denomination.		Issued.	Redeemed.	June 30, 1921.
One dollar Two dollars Five dollars Ten dollars Twenty dollars Fifty dollars One hundred dollars Five hundred dollars One thousand dollars Five thousand dollars	999, 125 1, 586, 200 1, 146, 000 7, 023, 000	\$219, 284, 000 53, 720, 000 18, 440, 000 17, 680, 000 8, 000, 000 2, 200, 000	\$187, 786, 096 53, 347, 934 66, 914, 920 6, 894, 020 1, 309, 380 2, 282, 650 110, 000 75, 000 574, 000	\$172, 857, 719 50, 651, 294 69, 961, 705 31, 857, 521 12, 460, 102 916, 475 1, 446, 200 1, 071, 000 6, 449, 000
Ten thousand dollars	10,000			10,000
Total. Unknown, destroyed.	347, 681, 016 1, 000, 000	319, 324, 000	319, 324, 000	347, 681, 016 1, 000, 000
Net Less amount in Treasury	346, 681, 016	319, 324, 000	319, 324, 000	346, 681, 016 4, 031, 479
Net	337, 113, 852			342, 649, 537

TREASURY NOTES OF 1890.

The issue of Treasury notes of 1890 for the purchase of silver bullion began on August 19, 1890, and from that date to November 1, 1893 (the date of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the act), the Government had purchased 168,674,682.53 fine ounces, at a cost

of \$155,931,002, for which Treasury notes had been paid.

The amount of Treasury notes redeemed in gold up to the close of the fiscal year 1921 was \$110,714,364. Treasury notes redeemed in standard silver dollars are canceled and retired in accordance with the requirements of the act of 1890, and to the close of the year \$85,083,683 had been so redeemed and retired. Sections 5 and 8 of the act of March 14, 1900, also provide for the cancellation and retirement of Treasury notes to an amount equal to the coinage of standard silver dollars and subsidiary silver coin from the bullion purchased with such notes. The cancellation of notes on account of coinage since March 14, 1900, was \$69,271,135, so that there remained outstanding June 30, 1921, but \$1,576,184, offset by an equal amount of standard silver dollars held in the trust funds for their redemption when presented.

The amount of each denomination issued, redeemed, and outstand-

ing may be observed in the subjoined statement:

Denomination.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding June 30, 1921.		
One dollar. Two dollars. Five dollars. Ten dollars. Twenty dollars. Fifty dollars. One hundred dollars. One thousand dollars.	\$64,704,000 49,808,000 120,740,000 104,680,000 35,760,000 1,175,000 18,000,000 52,568,000	\$4,526 4,480 18,330 29,450 18,980 650 4,400 2,000	\$61, 386, 749 49, 612, 300 120, 341, 527 101, 305, 000 35, 601, 390 1, 167, 350 17, 930, 500 52, 514, 000	\$317, 251 195, 700 398, 473 375, 000 158, 610 7, 650 69, 500 54, 000		
Total	447 435 000	92 816	145 858 816	1 576 184		

GOLD CERTIFICATES.

The transactions in this currency during the fiscal year 1921 are recorded by denominations in the statement following:

Description	Outstanding	Fiscal ye	Outstanding	
Denomination.	June 30, 1920.	Issued.	Redeemed.	June 30, 1921.
Ten dollars. Twenty dollars. Fitty dollars. One hundred dollars Five hundred dollars. One thousand dollars. Five thousand dollars. Ten thousand dollars. Total. Less amount held in Treasury. Net.	167, 098, 964 56, 089, 430 80, 031, 800 18, 192, 500 109, 285, 500 141, 960, 000 606, 370, 000 1, 375, 659, 569 790, 935, 924	\$3,000,000 12,000,000 90,040,000 105,040,000	\$112,778,630 86,994,360 28,298,950 36,634,700 4,920,000 49,859,000 82,935,000 282,430,000 684,850,640	\$83, \$52, 745 80, 104, 604 27, 790, 480 43, 397, 100 13, 272, 500 62, 426, 500 71, 625, 600 413, 980, 000 795, 848, 929 79, 315, 940

SILVER CERTIFICATES.

The act of February 28, 1878, authorized such certificates in denominations of \$10 and above to \$1,000. The act of August 4, 1886, authorized the denominations of \$1, \$2, and \$5. The act of March 14, 1900, provided that thereafter the issue of silver certificates should be limited to the denominations of \$10 and under, except that 10 per cent of the total volume of such certificates, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be issued in denomina-

tions of \$20, \$50, and \$100.

Under the provisions of the act of April 23, 1918, the Secretary of the Treasury broke up and sold as bullion to the close of the fiscal year 1920 \$270,121,554 of the standard silver dollars held in the Treasury with a resultant diminution in the volume of outstanding silver certificates. In compliance with the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Mint in May, 1920, began the purchase of silver bullion, the product of mines situated in the United States and of reduction works so located, to replace the standard silver dollars previously melted or broken up and sold. The coinage of these dollars was resumed in February, and to the close of the fiscal year 1921 \$19,043,000 had been coined, against which silver certificates have been or will be issued.

The transactions in silver certificates, by denominations, during

the fiscal year 1921 are shown in the statement following:

Denomination.	Outstanding	Fiscal y	Outstanding	
Denomination.	June 30, 1920. Issued. Redeemed.		June 30, 1921.	
One dollar. Two dollars. Five dollars. Ten dollars. Ten dollars. Twenty dollars. Fifty dollars One hundred dollars. Five hundred dollars. One thousand dollars.	\$60,745,017 16,267,325 32,143,352 5,240,971 5,783,330 3,795,685 236,220 13,500	\$50, 924, 000 7, 088, 000 55, 420, 000 9, 000, 000 5, 280, 000 5, 200, 000	\$32, 613, 460 7, 889, 202 10, 190, 175 1, 261, 260 1, 725, 620 871, 600 22, 400	\$79, 055, 557 15, 466, 123 77, 373, 177 12, 979, 711 9, 337, 710 8, 124, 085 213, 820 13, 500
Total Less amount held in the Treasury	124, 240, 400 5, 982, 517	132, 912, 000	54, 573, 717	202, 578, 683 1, 044, 470
Net	118, 257, 883			201, 534, 213

CHANGES IN DENOMINATIONS.

The resources of the Treasury for the issue of paper money of the smaller denominations are practically limited to the presentations of the higher denominations which are redeemed and retired and are replaced by the smaller bills.

The changes effected during the fiscal year 1921 in the total amount of United States paper currency of each denomination outstanding

may be studied from the comparative statement following:

	Outstanding	Fiscal year	Outstanding	
Denomination.	June 30, 1920.	Issued.	Redeemed.	June 30, 1921.
One dollar. Two dollars. Five dollars. Ten dollars. Tiventy dollars. Fifty dollars. Fifty dollars. Five hundred dollars. Five hundred dollars. One thousand dollars. Five thousand dollars. Ten thousand dollars. Ten thousand dollars.	\$202, 426,609 66,746,733 150,996,780 223,348,337 178,829,366 60,892,540 81,928,120 116,379,500 141,960,000 606,380,000	\$270, 208,000 60, \$08,000 73, \$60,000 26, 680,000 13, 280,000 7, 400,000 3, 000,000 12,000,000 90,040,000	\$220, 404, 082 61, 241, 616 77, 123, 425 120, 963, 360 90, 048, 340 31, 453, 850 36, 801, 500 4, 995, 000 50, 435, 000 282, 935, 000 282, 430, 000	\$252,230,527 66,313,117 147,733,355 129,064,977 102,061,026 36,838,690 45,126,620 14,357,000 68,944,500 71,025,000 413,990,000
Total	1,849,239,985 1,000,000	557, 276, 000	1,058,831,173	1,347,684,812 1,000,000
Net	1,848,239,985	557, 276, 000	1,058,831,173	1,346,684,812

PIECES OF UNITED STATES PAPER CURRENCY OUTSTANDING.

The number of pieces of United States paper currency outstanding and the total value at the close of each month for the fiscal years 1920 and 1921 may be observed in the comparative statement following:

	Fiscal year 192	0 outstanding.	Fiscal year 1921 outstanding.		
Month.	Number of pieces. Total value.		Number of pieces.		
July August September October November December January February March April May June	327, 630, 598 323, 629, 022 321, 385, 899 316, 352, 752 317, 404, 136 318, 311, 019 311, 831, 073 307, 914, 913 305, 566, 616 303, \$20, 877 303, 179, 838 299, 556, 877	\$2,037,756,085 2,013,830,085 2,009,153,085 2,009,153,085 1,998,683,485 1,982,177,485 1,966,838,485 1,949,450,085 1,936,691,085 1,878,200,985 1,868,122,985 1,858,037,985 1,858,037,985	300, 260, 072 297, 425, 980 297, 010, 528 302, 119, 777 302, 188, 951 303, 980, 458 300, 622, 804 302, 809, 543 303, 495, 974 311, 363, 559 323, 967, 518 334, 284, 603	\$1, 806, 376, 98; 1, 712, 879, 48; 1, 657, 454, 48; 1, 367, 100, 08; 1, 330, 229, 18; 1, 279, 089, 08; 1, 251, 934, 194, 1, 221, 277, 477, 1, 217, 864, 806 1, 228, 219, 73; 1, 347, 684, 812	

COST OF PAPER CURRENCY.

The paper used is made by a secret process under Treasury supervision by annual contract under competitive bids. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, a branch of the department, designs, under the direction of the Secretary, engraves, and prints the notes and certificates complete. This currency is delivered to the Treasurer in packages of 4,000 notes, the product of 1,000 sheets of paper. Such a package is taken as the unit from which to reckon the cost.

With the allowance for every item of expense attending the making, the issue, and the redemption of this paper currency, it appears that the average cost is as follows:

Total average expense of 4,000 notes issued. Total average expense of 4,000 notes redeemed.	\$52. 50 8. 54
Aggregate average expense of issue and redemption	61.04

It appears from the foregoing that the average cost for each note is about 1.526 cents. Calculations based upon these average expenses of issue and redemption indicate results that will be very close to the actual cost of maintenance of the paper currency, and such cost for the fiscal years 1920 and 1921 may be studied from the details set forth in the subjoined statement:

Total expense of issue and redemption.

Fiscal year.	Number of pieces.	Cost per 1,000 pieces.	Total cost.
Issued	284, 853, 221 319, 844, 159	\$13, 125 2, 135	\$3,736,698.52 682,867.28 4,419,565.80
IssuedRedeemed	318, 842, 004 284, 785, 175	13, 125 2, 135	4,184,801.25 609,016.35 4,793,817.60

United States paper currency outstanding and cost of maintenance.

Fiscal year.	Amount out-	Cost of maintenance.		
riscai year.	standing.	Amount.	Per cent.	
1920	\$1, 848, 239, 985. 00 1, 346, 684, 812. 00	\$4, 419, 565. 80 4, 793, 817. 60	0. 239 . 355	

In this connection attention is invited to the saving of abrasion on the gold and silver coins held in the Treasury against outstanding certificates and notes, which to all intents and purposes is an offsetting item against the cost of the paper currency issued directly by the Government, though not so treated in the foregoing calculations.

AVERAGE LIFE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

The average length of service, in years, of the different kinds and denominations of paper currency is shown in the statement following:

Estimated length of service of paper currency.

Denomination.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	Gold certifi- cates.	Silver certifi- cates.	National- bank notes.
One dollar.	1.37	1.79		1.01	4. 54
Two dollars Five dollars	1. 98 2. 46	1. 91		1, 17 1, 87	4. 59 2. 32
Ten dollars.	3. 56 5. 88	3. 77 4. 05	2.41	3. 32 3. 85	2. 25
Twenty dollars	6. 07	3.78	3. 55 3. 97	2.78	3. 35
'One hundred dollars	6. 16 3. 79	3, 67	4. 17 4. 03	2, 80 1, 89	3. 76 5. 15
One thousand dollars	4. 22	1.92	3.95	1. 42	3. 34
Five thousand dollars Ten thousand dollars	. 32		2, 64 1, 83		
All denominations.	2.06	2, 24	2, 86	1, 20	2. 43

The greater longevity of the Government issues of the denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100 is due to the fact that these notes

were formerly held from year to year in bank reserves.

The national-bank circulation, it is fair to state, owes its apparent advantage of longevity to the circumstance that the original plan of redemption was found to be practically inefficient. Since the inauguration of the present system of redemption in the office of the Treasurer on July 1, 1874, these notes have been freely retired on becoming unserviceable, with a consequent shortening of their life, but the records of the earlier period still affect the calculations based on the whole history of the issue.

PAPER CURRENCY PREPARED FOR ISSUE AND AMOUNT ISSUED.

The pieces of United States paper currency outstanding at the close of the fiscal year 1921 numbered 334,284,603, of the total value of \$1,347,684,812. The Treasury has to maintain this great number of pieces and also to provide for the annual growth in the number of pieces of such denominations as may be in demand. For many years it has been the practice of the department to keep the reserve vault well stocked with such currency in order that it may be properly seasoned before it is paid out.

The paper currency prepared for issue and the amount issued during each fiscal year from 1917 may be studied from the annexed

statement:

	Prepared for issue.			Paper currency issued.		
Fiscal year.	Number of notes and certificates.	Total value.	Average value.	Number of notes and certificates.	Total value.	Average value.
1917. 1918. 1919. 1920.	391, 962,000 352, 523,000 267, 264,000 280, 448,000 311, 320,000	\$2,919,228,000 1,028,488,000 348,824,000 371,112,000 400,420,000	\$7, 447 2, 917 1, 305 1, 323 1, 286	390,016,642 354,519,271 260,333,387 284,853,221 318,842,004	\$2,068,356,000 753,124,000 350,138,000 398,018,000 557,276,000	\$5, 303 2, 125 1, 345 1, 397 1, 747

The number of pieces and amount issued monthly for the fiscal years 1920 and 1921 are set out in the table following:

United States paper currency issued during the fiscal years 1920 and 1921.

	Fis	scal year 1920.		Fiscal year 1921.			
Month.	Number of notes and certificates.	Total value.	A verage value of notes and cer- tificates.	Number of notes and certificates.	Total value.	Average value of notes and certificates.	
July August August September October November December January February March April May June	27, 120, 000 20, 808, 001 19, 036, 004 21, 556, 100 26, 976, 103	\$36, 672, 000 32, 460, 000 41, 852, 000 36, 920, 000 36, 846, 000 34, 028, 000 23, 372, 000 26, 684, 000 36, 746, 000 33, 432, 000 27, 696, 000	\$1, 445 1, 337 1, 688 1, 419 1, 446 1, 254 1, 504 1, 227 1, 237 1, 362 1, 333 1, 507	20,292,000 15,788,100 23,604,000 31,148,000 20,920,000 24,500,000 23,868,000 28,576,004 31,052,000 41,100,900 37,645,000	\$27, 268, 000 26, 204, 000 30, 684, 000 65, 252, 000 29, 144, 000 21, 724, 000 30, 752, 000 47, 948, 000 36, 836, 000 101, 524, 000 104, 460, 000	\$1. 343 1. 659 1. 299 2. 094 1. 393 1. 067 1. 255 2. 008 1. 241 1. 186 2. 470 2. 774	
Per cent of increase over preceding year	284, 853, 221 9. 4	398, 018, 000 13. 6	1.397	318,842,004 11.9	557, 276, 000 40. 0	1.747	

SUPPLY OF UNITED STATES PAPER CURRENCY HELD IN RESERVE.

At the close of the fiscal year 1921 the pieces of United States paper currency held in the reserve vault numbered 19,860,313, of the total value of \$1,381,596,000.

A comparison, by denominations and total value, of such currency held at the close of the fiscal years 1920 and 1921 may be studied

in the subjoined statement.

	Held Jur	ne 30, 1920.	Held June 30, 1921.			
Denomination.	Number of pieces.	Total value.	Number of pieces.	Total value.		
One dollar. Two dollars. Five dollars Ten dollars Ten dollars Tiventy dollars. Fifty dollars. Fifty dollars. Five hundred dollars Five hundred dollars One thousand dollars Five thousand dollars Ten thousand dollars Order gold certificates.	48,500	\$10, 364, 000 8, 648, 000 29, 520, 000 31, 800, 000 41, 800, 000 38, 000, 000 42, 200, 000 24, 230, 000 39, 400, 000 118, 500, 000 852, 830, 000	7,040,000 5,868,000 2,180,000 1,952,000 1,576,000 612,000 420,000 48,500 36,400 21,300 35,200 170,913	\$7,040,000 11,736,000 10,900,000 19,520,000 31,520,000 30,600,000 42,000,000 24,250,000 36,400,000 106,500,000 352,000,000 709,130,000		
Total	2 7, 432, 583	1,677,112,000	19,860,313	1,381,596,000		

¹ 14,024 certificates statistically destroyed.

REDEMPTIONS OF PAPER CURRENCY.

During the fiscal year 1921 the pieces of United States paper currency redeemed numbered 284,785,175, of the total value of \$1,058,831,173. The pieces redeemed were 34,056,829 less than those issued, but the amount was \$501,555,173 more than the amount issued during the year.

United States paper currency redeemed during the fiscal years 1920 and 1921.

	I	Fiscal year 1920).	Fiscal year 1921.			
Month.	Number of notes and certificates.	Total value.	Average value of notes and cer- tificates.	Number of notes and certificates.	Total value.	Average value of notes and cer- tificates.	
July August September October November December January February March April May June	28, 277, 576 27, 035, 622 30, 934, 167 24, 516, 817 26, 213, 116 27, 287, 949 22, 952, 163 23, 904, 397 28, 721, 843 25, 713, 137 21, 995, 062	\$102, 553, 600 56, 386, 000 46, 529, 000 52, 434, 600 48, 307, 000 49, 367, 000 48, 698, 400 36, 131, 000 85, 174, 100 46, 824, 000 43, 517, 000 36, 494, 000	\$3.175 1.994 1.721 1.695 1.970 1.883 1.784 1.574 3.563 1.630 1.672 1.659	19, 588, 805 19, 256, 692 24, 019, 453 26, 038, 751 20, 851, 226 18, 556, 492 27, 933, 654 21, 641, 262 27, 889, 772 23, 184, 215 28, 496, 941 27, 327, 912	\$70,131,000 119,701,500 86,109,000 355,606,400 66,014,900 72,864,100 57,906,891 78,604,723 38,892,665 32,078,044 40,927,030 39,994,920	\$3. 580 6. 216 3. 584 13. 656 3. 165 3. 926 2. 073 3. 632 1. 394 1. 383 1. 436 1. 463	
Total Per cent of increase over preceding year	319, 844, 159 1 6. 6	652, 415, 700	2.039	284, 785, 175 1 10. 9	1,058,831,173 62.2	3, 718	

¹ Decrease.

STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1921 the general stock of standard silver dollars was \$268,857,494. The Director of the Mint in May, 1920, began the purchase of silver bullion, the product of mines situated in the United States and of reduction works so located, to replace the standard silver dollars previously broken up and sold under provisions of the act of Congress approved April 23, 1918.

The coinage of standard silver dollars was resumed in February, 1921, and thereby the general stock of such coin was increased to \$288,788,378 by the close of the fiscal year 1921, of which \$75,053,333 was in circulation and \$213,735,045 was held in the Treasury, against which Treasury notes and silver certificates to the amount of \$203,119,397 were outstanding. Standard silver dollars are shipped to depositors therefor at the expense of the consignee for transportation charges when there is demand for the same.

SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN.

The stock of subsidiary silver coin in the United States at the close of the fiscal year 1921 was \$271,314,375, of which \$261,650,873 was in circulation and the balance, \$9,663,502, was held in the Treasury. There is constant demand for such coins and they are shipped to depositors therefor at the expense of the consignee for transportation charges.

The subsidiary silver coins are redeemable in lawful money of the United States by the Treasurer, and such coins are paid over the counter at the Treasury in exchange for other kinds of money.

MINOR COINS.

The minor coins are not included in the stated stock of money in the country. They are in great demand and are shipped to depositors therefor at the expense of the consignee for transportation charges and they are paid over the counter at the Treasury in exchange for other kinds of money. Such coins are redeemable in the lawful money of the United States when presented in sums or multiples of \$20 to the Treasurer of the United States.

The amount of each denomination of minor coin outstanding at the close of the fiscal years 1920 and 1921 is shown in the statement following:

	Outstanding	Fiscal ye	Outstanding	
Denomination.	June 30, 1920.	Coined.	Remelted.	June 30, 1921.
Copper cents. Copper half cents Copper nickel cents Bronze 1-cent pieces Bronze 2-cent pieces Nickel 3-cent pieces Nickel 3-cent pieces	39, 926. 11 1, 201, 273. 36 38, 924, 176. 19 570, 007. 36 655, 423. 67		168. 53 26, 466. 56 87. 10	\$1,180,688.24 39,926.11 1,201,104.83 42,029,779.63 569,920.26 655,289.45 56,491,711.33
Total	96, 126, 336. 38	6, 154, 470. 00	112, 386. 53	102, 168, 419. 85

UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

LEGAL TENDER.

Definition of the term "legal tender." -- "Money of a character which by law a debtor may require his creditor to receive in payment, in the absence of any agreement in the contract or obligation itself."—

Bouvier's Law Dictionary.

Gold coins.—The gold coins of the United States are a legal tender in all payments at their nominal value when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for the single piece, and, when reduced in weight below such standard and tolerance, are a legal tender at valuation in proportion to their actual weight .-Act of Feb. 12, 1873, 17 Stat., p. 426; R. S., sec. 3585.

Standard silver dollars are a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.—Act of Feb. 28, 1878, 20 Stat.,

Subsidiary silver coin.—The silver coins of the United States of smaller denominations than \$1 are a legal tender in all sums not exceeding \$10 in full payment of all dues, public and private.—Act of June 9, 1879, 21 Stat., p. 457.

Minor coin (coins of copper, bronze, or copper-nickel).—Minor coins are a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding 25 cents in any one payment.—Act of Feb. 12, 1873, 17

Stat., p. 426.

United States notes (known as legal tender notes, or "greenbacks").—They are a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt.-Act of Mar. 3, 1863, 12 Stat., p. 711; R. S., sec. 3588.

Legal tender cases: Against constitutionality, Hepburn v.

Griswold (8 Wall., 603).

For constitutionality, Knox v. Lee (12) Wall., 457); Parker v. Davis (12 Wall., 559).

Demand Treasury notes authorized by the act of July 17, 1861 (12 Stat., p. 259), and the act of February 12, 1862 (12 Stat., p. 338), are lawful money and a legal tender in like manner as United States notes.—R. S. sec. 3589.

One and two year notes of 1863.—These notes, redeemable one year from date and two years from date, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum, are a legal tender for their face value, exclusive of in-

terest.—Act of Mar. 3, 1863, 12 Stat., p. 710.

Compound interest notes.—These notes were payable at any time after three years from date, and bearing interest not exceeding $7\frac{3}{10}$ per cent, payable in lawful money at maturity, or, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, semiannually; and such of them as should be made payable, principal and interest, at maturity, to be a legal tender to the same extent as United States notes for their face value, excluding interest.—Act of June 30, 1864, 13 Stat.,

Treasury notes of 1890 are a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and are receivable for customs, taxes, and all public

dues.—Act of July 14, 1890, 26 Stat., p. 289.

Columbian half dollars are a legal tender to the same extent as subsidiary silver coin, i. e., \$10 in any one payment.—Act of Aug. 5, 1892, 27 Stat., p. 389.

Columbian quarters are a legal tender to the same extent as subsidiary silver coin, i. e., \$10 in any one payment.—Act of Mar. 3,

1893, 27 Stat., p. 586.

Gold certificates of the United States, payable to bearer on demand, are a legal tender in payment of all debts and dues, public and private.—Act of Dec. 24, 1919.

NOT LEGAL TENDER.

Gold certificates payable to order are not a legal tender. They are receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues.—Act of July 12, 1882, 22 Stat., p. 165.

Silver certificates are not a legal tender. They are receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues.—Act of Feb. 28, 1878, 20 Stat.,

p. 25.

National-bank notes are not a legal tender. They are receivable at par in all parts of the United States in payment of taxes, excises, public lands, and all other dues to the United States, except duties on imports; and also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations, and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt and in redemption of the national currency.—Act of June 3, 1864, 13 Stat., p. 106; R. S., sec. 5182.

Trade dollars are not a legal tender. By the act of February 12, 1873 (17 Stat., p. 424), they were a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding \$5 in any one payment, but under date of July 22, 1876 (19 Stat., p. 215), it was enacted that the trade dollar should not thereafter be a legal tender.

Fractional currency is not a legal tender. Note: It was receivable for postage and revenue stamps, and also in payment of any dues to the United States less than \$5, except duties on imports.— Act of Mar. 3, 1863, 12 Stat., p. 711.

Foreign gold coins are not a legal tender in payment of debts.—

Act of Feb. 21, 1857, 11 Stat., p. 163; R. S., sec. 3584.

Foreign silver coins are not a legal tender in payment of debts.—

Act of Feb. 21, 1857, 11 Stat., p. 163; R. S., sec. 3584.

Continental currency.—The question has been raised and disputed as to whether what was called the "Continental currency," issued during the War of the Revolution by the old government, was or was not legal tender. The facts appear to be that while the Continental Congress did not by any ordinance attempt to give it that character, they asked the States to do so, and all seemed to have complied except Rhode Island. The Continental Congress only enacted that the man who refused to take the money should be deemed an enemy of his country. ("The National Loans," by Rafael A. Bayley, Treasury Department; prepared for the Tenth Census.)

Federal-reserve notes are not legal tender, but are receivable by the Government for all public dues and are receivable on all accounts by all Federal reserve banks, national banks, and other bank members of the Federal Reserve System. They are redeemable in gold coin of the United States by the Treasurer and in gold or lawful money by any Federal reserve bank.—Act of Dec. 23, 1913, 38 Stat., p. 265.

Federal-reserve bank notes are identical in all their attributes with national-bank notes.—Act of Dec. 23, 1913, 38 Stat., p. 267.

DEPOSITS OF GOLD BULLION AT MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

The deposits of gold bullion at the mints and assay offices during the fiscal years 1919, 1920, and 1921 are set forth in the statement following:

Office.	1919	1920	1921
Philadelphia. San Francisco. Denver. New York New Orleans. Carson Helena Boise Deadwood Seattle Salt Lake City.	48, 509, 672, 05 10, 851, 292, 84 70, 693, 314, 25 848, 616, 06 335, 762, 89 749, 109, 67 403, 608, 63 383, 011, 77	\$2,801,776.12 66,502,559.24 9,624,866.69 140,609,635.79 625,304.57 114,171.87 680,744.06 669,750.78 429,153.83 4,418.415.74 16,536.41	\$31,751,374.82 71,449,593,98 6,686,169.24 560,174,686.93 461,883,20 70,650.63 168,343,35 341,410.31 102,971.27 3,312,866.63 18,147.03
Total	139, 645, 932. 74	226, 432, 915. 10	674, 538, 097. 39

SHIPMENTS OF CURRENCY FROM WASHINGTON.

The currency distributed from the Treasury in Washington to Treasury offices and to banks during the fiscal year 1921 amounted to \$460,015,189, against \$428,485,015 in the preceding year.

The transactions during the past two fiscal years are compared in

the statement following:

	Fiscal year 1920.		Fiscal year 1921.	
	Number of packages.	Total amount.	Number of packages.	Total amount.
Total by express Total by registered mail	4,181 81,187	\$40, 125, 037 388, 359, 978	1,715 81,981	\$23, 235, 025 436, 780, 164
Aggregate	85, 368	428, 485, 015	83, 696	460,015,189

RECOINAGE IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1921.

Gold coins of the United States presented for payment or deposit on any account at the Treasury offices and Federal reserve banks which have assumed subtreasury functions are weighed and if reduced in weight by natural abrasion not more than one-half of 1 per cent below the standard weight prescribed by law, after a circulation of 20 years, as shown by the date of coinage, and at a ratable proportion for any period less than 20 years, shall be received at their nominal value, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe for the protection of the Government against fraudulent abrasion or other practices. Gold coins that are below the limit prescribed in the foregoing are discounted at the rate of 4 cents per grain for each grain or fraction thereof below the standard weight of the coin. This regulation protects the Government from loss by unnatural abrasion or the "sweating process" practiced by dishonest persons. The subsidiary silver coins and minor coins received are assorted but are not discounted for natural abrasion; when worn so as to be unfit for circulation they are recoined. The loss resulting from recoinage is reimbursed from an appropriation made by Congress for the purpose.

The face value, by denominations and kinds, and the loss on the recoinage during the past two fiscal years is compared in the state-

ment following:

	Fiscal ye	ear 1920.	Fiscal year 1921.	
Denomination.	Face value.	Loss reimbursed.	Face value.	Loss reim- bursed.
Double eagles Eagles Half eagles Three-dollar pieces Quarter eagles. Dollars	847, 340, 00 1, 648, 620, 00 3, 582, 50 531, 00		\$140, 831, 00 196, 443, 00 187, 845, 00 18, 00 1, 405, 00 52, 00	
Total gold	3, 106, 945. 50	\$2,761.89	526, 594. 00	\$874, 81
Half dollars Quarter dollars Twenty-cent pieces Dimes Half dimes Three-cent pieces	342, 716, 00 81, 40 162, 734, 90 356, 50		245, 776. 00 233, 819. 25 44. 20 149, 656. 60 435. 80 93. 18	
Total silver	802, 011. 00	57, 981. 43	629, 825, 03	46,677.64
Minor coins	123, 436. 18	6, 019. 52	112, 114, 08	5, 533. 94
Aggregate.	4, 032, 392. 68	66, 762. 84	1, 268, 533, 11	53, 086, 39

REDEMPTION OF FEDERAL RESERVE AND NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The proceeds of currency counted into its cash by the National Bank Redemption Agency during the fiscal year amounted to \$1,015,557,593.56. Of this sum \$515,665,388.06 was in national-bank notes, \$238,958,812 in Federal reserve notes, \$249,104,116.50 in Federal reserve bank notes, and \$11,829,277 in United States currency. Comparative figures as to total redemptions in this and previous years are contained in Statistical Table No. 34, page 596.

Payments for currency redeemed were made as follows: In Treasurer's checks, \$2,997,501.43; in United States currency, \$21,585,953.87; by credits to Treasury offices as transfers of funds, \$208,915,092; by credits to Government depositary banks (Federal reserve and national banks) as transfers of funds, \$554,951,621.88; by credits to Federal reserve banks and branches as transfers of funds covering remittances by member banks, \$225,611,740.55; by other

credits, \$1,495,683.83.

The notes of all issues counted and assorted amounted to \$2,794,-816,068.50, and were disposed of as follows:

	Amount.	Per cent.
	Amount.	rei cent.
N. Alband Bandana		
National-bank notes: Fit for use returned to banks of issue.	\$16, 246, 000. 00	3, 10
Unfit for use delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for—		0.10
Destruction and reissue	488, 931, 357, 50	93.39
Destruction and retirement.	18, 374, 001. 00	3. 51
	523, 551, 358, 50	100.00
77-31		
Federal reserve bank notes: Fit for use returned to banks.	232, 250. 00	. 09
Unfit for use delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for—	200 a 200 a 00	.09
Destruction and reissue.	229, 483, 400, 00	92. 21
Destruction and retirement.	19, 158, 000. 00	7.70
	248, 873, 650. 00	100.00
	240,010,000.00	100.00
Federal reserve notes:		
Fit for use returned to banks.	30, 719, 100. 00	12.77
Unfit for use delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for destruction.	209, 810, 500. 00	87. 23
	240, 529, 600. 00	100.00
Federal reserve notes, canceled and uncanceled, forwarded by Federal		
reserve banks and branches:		
Delivered to Comptroller of the Currency for credit of Federal reserve		
agents	1,781,861,460.00	

The canceled and uncanceled Federal reserve notes amounting to \$1,781,861,460, sent in by Federal reserve banks and branch Federal reserve banks for credit of Federal reserve agents are settled for between the Federal reserve banks and their agents either direct or by adjustments in their redemption funds, and such notes, therefore,

are not taken into the cash of the agency.

Under new methods adopted during the last fiscal year the agency is able to expedite the counting and assorting of remittances of notes received for redemption so that considerable labor is saved and the time between the receipt of the notes and their final disposition is materially reduced. This saving in time is important, since the notes are paid for upon receipt and the Government can not secure reimbursement therefor until final assortment is completed. This speeding up of the work has been accomplished without the elimination of any of the safeguards which are essential in handling large volumes of currency.

The amount of expenses of the agency for the fiscal year, including salaries, transportation, and contingent expenses, is set forth in

Statistical Table No. 39, page 598.

SPECIAL TRUST FUNDS.

The Treasurer of the United States is custodian, under provisions of law or by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, of several special trusts, consisting of bonds and other obligations.

70073-FI 1921---36

The kinds of bonds or obligations held on each account and transactions therein during the fiscal year 1921 are set out in the statement following:

Account and kinds.	Held.June 30,	Fiscal y	ear 1921.	Held June 30,
Account and kinds.	1920.	Deposited.	Withdrawn.	1921.
State bonds belonging to the				
United States: Louisiana State bonds	\$37,000.00			927 000 00
North Carolina State bonds	58,000.00			\$37,000.00 58,000.00 335,666.66
Tennessee State bonds Held for the District of Columbia:	335, 666. 663			335, 666. 66
United States securities for account District of Columbia				
sinking fund	3, 292, 500. 00	\$455,000.00		3,747,500.00
bonds	84, 285. 00			84, 285. 00
Board of audit certificates Held for the board of trustees,	20, 134. 72			20, 134. 72
Postal Savings System: United	31, 573, 420. 00	87, 184, 910, 00		118,758,330.00
States bonds	31, 373, 420.00	01,104,510.00		113, 133, 330.00
of Louisiana	545, 480. 00			545, 480. 00
Obligations belonging to the Lincoln Farm Association	46,000.00			46,000.00
Held for the Secretary of the Treas-	10,000.00			10,000.00
ury: Panama Railroad notes	3, 247, 332. 11			3, 247, 332. 11
Certificates of indebtedness representing loans to for- eign Governments under				
eign Governments under				
act of Congress approved Apr. 24, 1917, Sept. 24, 1917,	0 840 007 105 00	00 000 104 04	#07 000 0H1 00	0 400 041 040 70
Donations to the Government.	9, 546, 267, 135. 36 500. 00	38, 283, 184. 94 125. 00	\$87,609,071.60	9, 496, 941, 248. 70 625. 00
Bonds held to secure Govern- ment funds in Federal land				
banks	5,950,000.00	250,000.00	6, 200, 000, 00	
act of Congress approved	400 000 000 00	07 000 00	07 000 00	100 007 000 00
Jan. 18, 1918. Farm loan bonds held under act of Congress approved	136, 885, 000. 00	25,000.00	25,000.00	136, 885, 000. 00
	33,750,000.00	12,400,000.00		46, 150, 000, 00
Bonds and certificates held in trust for the Alien Property	1			
Custodian-	15 000 050 00	0.000 000 00	0.004 505 00	10 555 050 54
Trust account Investment account	17,032,979.00 123,654,000.00	3,608,785.00 49,500,000.00	2,084,507.26 113,963,000.00	18, 557, 256. 74 59, 191, 000. 00
Bonds received from the Sec- retary of War on account of				
sales of surplus War De-				
retary of War on account of sales of surplus War De- partment property sold by United States Liquidation		4		
Obligations received from Sec-	400, 000, 000. 00	170, 850, 999. 20	8,069,295.06	562, 781, 704, 14
retary of Navy on account of sales of surplus Navy De-				
partment propertyObligations received from American Relief Adminis-		2, 266, 709. 66		2, 266, 709, 66
American Relief Adminis-				
tration, United States Grain Corporation		84,093,963.55		84,093,963.5
Corporation Capital stock of Federal land banks		6,832,680.00	132,005.00	6,700,675.(0
Coos Bay wagon-road grant fund	20,000.00	0,002,000.00	102,000.00	20,000.00
Obligations held in custody	20,000.00			20,000.00
for Secretary of the Navy— Notes		5, 951, 219. 44 730, 229. 67	744, 723. 43	5, 206, 496. 01 730, 229. 67
Collateral		730, 229. 67		
Nôtes	1,000,000.00	425, 280, 688. 00	78, 531, 035. 33	347, 749, 652, 67 1 73, 913, 850, 00
Collateral Account Director General of				
Railroads— Notes	41, 199, 855. 00	19,629,350.00	23,676,955.00	37, 152, 250. 00
Collateral				1 19, 945, 350. 00

¹ Figures for collateral included with notes in the last statement.

Account and kinds.	Held June 30,		Fiscal year 1921.		
Account and kinds.	1920.	Deposited.	Withdrawn.	Held June 30, 1921.	
Held for account of Secretary of Interior: Indian trust funds District of Columbia teachers' retirement fund.	\$9,724,850.00	\$213,650.00	\$603,600.00	\$9,334,900.00	
Held for account of Employees' Compensation Commission Securities held for account War	10,000.00	228, 117, 25	667. 25	227, 450, 00	
Finance Corporation Securities held for account receivers of insolvent banks Securities held for account John		46, 291, 150. 00	12,386,700.00	33,904,450.00	
Ericsson Memorial Commission. Notes received from Secret Service Division. Liberty bonds held account war		25,000.00		25, 000. 00 900. 00	
relief notes. Liberty bonds held in lieu of sure- ty bonds, under provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 154: For contracts performed under		400.00		400.00	
internal-revenue act, 1918 For use of alcohol for nonbev-		1,061,050.00	138, 500, 00	1,047,450.00	
erage purposes	126, 110. 00 71, 450. 00	186,000.00 158,700.00	151,660.00 73,000.00	160, 450. 00 157, 150. 00	
Supply Committee For Secretary of Labor De-	58,900.00	47, 400. 00	65, 150, 00	41,150.00	
partment. For United States Air Service. For Chemical Warfare Service. For Commissioner of Indian	176,550.00 36,164,700.00	15, 750, 00 342, 000, 00 285, 000, 00	141,750.00 36,256,700.00	50, 550. 00 250, 000. 00 285, 000. 00	
Affairs		542, 500. 00		542, 500. 00	
Total	10,391,456,747.853	957, 140, 461. 71	370, 903, 319. 93	11,071,553,089.633	

The State of North Carolina has authorized and appointed commissioners to take under consideration a plan for settling the indebtedness of that State to the United States, but Congress postponed action on a measure providing for representatives on the part of the Government.

Commissioners representing the Government and the State of Tennessee, under provisions of law, have now under consideration a plan for settling with that State. It is apparent that some progress has been made toward a settlement with the two States named in the foregoing for the unpaid matured bonds of those States belonging to the United States.

The special trust held for the District of Columbia represents, first, investments on account of the sinking fund; and, second, obli-

gations that belong to the District of Columbia.

The special trust held for the board of trustees, Postal Savings System, consists of postal savings bonds and Liberty loan bonds,

representing investments made by said board.

Recommendation has been made to Congress for authority to return to the State of Louisiana the bonds of that State captured at Shreveport by the Union forces during the War of the Rebellion, now held as a special deposit by the Secretary of War.

The special trusts held for the Secretary of the Treasury are composed of notes of the Panama Railroad Co., drawing 4 per cent interest, payable to the United States, and is security for money advanced for the equipment and construction of said railroad; and

interest-bearing obligations of foreign Governments payable to the United States, purchased at par from such Governments engaged in war with the enemies of the United States, act of April 24, 1917.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

During the fiscal year 1921 the District of Columbia 3.65 per cent bonded debt retired amounted to \$565,700, thus reducing the bonded debt of the District of Columbia to \$4,915,750. A net purchase for the sinking fund of \$455,000 in United States obligations was made during the year, making a total of \$3,747,500 of such obligations held in trust as an offset against the outstanding debt of the District of Columbia.

There has been no change in the old securities of the District of Columbia held in the care and custody of the Treasurer, and they are as follows: Chesapeake & Ohio Canal bonds, \$84,285, and board of audit certificates, \$20,134.72; while in the District of Columbia contractors' guarantee fund there is also a cash balance of \$132.51.

DISCONTINUANCE OF SUBTREASURIES.

Under authority of the act approved May 29, 1920, the Secretary of the Treasury closed the several subtreasuries and provided for the transfer of their duties and functions as follows:

Subtreasuries.	Date of di	scontinuance.
Boston, Mass.	0	ct. 25, 1920
Chicago, Ill		
New York, N. Y	D	ec. 6, 1920
San Francisco, Calif		
New Orleans, La.	J:	an. 5, 1921
St. Louis, Mo	J:	an. 8, 1921
Baltimore, Md	J:	an. 14, 1921
Philadelphia, Pa		
Cincinnati, Ohio	F	eb. 10, 1921

In seven of the offices, viz, Chicago, New York, San Francisco, New Orleans, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, the count and transfer of the funds was effected with accurate accountability for all of the public moneys therein. In the offices at Baltimore and Boston shortages of \$32,000 and \$13,000, respectively, were discovered and said amounts are unaccounted for and have not been paid into the Treasury.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Treasurer receives and keeps the moneys of the United States and disburses the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the Comptroller General, and not otherwise. He takes receipts for all moneys paid by him and gives receipts for all moneys received by him; and all receipts for moneys received by him are indorsed upon warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, without which warrant, so signed, no acknowledgment for money received into the Public Treasury is valid. He renders his accounts quarterly, or oftener if required, and at all times submits to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller General, or either of them, the inspection of the moneys in his hands.

As a matter of information, it may be said that all public moneys paid into any Treasury office, national-bank depositary, or other depositary are placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States and held subject to his draft. The public moneys in the hands of any depositary of public moneys may be transferred to the Treasury of the United States or may be transferred from one depositary to any other depositary, as the safety of the public moneys

and the convenience of the public service shall require.

The Treasurer is redemption agent for Federal reserve and national bank notes; is trustee for bonds held to secure bank circulation, public deposits in depositary banks, and bonds held to secure postal savings in banks; is custodian of miscellaneous trust funds; is fiscal agent for the issue and redemption of the United States paper currency, for the payment of the interest on the public debt and the redemption of matured obligations of the Government, for collecting the interest on public deposits held by banks, and for the collection of semiannual duty on bank circulation; is fiscal agent for paying principal and interest of the land-purchase bonds of the Philippine Islands; is treasurer of the board of trustees of the Postal Savings System; and is ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia.

It will be seen from the foregoing recital that the immense financial transactions of the Government imposes on the Treasurer's office the keeping of many and varied accounts with vast responsibilities. In the performance of these duties, under the system of accounting inaugurated on February 1, 1913, the work is appropriately distributed to eight divisions, viz: Chief clerk, Cash Division, Division of Securities, Division of General Accounts, Accounting Division, Division of Redemption, National Bank Redemption Agency, and the Division of Issue (which was discontinued August 3, 1921). The duties of the several divisions are fully stated in the Treasurer's annual report

for the fiscal year 1920, pages 47-51.

On January 5, 1921, the Treasurer of the United States, John Burke, tendered his resignation, and Guy F. Allen, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, assumed the duties as Acting Treasurer, under section 178 of the Revised Statutes. Upon the termination of his administration, May 2, 1921, the present incumbent assumed the duties of the office of Treasurer of the United States. The transfer involved an examination and count of the moneys, securities, and other evidences of value that came into the Treasurer's immediate charge. The examination was concluded on May 17, 1921, and the report of the committee in charge stated that the funds actually transferred, and for which receipts were given, amounted to \$13,704,527,260.62\frac{2}{3}, while unavailable items arising from various causes during the administration of Mr. Burke were reported as follows, viz:

Cash Division	
Redemption Division	1,000.00
National Bank Redemption Agency	13, 048. 26

As these shortages occurred in the ordinary transactions of the public business, without fault or negligence on the part of the former Treasurer, application has been made to Congress for relief. Favorable report on the bills for relief has been made by the Committee

on Claims in the House of Representatives.

For many years the statistical tables in the Treasurer's report have covered a period running back several years. This year they begin for monthly statements with January, 1919, and for statements by years with the fiscal year 1915. For general purposes these figures are believed to be adequate, while financial students who wish to examine earlier statistics will have little difficulty in referring to the reports previously published.

Many changes have been made during the last year in the manner of keeping the records and of rendering reports by saving duplications and unnecessary entries that have been eliminated without detri-

ment, thereby saving time and labor to the Treasury.

The Treasurer recognizes and commends the efforts put forth by the staff, chiefs of divisions, and every person employed in the office to improve the efficiency of the service and to lighten the burdens of his responsibilities.

Respectfully,

FRANK WHITE, Treasurer.

Hon. A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

No. 1.—General distribution of the assets and liabilities of the Treasury, June 30, 1921.

No. 1.—General distri					
	Treasury offices.	Mints and assay offices.	Designated depositaries of the United States.	In transit.	Total.
ASSET3.					
Gold coin Gold bullion. Standard silver dollars Subsidiary silver coin Silver bullion	\$4, 245, 321. 30 . 46, 340, 076. 00 1, 507, 659. 17	\$254, 636, 562, 37 2, 411, 502, 196, 43 167, 394, 969, 00 8, 155, 842, 87			\$258, 881, 883, 67 2, 411, 502, 196, 43 213, 735, 045, 00 9, 663, 502, 04 56, 720, 406, 41 4, 031, 479, 00
United States notes Treasury notes of 1890	3,943,821.00	56, 720, 406. 41		\$87,658.00	56, 720, 406, 41 4, 031, 479, 00
Gold certificates (active) Gold certificates (inactive) Silver certificates (inactive)	285, 500. 00 4, 667, 000. 00	28, 523, 440. 00 45, 840, 000. 00			28, 808, 940, 00 50, 507, 000, 00
Federal reserve notes Federal reserve bank notes	3,581,005.00 2,422.847.50	1, 138, 911. 00		5.00	50, 507, 000, 00 1, 044, 470, 00 4, 719, 921, 00 2, 422, 847, 50 13, 739, 860, 98
National-bank notes Unclassified (unsorted currency).	3, 100, 011. 19	40,759,54		248, 974. 50	
Minor com Public debt interest, etc., paid but not reimbursed	221, 826. 49	2,149,222.68		234. 40 21, 624. 61	3, 141, 005. 13 2, 392, 673. 78
by warrant Deposits in Federal reserve banks			\$43, 475, 862. 73	727, 446. 76	727, 446. 76
Deposits in special deposi- taries (act Apr. 24, 1917).			395, 738, 063. 16		43, 475, 862, 73 395, 738, 063, 16
Deposits in national banks, etc. Public moneys in transit to			84, 463, 965. 24		84, 463, 965. 24
or from depositary banks. Total available assets		2 076 109 210 20	509 677 001 10	32, 479, 427. 27	32, 479, 427. 27
Balance with Treasurer	04, 000, 444. 13	2, 970, 102, 310. 30	523, 677, 891. 13	33, 565, 370. 54	3, 618, 195, 996. 10
United States Warrants paid but not		50, 786. 31			50, 786. 31
cleared					
A				2, 280, 742.00	2, 280, 742. 00
Aggregate	84, 850, 424. 13				
Aggregate	84, 850, 424. 13				
LIABILITIES. Outstanding Treasurer's checks and warrants paid but not cleared.	84, 850, 424. 13				3,620,527,524.41
LIABILITIES. Outstanding Treasurer's checks and warrants paid but not cleared Disbursing officers' balances on books of Treasurer and depositary	84, 850, 424. 13				
Cutstanding Treasurer's checks and warrants paid but not cleared. Disbursing officers' balances on books of Treasurer and depositary banks. Post Office Department	84,850,424.13				2,578,789.10 77,659,580.48
Outstanding Treasurer's checks and warrants paid but not cleared Disbursing officers' balances on books of Treasurer and depositary banks. Post Office Department account. Bank-note 5 per cent redemption account.	84, 850, 424, 13				2,578,789.10 77,659,580.48 18,769,940.53
Outstanding Treasurer's checks and warrants paid but not cleared Disbursing officers' balances on books of Treasurer and depositary banks Post Office Department account Bank-note 5 per cent redemption account Other deposit and redemption accounts Board of trustees, Postal	84,850,424.13				2,578,789.10 77,659,580.48
Outstanding Treasurer's checks and warrants paid but not cleared. Disbursing officers' balances on books of Treasurer and depositary banks. Post Office Department account. Bank-note 5 per cent redemption account. Other deposit and redemption accounts. Board of trustees, Postal Savings System. Redemption fund:	84, 850, 424, 13				2,578,789.10 27,659,580.48 18,769,940.53 18,495,044.98
Cutstanding Treasurer's checks and warrants paid but not cleared. Disbursing officers' balances on books of Treasurer and depositary banks. Post Office Department account. Bank-note 5 per cent redemption account. Other deposit and redemption accounts. Board of trustees, Postal Savings System. Redemption fund: Federal reserve notes. Federal reserve bank	84,850,424.13				2,578,789.10 2,578,789.10 77,659,580.48 18,769,940.53 18,495,044.98 4,795,176.84 4,121,544.01 259,178,087.04
Outstanding Treasurer's checks and warrants paid but not cleared. Disbursing officers' balances on books of Treasurer and depositary banks. Post Office Department account. Bank-note 5 per cent redemption account. Other deposit and redemption accounts. Board of trustees, Postal Savings System. Redemption fund: Federal reserve notes. Federal reserve bank notes. Retrement of additional circulating notes (act	84, 850, 424, 13				2,578,789.10 2,578,789.10 77,659,580.48 18,769,940.53 18,495,044.98 4,795,176.84 4,121,544.01
Cutstanding Treasurer's checks and warrants paid but not cleared. Disbursing officers' balances on books of Treasurer and depositary banks. Post Office Department account. Bank-note 5 per cent redemption account. Other deposit and redemption accounts. Board of trustees, Postal Savings System. Redemption fund: Federal reserve notes. Federal reserve bank notes. Retrement of additional circulating notes (act May 30, 1908). Assets of insolvent banks.	84, 850, 424, 13	2, 976, 153, 096, 61		35, 846, 112. 54	2,578,789.10 2,578,789.10 77,659,580.48 18,769,940.53 18,495,044.98 4,795,176.84 4,121,544.01 259,178,087.04
Outstanding Treasurer's checks and warrants paid but not cleared. Disbursing officers' balances on books of Treasurer and depositary banks. Post Office Department account. Bank-note 5 per cent redemption accounts. Board of trustees, Postal Savings System. Redemption fund: Federal reserve notes. Federal reserve hotes. Federal reserve hotes. Retirement of additional circulating notes (act May 30, 1908). Assets of insolvent banks. Total agency accounts Balance to credit of mints	84,850,424.13	2, 976, 153, 096, 61	523, 677, 891. 13	35, 846, 112. 54	2,578,789.10 2,578,789.10 77,659,580.48 18,769,940.53 18,495,044.98 4,795,176.84 4,121,544.01 259,178,087.04 9,442,096.55 67,560.00
Outstanding Treasurer's checks and warrants paid but not cleared. Disbursing officers' balances on books of Treasurer and depositary banks Post Office Department account. Bank-note 5 per cent redemption account. Other deposit and redemption accounts Board of trustees, Postal Savings System. Redemption fund: Federal reserve notes. Federal reserve bank notes. Retirement of additional circulating notes (act May 30, 1908). Assets of insolvent banks. Total agency accounts Balance to credit of mints and assay offices. Balance to credit gold fund, Federal Reserve.	84,850,424.13	2, 976, 153, 096, 61	523,677,891.13	35, 846, 112. 54	2,578,789.10 77,659,580.48 18,769,940.53 18,495,044.98 4,795,176.84 4,121,544.01 259,178,087.04 9,442,096.55 67,560.00 1,630,871.72 396,738,691.25 50,786.31
Outstanding Treasurer's checks and warrants paid but not cleared. Disbursing officers' balances on books of Treasurer and depositary banks. Post Office Department account. Bank-note 5 per cent redemption account. Other deposit and redemption accounts. Board of trustees, Postal Savings System. Redemption fund: Federal reserve notes. Federal reserve hank notes. Retirement of additional circulating notes (act May 30, 1908) Assets of insolvent banks. Total agency accounts Balance to credit of mints and assay offices. Balance to credit gold fund, Federal Reserve Board. Balance to credit of trust funds (act Mar, 14, 1900). Balance to credit of trust funds (act Mar, 14, 1900).	84, 850, 424, 13	2, 976, 153, 096, 61	523,677,891.13	35,846,112.54	2,578,789.10 77,659,580.48 18,769,940.53 18,495,044.98 4,795,176.84 4,121,544.01 259,178,087.04 9,442,096.55 67,560.00 1,630,871.72 396,738,691.25
Outstanding Treasurer's checks and warrants paid but not cleared. Disbursing officers' balances on books of Treasurer and depositary banks. Post Office Department account. Bank-note 5 per cent redemption accounts. Board of trustees, Postal Savings System. Redemption fund: Federal reserve notes. Federal reserve bank notes. Retirement of additional circulating notes (act May 30, 1908). Assets of insolvent banks. Total agency accounts Balance to credit gold fund, Federal Reserve Board. Balance to credit gold fund, Federal Reserve		2, 976, 153, 096, 61	523,677,891.13	35,846,112.54	2,578,789,10 77,659,580,48 18,769,940,53 18,495,044,98 4,795,176,84 4,121,544,01 259,178,087,04 9,442,096,55 67,560,00 1,630,871,72 396,738,691,25 50,786,31

¹ Including credits to disbursing officers.

No. 2.—Available assets and net liabilities of the Treasury at the close of June, 1920 and 1921.

1721.		
	June 30, 1920.	June 30, 1921.
ASSETS.		
Gold: Coin Bullion	\$376, 051, 010. 45 1, 795, 908, 912. 41	\$258, 881, 883, 67 2, 411, 502, 196, 43
Total	2, 171, 959, 922. 86	2, 670, 384, 080, 10
Silver: Dollars Subsidiary coin. Bullion.	134, 849, 784. 00 6, 605, 093. 65	213, 735, 045, 00 9, 663, 502, 04
Bullion.	19, 516, 565, 10	56, 720, 406, 41 280, 118, 953, 45
Total	160, 971, 442. 75	280, 118, 935, 40
Paper: United States notes Treasury notes of 1890.	9, 567, 164, 00 2, 773, 00	4, 031, 479. 00
Federal Reserve notes	2, 773. 00 30, 096, 579. 00 2, 545, 783. 00 22, 962, 455. 92 790, 935, 924. 00	4, 719, 921. 00 2, 422, 847. 50
National-bank notes	22, 962, 455, 92 790, 935, 924, 00	13, 739, 860, 98 79, 315, 940, 00
Gold certineates. Silver certificates. Unclassified (unsorted currency).	5, 982, 517. 00 5, 833, 638. 84	1, 044, 470. 00 3, 141, 005. 13
Unclassified (unsorted currency). Total	867, 926, 834. 76	108, 415, 523. 6
		2 222 452 52
Other: Minor coin	1, 076, 790, 26 475, 834, 81	2, 392, 673. 78
Minor coin Certified checks on banks. Deposits in Federal reserve banks.	475, 834. 81 30, 483, 519. 22	43, 475, 862. 73
Deposits in Federal land banks. Deposits in national banks, special and foreign depositaries. Public moneys in transit between Federal reserve banks, and to	5, 950, 000, 00 309, 873, 759, 76	480, 202, 028. 40
and from national banks. Public debt interest, etc., paid but not reimbursed by warrant	19, 800, 055, 85 1, 242, 633, 03	32, 479, 427. 27 727, 446. 76
Total	368, 902, 592, 93	559, 277, 438. 94
Aggregate	3, 569, 760, 793. 30	3, 618, 195, 996. 10
LIABILITIES.		
Outstanding Treasurer's checks, and warrants paid but not cleared Disbursing officers' balances on books of Treasurer and depositary		2, 578, 789. 10
	33, 974, 101, 19	77, 659, 580. 48 18, 769, 940. 53
Post Office Department account		18, 495, 044, 98 4, 795, 176, 84
Other deposit and redemption accounts Board of trustees, Postal Savings System	18, 978, 238. 06 7, 791, 054. 64	4, 121, 544. 01
Redemption fund:	239, 669, 857, 39	259, 178, 087, 04 9, 442, 096, 55 67, 560, 00 1, 630, 871, 72
Federal reserve bank notes	138, 860. 00	67, 560. 00
Assets of insolvent national danks.		
Total agency accounts Less warrants paid but not cleared	374, 443, 716. 98 3, 443, 490. 51	396, 738, 691, 25 2, 280, 742, 00
Total	371, 000, 226. 47	394, 457, 949. 25
General account: Gold certificates	1, 375, 659, 569, 00	795, 848, 929. 00 202, 578, 683. 00
Silver certificates	124, 240, 400. 00 1, 659, 000. 00	1, 576, 184. 00
Gold fund, Federal Reserve Board.	1, 184, 275, 551. 87 152, 979, 025. 63	152, 979, 025, 03
Gold certificates. Silver certificates. Treasury notes of 1890. Gold fund, Federal Reserve Board. Reserve fund. Balance	1 359, 947, 020, 33	1 532, 898, 329. 11
Total	3, 198, 760, 566. 83	
Aggregate	3, 569, 760, 793, 30	3, 618, 195, 996. 10

Including credits to disbursing officers.

No. 3.—Distribution of the General Treasury balance, June 30, 1921.

	en
Washington	
Baltimore	
New York	
Boston	15, 956. 00
San Francisco.	454.95
Mints and assay offices:	
Boise	15, 119, 20
Carson City.	18, 564, 44
Deadwood'.	1,402,89
Helena.	
Salt Lake City	
Seattle.	
New York	
New Orleans	
	313, 094, 527, 84
Denver	
Philadelphia	510, 158, 745. 24
San Francisco	457, 939, 311. 14
Federal Reserve banks	43, 475, 862. 73
Special depositaries.	395, 738, 063. 16
National banks	8, 207, 647. 02
Foreign depositaries	710, 262, 94
Treasury of Philippine Islands	7, 961, 722. 74
In transit	35, 846, 112. 54
Total	3, 552, 938, 669, 29
Deduct:	, , ,
Agency accounts on books of Treasurer of the United States \$329, 200, 622. 44	
Gold fund, Federal Reserve Board 1, 537, 856, 895, 45	
Gold fund, Federal Reserve Board 1,537,856,895.45	1 867 057 517 89
	2,001,001,021100
General account.	1 685 881 151 40
Deduct:	1,000,001,101.40
Trust funds, act of Mar. 14, 1900.	1 000 002 706 00
11 tust tuntus, act of Mar. 14, 1900	1,000,000,790.00
Polonge including gold recover	605 077 955 40
Balance, including gold reserve	000, 017, 300. 40

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No. 4.—Estimated stock of gold coin and bullion, the amount in the Treasury, and the amount in circulation at the end of each month, from January, 1919.

Month.	Gold coin.	Gold bullion.	Total.
19—January:			
Estimated stock			\$3,085,459,209
In the Treasury. In Federal reserve banks 1			1, 192, 291, 031
In Federal reserve banks 1			953, 886, 460
In circulation.			939, 281, 718
February: Estimated stock			3,084,213,002
In the Treasury			1, 206, 885, 911
In the Treasury. In Federal reserve banks ¹ .	**************		892, 402, 860
In circulation.			984, 924, 231
March:			, ,
Estimated stock			3, 092, 415, 909
In the Treasury			1, 178, 503, 126
In Federal reserve banks 1			823, 232, 860
In circulation			1,090,679,923
Estimated stock			3,092,430,916
In the Treasury			1, 175, 497, 665
In Federal reserve banks 1.			810,022,860
In circulation			1, 106, 910, 391
May:			
Estimated stock			3, 092, 037, 699
In the Treasury In Federal reserve banks ¹			1, 162, 503, 556
In circulation.			829, 277, 860 1, 100, 256, 283
June:			1, 100, 200, 200
Estimated stock			3,026,591,090
			1,100,354,906
In the Treasury In Federal reserve banks ¹			813, 882, 860
In circulation			1, 112, 353, 324
July:			0.000 740 100
Estimated stock			2, 989, 548, 109
In the Treasury In Federal reserve banks ¹			1,057,724,613 789,621,360
In circulation.			1, 142, 202, 136
August:		i	-,, 202, 200
Estimated stock			2,944,727,731
In the Treasury			1, 045, 733, 145
In Federal reserve banks 1			814, 181, 360
In circulation			1,084,813,226

¹ Includes the gold reserve held by banks against issues and gold deposited by banks with agents to retire Federal reserve notes in circulation.

No. 4.—Estimated stock of gold coin and bullion, the amount in the Treasury, and the amount in circutation at the end of each month, from January, 1919—Continued.

Month.	Gold coin.	Gold bullion.	Total.
19—September:			
Estimated stock			\$2,905,726,5
In the Treasury			1,040,824,7
In the Treasury In Federal reserve banks 1			817, 055, 36
In chediation			\$2,905,726,55 1,040,824,7 817,055,36 1,047,846,47
October:			
Estimated stock			2,872,525,06 1,020,651,44 882,658,86 969,214,76
In the Treasury In Federal reserve banks ¹ .			882 658 86
In circulation			969 214 76
November:	i .		
Estimated stock			2, 833, 221, 13 1, 035, 324, 28 818, 015, 86 979, 881, 02
In the Treasury			1, 035, 324, 25
In Federal reserve banks ¹ In circulation			818, 015, 86
December:			979, 881, 02
Estimated stock.			2 727 714 36
In the Treasury			2,787,714,36 1,046,594,89 894,726,86 846,392,58
In the Treasury In Federal reserve banks ¹ .			894 726 86
In circulation.			846, 392, 58
20—January:			
Estimated stock			2, 762, 905, 48 1, 005, 137, 56 796, 438, 36
In the Treasury			1, 005, 137, 56
. In Federal reserve banks 1			796, 438, 36
In circulation			961, 329, 5
February:			2,720,767,60
Estimated stock In the Treasury			989 276 01
In Federal reserve banks ¹ . In circulation			989, 276, 91 811, 926, 36 919, 564, 33
In circulation.			919, 564, 33
March:			
Estimated stock			2,662,284,58
In the Treasury In Federal reserve banks ¹ In circulation			959, 212, 20
In Federal reserve banks 1			883, 875, 59
In circulation			2,662,284,58 959,212,20 883,875,58 819,196,78
April:			
Estimated stock		**************	2,040,010,70
In Federal reserva banks 1			2, 646, 615, 78 965, 512, 88 849, 773, 71
In the Treasury In Federal reserve banks ¹ In circulation.			831, 329, 14
Estimated stock. In the Treasury In Federal reserve banks ¹ In circulation.			2, 663, 730, 35 967, 578, 06 810, 306, 71 885, 845, 57
In the Treasury			967, 578, 06
In Federal reserve banks 1			810, 306, 71
In circulation			885, 845, 57
June:			9 602 062 70
Estimated stock			2, 693, 963, 70 987, 684, 37 867, 034, 77 839, 244, 55
In the Treasury In Federal reserve banks ¹ In circulation.			867 034 77
In circulation.			839, 244, 55
July:			
Estimated stock			2,695,337,60
In the Treasury			2, 695, 337, 60 993, 900, 19 845, 519, 77 855, 917, 63
In Federal reserve banks 1			845, 519, 77
In circulation			855, 917, 63
August:		Į.	9 600 744 14
Estimated stock			2,088,744,14
In the Treasury			831 003 27
In Federal reserve banks ¹ In circulation			2, 688, 744, 14 1, 003, 249, 66 831, 093, 27 854, 401, 20
September:			
Estimated stock			2,704,672,50
In the Treasury			1,007,036,39
In the Treasury In Federal reserve banks 1			2, 704, 672, 50 1, 007, 036, 39 862, 137, 80 835, 498, 29
in circulation			835, 498, 29
October:			
Estimated stock			2, 739, 043, 56 992, 895, 71
In the Treasury In Federal reserve banks ¹			992, 893, 71 863, 436, 36
In circulation.			863, 436, 30 882, 711, 53
November:			002, 111, 00
Estimated stock			2, 761, 338, 51
In the Treasury			982, 968, 06
In Federal reserve banks 1.			898, 841, 30
In circulation			982, 968, 06 898, 841, 30 879, 529, 14
December:			
Estimated stock			2, 784, 834, 42 966, 489, 213 967, 319, 803
In the /December			
In the Treasury In Federal reserve banks ¹ .			900, 489, 21

 $^{^{1}\,\}mathrm{Includes}$ the gold reserve held by banks against issues and gold deposited by banks with agents to retire Federal reserve notes in circulation.

No. 4.—Estimated stock of gold coin and bullion, the amount in the Treasury, and the amount in circulation at the end of each month, from January, 1919—Continued.

Month.	Gold coin.	Gold bullion.	Total.
1921—January:			
Estimated stock			\$2,853,480,649
In the Treasury			887, 348, 716
In Federal reserve banks 1			1,005,907,276
In circulation			960, 224, 657
February:			
Estimated stock			2, 916, 884, 770
In the Treasury			939, 836, 654
In Federal reserve banks 1			961, 263, 776
In circulation			1, 015, 784, 340
March:			0.001.407.047
Estimated stock			3,001,487,915
In the Treasury			998, 690, 709
In Federal reserve banks 1.			1, 013, 525, 123
In circulation			989, 272, 083
Estimated stock			3, 089, 679, 782
In the Treasury			1,079,681,851
In Federal reserve banks 1			1,033,928,623
In circulation			976, 069, 308
Mav:			310,003,003
Estimated stock			3, 175, 037, 198
In the Treasury			1, 109, 759, 415
In Federal reserve banks 1			1, 030, 208, 663
In circulation			1, 035, 069, 120
June:			2,000,000,220
Estimated stock			3, 226, 119, 093
In the Treasury			1, 132, 527, 185
In Federal reserve banks 1			1, 210, 187, 623
In circulation			883, 404, 285

 $^{^1\}mathrm{Includes}$ the gold reserve held by banks against issues and gold deposited by banks with agents to retire Federal reserve notes in circulation.

No. 5.—Estimated stock of silver coin, the amount in the Treasury, and the amount in circulation at the end of each month, from January, 1919; also silver other than stock held in the Treasury.

Month.	Standard dollars.	Subsidiary silver.	Total.	Other silver items held.
919—January:				
Estimated stock	\$373,685,930	\$242,203,752	\$615,889,682	
In the Treasury	286, 205, 973	8, 258, 055	294, 464, 028	\$20,033,08
In circulation	. 87, 479, 957	233, 945, 697	321, 425, 654	
February:				
Estimated stock		2,742,373	592, 078, 303	
In the Treasury		1, 287, 225	279, 457, 949	20, 921, 87
In circulation	81, 165, 206	231, 455, 148	312, 620, 354	
March:	200 424 020	049 007 410	F71 000 040	
Estimated stock		243, 387, 418	571, 822, 348	10 701 00
In the Treasury In circulation		12,445,046 230,942,372	259, 817, 776	13,791,90
April:	. 81,002,200	200, 942, 372	312,004,572	
Estimated stock	311,018,930	243, 896, 606	554, 915, 536	
In the Treasury		12,640,150	242, 352, 122	17,572,06
In circulation	. 81, 306, 958	231, 256, 456	312, 563, 414	11,012,00
vay:	. 02,000,000	201, 200, 100	012,000,111	
Estimated stock	. 308, 978, 930	243, 679, 762	552, 658, 692	
In the Treasury		12,314,657	239, 508, 830	16, 182, 44
In circulation	. 81,784,757	231, 365, 105	313, 149, 862	,,
June:		, ,	1 1	
Estimated stock	. 308, 145, 759	242, 870, 438	551, 016, 197	
In the Treasury	. 227, 391, 235 80, 754, 524	10, 983, 939	238, 375, 174	16, 423, 91
In circulation	. 80,754,524	231, 886, 499	312,641,023	
July:	000 000 000			
Estimated stock	. 308, 978, 930	242, 876, 099	551, 855, 029	
In the Treasury	. 227, 318, 233	10,622,687	237, 940, 920	16, 335, 83
In circulation	. 81,660,697	232, 253, 412	313, 914, 109	
Estimated stock.	. 308, 145, 759	243, 188, 017	551, 333, 776	
In the Treasury	227, 031, 474	10,006,826	237, 038, 300	16,307,96
In circulation	81, 114, 285	233, 181, 191	314, 295, 476	10, 507, 50
September:	. 01,111,200	200, 101, 101	017, 200, 110	
Estimated stock	. 308, 145, 759	243,380,383	551, 526, 142	
In the Treasury	. 226, 360, 879	7,777,605	234, 138, 484	16, 417, 13
In circulation	. 226, 360, 879 81, 784, 880	235, 602, 778	317, 387, 658	,,
October:		, ,	,, 500	
Estimated stock	. 308, 145, 759	245, 127, 765	553, 273, 524	
In the Treasury	. 226, 260, 387	6, 105, 304	232, 365, 691	14,810,96
In circulation	. 81,885,372	239, 022, 461	320, 907, 833	

No. 5.—Estimated stock of silver coin, the amount in the Treasury, and the amount in circulation at the end of each month, from January, 1919; also silver other than stock held in the Treasury—Continued.

neta in the Treasury—Continued.			Ţ	
Month.	Standard dollars.	Subsidiary silver.	Total.	Other silver items held.
1919—November:				
Estimated stock	\$308, 145, 759	\$246, 540, 741	\$554,686,500	\$13,684,761
In the Treasury In circulation	225, 729, 476 82, 416, 283	4, 589, 321 241, 951, 420	230, 318, 797 324, 367, 703	\$13,084,701
December:			537, 674, 180	
Estimated stock	288, 221, 775 206, 685, 609	249, 452, 405 2, 455, 945 246, 996, 460	209, 141, 554	13,963,999
In the Treasury In circulation	81, 536, 166	246, 996, 460	328, 532, 626	
1920—January: Estimated stock.	284, 784, 505	251, 307, 010	536,091,515	
In the Treasury In circulation	196, 551, 438 88, 233, 067	251, 307, 010 5, 263, 797 246, 043, 213	201, 815, 235 334, 276, 280	15, 305, 830
February:		240,045,215	334, 270, 280	
Estimated stock	270, 217, 520 139, 058, 529 131, 158, 991	252, 956, 833 6, 700, 805	523, 174, 353	10 005 003
In the Treasury	131, 158, 991	246, 256, 028	145, 759, 334 377, 415, 019	18,285,691
March:				
Estimated stock	269, 194, 272 134, 307, 864 134, 886, 408	254, 048, 150 7, 087, 625 246, 960, 525	523, 242, 422 141, 395, 489 381, 846, 933	18, 581, 478
In the Treasury	134, 886, 408	246, 960, 525	381, 846, 933	
April: Estimated stock	268, 829, 252	255, 916, 496	524, 745, 748	
In the Treasury In circulation	134, 242, 802 134, 586, 450	255, 916, 496 7, 155, 789 248, 760, 707	524,745,748 141,398,591 383,347,157	17, 856, 503
May:	134, 586, 450	248, 760, 707		
Estimated stock	268, 798, 602	257, 506, 146	526, 304, 748 142, 476, 465 383, 828, 283	16, 341, 536
In the Treasury In circulation	134, 423, 984 134, 374, 618	8, 052, 481 249, 453, 665	383, 828, 283	16, 341, 336
June:				
Estimated stock	268, 857, 494 134, 849, 784 134, 007, 710	258, 855, 239 6, 605, 094	527,712,733 141,454,878 386,257,855	19, 516, 565
In the Treasury	134, 007, 710	252, 250, 145	386, 257, 855	
July: Estimated stock	269, 798, 602	258, 863, 512	528, 662, 114	
In the Treasury	269, 798, 602 131, 241, 142 138, 557, 460	258, 863, 512 6, 364, 173 252, 499, 339	528, 662, 114 137, 605, 315 391, 056, 799	23, 390, 437
In circulation			391,056,799	*************
Estimated stock	269, 798, 602 132, 982, 003 136, 816, 599	259, 772, 025 6, 138, 595 253, 633, 430	529, 570, 627	
In the TreasuryIn circulation	132, 982, 003	253, 633, 430	139, 120, 598 390, 450, 029	26, 958, 989
September:				
Estimated stock	269, 857, 494 133, 825, 695 136, 031, 799	262, 621, 624 4, 105, 920	532, 479, 118 137, 931, 615 394, 547, 503	30, 104, 618
In the Treasury	136, 031, 799	4, 105, 920 258, 515, 704	394, 547, 503	
Estimated stock	269, 857, 494	264, 697, 830	534, 555, 324	
In the Treasury In circulation	153, 486, 690 116, 370, 804	3, 141, 698 261, 556, 132	156, 628, 388 377, 926, 936	32, 582, 366
November:	110, 370, 804	201, 550, 132	377, 920, 930	
Estimated stock	269, 857, 494	266, 609, 065	536, 466, 559	35, 683, 906
In the Treasury In circulation	172, 762, 189 97, 095, 305	3,691,931 262,917,134	176, 454, 120 360, 012, 439	33,083,900
December: Estimated stock	269,746,326			
In the Treasury In eirculation	171, 418, 048	270, 536, 268 4, 946, 046	540, 282, 594 176, 364, 094 363, 918, 500	37, 974, 547
In circulation	171, 418, 048 98, 328, 278	4, 946, 046 265, 590, 222	363, 918, 500	
Estimated stock	269, 746, 326	271, 511, 384	541, 257, 710	
In the Treasury In circulation	172, 026, 146 97, 720, 180	7, 836, 848 263, 674, 536	541, 257, 710 179, 862, 994 361, 394, 716	42, 215, 942
February:				
Estimated stock	269, 802, 326 189, 578, 015	271, 204, 125	541,006,451 197,753,754	46, 896, 942
In the Treasury In circulation	80, 224, 311	8, 175, 739 263, 028, 386	343, 252, 697	40,000,042
March: Estimated stock	272, 112, 326	271, 111, 530	543, 223, 856	
In the Treasury	194, 031, 025	8, 443, 724	202, 474, 749	53, 282, 752
In circulation	78, 081, 301	262, 667, 806	340, 749, 107	
Estimated stock	276, 482, 326	271, 058, 297	547, 540, 623	
In the Treasury In circulation	198, 510, 117 77, 972, 209	9, 494, 814 261, 563, 483	208, 004, 931 339, 535, 692	54, 332, 204
May:				
Estimated stockIn the Treasury	284, 142, 326 206, 557, 778 77, 584, 548	271, 128, 299 9, 808, 671	555, 270, 625 216, 366, 449 338, 904, 176	54, 687, 847
In circulation	77, 584, 548	9, 808, 671 261, 319, 628	338, 904, 176	
June: Estimated stock	288, 788, 378	271, 314, 375		
In the Treasury	213, 735, 045 75, 053, 333	9, 663, 502 261, 650, 873	560, 102, 753 223, 398, 547 336, 704, 206	56,720,406
In circulation	75,053,333	201, 000, 873	330, 704, 206	

No. 6.—United States notes. Treasury notes, Federal reserve notes, and national-bank notes outstanding, in the Treasury, and in circulation at the end of each month, from January, 1919.

Month.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	Federal reserve notes.	National- bank notes.	Total.
919—January:					00 010 0EM 010
Outstanding	\$346,681,016	\$1,798,000	\$2,703,420,225	\$860, 178, 678	\$3,912,077,919
In the Treasury	11, 515, 175	13,085	37, 115, 287	51,618,430	100, 261, 977
In Federal reserve					000 040 015
banks			222, 348, 815		222, 348, 815
In circulation	335, 165, 841	1,784,915	2,443,956,123	808, 560, 248	3, 589, 467, 127
February:				004 840 080	0 001 804 610
Outstanding	346,681,016	1,786,000	2,678,607,950	864, 719, 653	3,891,794,619
In the Treasury	12,866,438	6,760	36,090,813	66, 936, 605	115,900,616
In Federal reserve					107 000 007
banks			167, 232, 605 2, 475, 284, 532		167, 232, 605 3, 608, 661, 398
In circulation	333, 814, 578	1,779,240	2,475,284,532	797, 783, 048	3,608,661,398
March:			0 000 010 000	000 440 0W0	0 004 700 740
Outstanding	346,681,016	1,779,000 7,281	2,696,210,360 50,348,326	880, 119, 372	3,924,789,748 146,644,117
In the Treasury	15,994,562	7,281	50, 348, 326	80, 293, 948	146, 644, 117
In Federal reserve			4.12.400.000		140 100 070
banks			142, 103, 270		142, 103, 270
In circulation	330,686,454	1,771,719	2,503,758,764	799, 825, 424	3,636,042,361
April:					0 000 100 000
Outstanding	346,681,016	1,771,000 4,734	2,725,416,490 39,357,273	895, 255, 302 90, 019, 113	3,969,123,808
In the Treasury	15, 500, 199	4,734	39, 357, 273	90,019,113	144, 881, 319
In Federal reserve					107 401 407
banks			165, 491, 495 2, 520, 567, 722		165,491,495 3,658,750,994
In circulation	331, 180, 817	1,766,266	2,520,567,722	805, 236, 189	3,658,750,994
May:					0 040 147 601
Outstanding	346,681,016	1,765,000	2,702,716,345	897, 985, 240	3,949,147,601 135,412,617
In the Treasury	12, 453, 649	7,068	43, 239, 078	79, 712, 822	135,412,617
In Federal reserve					450 000 550
banks			153, 299, 750 2, 506, 177, 517		153, 299, 750
In circulation	334, 227, 367	1,757,932	2,506,177,517	818, 272, 418	3,660,435,234
June:					0 010 005 710
Outstanding	346,681,016	1,754,000 8,839	2,687,556,985 44,227,988	906, 943, 712 94, 056, 241	3,942,935,713 152,111,533
In the Treasury	13, 818, 465	8,839	44, 227, 988	94,056,241	152, 111, 533
In Federal reserve					110 000 000
banks			149, 299, 000 2, 494, 029 937		149, 299, 060 3, 641, 525, 120
In circulation	332, 862, 551	1,745,161	2,494,029 937	812,887,471	3,641,525,120
July:					0.00% 451 000
Outstanding In the Treasury	346,681,016 15,764,258	1,739,000	2,705,423,645	931,607,562 96,722,942	3, 985, 451, 223
In the Treasury	15, 764, 258	9,442	40, 685, 806	96,722,942	153, 182, 448
In Federal reserve					100 001 000
banks			159, 984, 880 2, 504, 752, 959		159,984,880 3,672,283,895
In circulation	330,916,758	1,729,558	2,504,752,959	834,884,620	3,672,283,893
August:	040 001 010	1 501 000	0 504 000 415	050 100 050	4 000 270 201
Outstanding	346,681,016	1,734,000	2,764,832,415 42,041,668	956, 130, 870	4,069,378,301 163,597,499
In the Treasury	15, 156, 163	9,379	42,041,000	106, 390, 289	100, 051, 100
In Federal reserve			161 997 900		161 997 908
banks	331, 524, 853	1,724,621	161, 227, 298 2, 561, 563, 449	849,740,581	161, 227, 298 3, 744, 553, 504
In circulation	331, 324, 333	1, 124, 021	2, 001, 000, 410	019, 110, 001	3, 141, 003, 001
September:	246 691 016	1 729 000	9 886 988 515	072 676 010	4 207 373 541
Outstanding In the Treasury	346, 681, 016 17, 943, 605	1,728,000 9,696	2, 886, 288, 515 39, 048, 355	972,676,010 118,368,829	4, 207, 373, 541 175, 370, 485
	11, 310, 000	5,000		110,000,029	
In Federal reserve banks			178, 809, 400		178, 809, 400
In circulation	328, 737, 411	1,718,304	178, 809, 400 2, 668, 430, 760	854, 307, 181	178, 809, 400 3, 853, 193, 656
October:	020, 101, 111	2,120,001	_,000,100,100	001,001,101	
Outstanding	346,681,016	1,720,000	2,958,700,375	990, 381, 125	4, 297, 482, 516
In the Treasury	18, 667, 032	10, 907	41, 580, 473	112, 820, 984	4, 297, 482, 516 173, 079, 396
In Federal reserve	10,001,002	10, 001	11,000,110	112,020,001	2,0,0,0,00
banks			178, 175, 380		178, 175, 380
In circulation	328, 013, 984	1,709,093	178, 175, 380 2, 738, 944, 522	877, 560, 141	3,946,227,740
November:	020,010,001	1,100,000	3,100,011,000	011,000,111	0,01-,,
Outstanding	346 681 016	1,706,000	3 063 390 865	985, 164, 960	4 396, 942, 841
In the Treasury	346, 681, 016 19, 192, 220	3,734	3,063,390,865 39,346,741	101, 879, 630	4,396,942,841 160,422,325
In Federal reserve	20,202,220	0,102	00,000,000	202,000,000	
banks			184, 229, 225		184, 229, 225 4, 052, 291, 291
In circulation	327, 488, 796	1,702,266	2,839,814,899	883, 285, 330	4.052, 291, 291
December:	,,		.,,.	,,	
Outstanding	346,681,016	1,699,000	3, 295, 789, 145	993, 461, 492	4,637,630,653
In the Treasury	19,792,932	3, 264	45, 550, 983	99, 583, 653	164, 930, 832
In Federal reserve	,.02,032	-,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	11,100,000	
banks			260, 573, 300		260, 573, 300
In circulation	326,888,084	1,695,736	2,989,664,862	893, 877, 839	4, 212, 126, 521
1920—January:	1,,,	-,,,	, , ,	,-,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
Outstanding	346,681,016	1,698,000	3, 125, 885, 275	991, 290, 990	4, 465, 555, 281
In the Treasury	25, 953, 688	4,475	35, 641, 195	134, 990, 511	4, 465, 555, 281 196, 589, 869
In Federal reserve		-,	, ,		
banks			245, 353, 675		245, 353, 675
In circulation	320, 727, 328	1,693,525	2, 844, 890, 405	856, 300, 479	4, 023, 611, 737

No. 6.—United States notes, Treasury notes, Federal reserve notes, and national-bank notes outstanding, in the Treasury, and in circulation at the end of each month, from January, 1919—Continued.

Month.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	Federal reserve notes.	National- bank notes.	Total.
1920—February:					
Outstanding In the Treasury In Federal reserve	\$346, 681, 016 18, 107, 739	\$1,687,000 708	\$3, 255, 213, 250 39, 633, 048	\$960, 475, 655 104, 393, 776	\$4, 564, 056, 921 162, 135, 271
banks In circulation	328, 573, 277	1, 686, 292	215, 889, 995 2, 999, 690, 207	856, 081, 879	215, \$89, 995 4, 186, 031, 655
March: Outstanding In the Treasury In Federal reserve	346, 681, 016 15, 352, 453	1,682,000 1,201	3, 299, 064, 875 37, 215, 503	929, 873, 152 47, 678, 382	4,577,301,043 100,247,539
banks	331, 328, 563	1,680,799	217, 362, 035 3, 044, 487, 337	882, 194, 770	217, 362, 035 4, 259, 691, 469
April: Outstanding In the Treasury In Federal reserve	346, 681, 016 11, 823, 117	1,677,000 8,020	3, 326, 188, 020 24, 946, 767	911, 723, 372 45, 776, 676	4, 586, 269, 408 82, 554, 580
banks In circulation	334, 857, 899	1,668,980	235, 306, 240 3, 065, 935, 013	865, 946, 696	235, 306, 240 4, 268, 408, 588
May: Outstanding In the Treasury In Federal reserve	346, 681, 016 9, 490, 672	1,669,000 8,172	3, 357, 807, 675 22, 274, 609	910, 004, 587 24, 283, 169	4, 616, 162, 278 56, 056, 622
banks In circulation June:	337, 190, 344	1,660,828	235, 201, 821 3, 100, 331, 245,	885, 721, 418	235, 201, 821 4, 324, 903, 835
Outstanding In the Treasury In Federal reserve	346, 681, 016 9, 567, 164	1,659,000 2,773	3, 405, 877, 120 30, 096, 579	920, 263, 530 25, 508, 239	4, 674, 480, 666 65, 174, 755
banks In circulation	337, 113, 852	1,656,227	256, 176, 480 3, 119, 604, 061	894, 755, 291	256, 176, 480 4, 353, 129, 431
July: Outstanding In the Treasury In Federal reserve	346, 681, 016 6, 045, 338	1,656,000 2,581	3, 423, 299, 935 27, 650, 850	933, 863, 704 25, 940, 042	4, 705, 500, 655 59, 638, 811
banks In circulation August:	340, 635, 678	1,653,419	284, 770, 595 3, 110, 878, 490	907, 923, 662	284, 770, 595 4, 361, 091, 249
Outstanding In the Treasury In Federal reserve	346, 681, 016 7, 019, 239	1,655,000 2,895	3, 485, 265, 485 25, 177, 030	946, 819, 552 21, 369, 822	4, 780, 421, 053 53, 568, 986
banks In circulation September:	339, 661, 777	1,652,105	260, 014, 010 3, 200, 074, 445	925, 449, 730	260, 014, 010 4, 466, 838, 057
Outstanding In the Treasury In Federal reserve	346, 681, 016 9, 292, 769	1,647,000 4,862	3, 593, 909, 335 20, 618, 824	958, 590, 882 18, 427, 480	4, 900, 828, 233 48, 343, 935
banks In circulation October:	337, 388, 247	1,642,138	294, 906, 515 3, 278, 383, 996	940, 163, 402	294, 906, 515 4, 557, 577, 783
Outstanding In the Treasury In Federal reserve	346, 681, 016 8, 181, 712	1,631,000 3,133	3, 663, 517, 685 23, 750, 109	971, 151, 529 19, 003, 85 4	4, 982, 981, 230 50, 938, 808
banks In circulation November:	338, 499, 304	1, 627, 867	290, 308, 155 3, 349, 459, 421	952, 147, 675	290, 308, 155 4, 641, 734, 267
Outstanding In the Treasury In Federal reserve	346, 681, 016 6, 962, 414	1,618,500 3,138	3, 663, 592, 795 18, 203, 857	973, 580, 597 17, 224, 727	4, 985, 472, 908 42, 394, 136
banks In circulation December:	339, 718, 602	1,615,362	325, 973, 820 3, 319, 415, 118	956, 355, 870	325, 973, 820 4, 617, 104, 952
Outstanding In the Treasury In Federal reserve	346, 681, 016 5, 359, 144	1,607,000 1,648	3, 735, 719, 345 11, 722, 288	965, 441, 622 21, 084, 910	5, 049, 448, 983 38, 167, 990
banks In circulation	341, 321, 872	1,605,352	374, 607, 940 3, 349, 389, 117	944, 356, 712	374, 607, 940 4, 636, 673, 053
1921—January: Outstanding In the Treasury In Federal reserve	346, 681, 016 3, 938, 348	1,604,447	3, 484, 226, 195 10, 223, 811	945, 592, 327 27, 494, 397	4, 778, 103, 985 41, 656, 556
bauks In circulation	342, 742, 668	1,604,447	369, 348, 520 3, 104, 653, 864	918, 097, 930	369, 348, 520 4, 367, 098, 909
February: Outstanding In the Treasury	346, 681, 016 3, 235, 019	1,602,553	3, 345, 123, 895 5, 240, 817	935, 240, 264 23, 211, 212	4, 628, 647, 728 31, 687, 048
In Federal reserve banks	343, 445, 997	1,602.553	267, 147, 650 3, 072, 735, 428	912, 029, 052	267, 147, 650 4, 329, 813, 030

No. 6.—United Stated notes, Treasury notes, Federal reserve notes, and national-bank notes outstanding, in the Treasury, and in circulation at the end of each month, from January, 1919—Continued.

Month.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	Federal reserve notes.	National- bank notes.	Total.
921—March:					
Outstanding In the Treasury	\$346, 681, 016 3, 875, 677	\$1,590,348	\$3, 265, 571, 195 7, 591, 552	\$925, 809, 884 22, 724, 362	\$4, 539, 652, 443 34, 191, 591
In Federal reserve	, , , , ,		324, 443, 805		324, 443, 805
In circulation	342, 805, 339	1,590,348	2, 933, 535, 838	903, 085, 522	4, 181, 017, 047
April: Outstanding	346, 681, 016	1,583,984	3, 158, 204, 305	898, 830, 752	4, 405, 300, 057
In the Treasury In Federal reserve	7, 282, 672		4, 367, 839	17, 238, 194	28, 888, 705
banks	339, 398, 344	1,583,984	273, 412, 268 2, 880, 424, 198	881, 592, 558	273, 412, 268 4, 102, 999, 084
In circulation May:	, ,				, , ,
Outstanding In the Treasury	346, 681, 016 12, 256, 294	1, 577, 584	3, 083, 680, 655 4, 280, 418	913, 067, 759 21, 786, 667	4, 345, 007, 014 38, 323, 379
In Federal reserve	, , ,		296, 675, 030		296, 675, 030
In circulation	334, 424, 722	1, 577, 584	2, 782, 725, 207	891, 281, 092	4, 010, 008, 605
June: Outstanding	346, 681, 016	1, 576, 184	3, 000, 429, 860	894, 062, 774	4, 242, 749, 834
In the Treasury In Federal reserve	4, 031, 479		4, 719, 921	16, 162, 708	24, 914, 108
banks	342,649,537	1, 576, 184	315, 215, 665 2, 680, 494, 274	877, 900, 066	315, 215, 665 3, 902, 620, 061
in chediation	042,049,001	1,010,104	2,000,404,214	011, 000, 000	

No. 7.—Gold certificates and silver certificates outstanding, in the Treasury, and in circulation at the end of each month, from January, 1919.

Month.	Gold certifi- cates.	Silver certifi- cates.	Total.
)19—January:			
Outstanding.	\$1,641,728,669	\$283,083,000	\$1,924,811,669
In the Treasury	779, 527, 314	49, 897, 045	829, 424, 359
In Federal reserve banks 1.	219, 300, 780	13, 331, 010	219, 300, 780
In circulation.	642, 900, 575	233, 185, 955	876, 086, 530
February:	012, 000, 010	200, 100, 000	010,000,000
Outstanding	1,621,320,669	265, 587, 000	1, 886, 907, 669
In the Treasury	782, 661, 525	49, 483, 613	832, 145, 138
In Federal reserve banks 1	207, 920, 780		207, 920, 780
In circulation		216, 103, 387	846, 841, 751
March:	' '	, ,	, ,
Outstanding	1, 595, 465, 669	251, 048, 000	1, 846, 513, 669
In the Treasury		43, 895, 390	813, 956, 104
In Federal reserve banks 1	223, 920, 780		223, 920, 780
In circulation	601, 484, 175	207, 152, 610	808, 636, 785
April:			
Outstanding	1, 571, 533, 669	234, 417, 000	1, 805, 950, 669
In the Treasury	759, 864, 722	39, 105, 375	798, 970, 097
In Federal reserve banks 1	221, 917, 280	105 011 005	221, 917, 280
In circulation	589, 751, 667	195, 311, 625	785, 063, 292
May: Outstanding	1 564 000 660	215, 414, 000	1, 780, 334, 669
	1, 564, 920, 669	35, 772, 148	805, 990, 556
In the Treasury	770, 218, 408 213, 917, 280	55, 112, 145	213, 917, 280
In circulation	580, 784, 981	179, 641, 852	760, 426, 833
June:	000, 104, 001	110,011,002	100, 120, 600
Outstanding	1, 550, 259, 669	203, 943, 000	1, 754, 202, 669
In the Treasury	814, 480, 178	34, 794, 705	849, 274, 883
In Federal reserve banks 1	205, 417, 280	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	205, 417, 280
In circulation	530, 362, 211	169, 148, 295	699, 510, 506
July:	, , , , ,	1	, ,
Outstanding	1, 493, 605, 669	194, 730, 400	1,688,336,069
In the Treasury	799, 282, 032	30, 471, 879	829, 753, 911
In Federal reserve banks 1	208, 417, 280		208, 417, 280
in circulation	485, 906, 357	164, 258, 521	650, 164, 878
August:			
Outstanding	1, 477, 138, 669	187, 276, 400	1, 664, 415, 069
In the Treasury. In Federal reserve banks 1.	804, 347, 586	26, 852, 342	831, 199, 928
In Federal reserve banks 1	233, 248, 280	100 404 670	233, 248, 280
In circulation.	439, 542, 803	160, 424, 058	599, 966, 861

¹ Held by Federal reserve banks or Federal reserve agents against issues of Federal reserve notes.

No. 7.—Gold certificates and silver certificates outstanding, in the Treasury, and in circulation at the end of each month, from January, 1919—Continued.

Month.	Gold certifi- cates.	Silver certifi- cates.	Total.
1919—September:			
Outstanding	\$1,473,885,669	\$185, 858, 400	\$1,659,744,069
In the Treasury	800, 583, 888 244, 248, 280	26, 767, 814	827, 351, 702 244, 248, 280
In circulation		159, 090, 586	588, 144, 087
October:			
Outstanding.	1,463,972,069	180, 265, 400	1,644,237,469
In the Treasury In Federal reserve banks ¹	800, 284, 057 239, 248, 280	24, 129, 686	824, 413, 743 239, 248, 280
In circulation	424, 439, 732	156, 135, 714	580, 575, 446
November:	1 451 004 500	100 007 000	
Outstanding. In the Treasury.	1, 451, 894, 569 802, 954, 208	180, 895, 900 23, 253, 208	1,632,790,469
In Federal reserve banks 1	233, 248, 280	23, 200, 203	826, 207, 416 233, 248, 280 573, 334, 773
In circulation	415, 692, 081	157, 642, 692	573, 334, 773
December:	1 441 170 000	170 070 400	
Outstanding	1, 441, 179, 069 776, 626, 718	176, 279, 400 26, 752, 308	1, 017, 458, 469
In the Treasury In Federal reserve banks ¹ .	240, 748, 280	20, 102, 003	1, 617, 458, 469 803, 379, 026 240, 748, 280
In circulation	423, 804, 071	149, 527, 092	573, 331, 163
20—January:	1 425 000 000		
Outstanding In the Treasury	1, 435, 929, 069 796, 570, 979 231, 748, 280	164, 142, 000 26, 798, 173	1,600,071,069
In Federal reserve banks 1	231, 748, 280	40, 190, 110	823, 369, 152 231, 748, 280
In circulation	407, 609, 810	137, 343, 827	544, 953, 637
February:	1 100 501 000		
Outstanding	1, 432, 701, 069	154, 622, 000 26, 050, 477	1, 587, 323, 069 838, 799, 292
In the Treasury In Federal reserve banks ¹	232, 748, 280	20, 050, 411	232, 748, 280
In circulation	812, 748, 815 232, 748, 280 387, 203, 974	128, 571, 523	515, 775, 497
March:		4.18.080.400	
Outstanding In the Treasury	1, 382, 858, 569	145, 979, 400	1, 528, 837, 969
In Federal reserve banks 1	806, 304, 060 187, 278, 280	26, 670, 318	832, 974, 378 187, 278, 280
In circulation	389, 276, 229	119, 309, 082	508, 585, 311
April:			
Outstanding.	1, 380, 545, 569	138, 219, 400	1, 518, 764, 969
In the Treasury. In Federal reserve banks ¹	805, 442, 760 190, 738, 280	14, 461, 381	819, 904, 141 190, 738, 280
In circulation	384, 364, 529	123, 758, 019	508, 122, 548
May:	1 077 477 500		1 500 000 000
Outstanding. In the Treasury	1, 377, 477, 569 801, 124, 778	131, 210, 400 5, 920, 363	1, 508, 687, 969 807, 045, 141
In Federal reserve banks 1.	194, 058, 280	0, 020, 000	194, 058, 280
In circulation	382, 294, 511	125, 290, 037	507, 584, 548
June:	1 97- 070 -00	104 040 400	1 400 000 000
Outstanding	1, 375, 659, 569 790, 935, 924	124, 240, 400 5, 982, 517	1, 499, 899, 969 796, 918, 441
In the Treasury In Federal reserve banks ¹	194, 058, 280	0,002,011	194, 058, 280
In circulation	390, 665, 365	118, 257, 883	508, 923, 248
July:	1 991 690 660	10" 407 400	1 4=7 000 000
Outstanding. In the Treasury	1, 331, 632, 569 747, 365, 306	125, 407, 400 4, 010, 605	1, 457, 039, 969 751, 375, 911
In the Treasury. In Federal reserve banks ¹ .	194, 058, 280	1,010,000	194, 058, 280
In circulation	390, 208, 983	121, 396, 795	511, 605, 778
August:	1 997 690 060	195 015 400	1 969 549 460
Outstanding. In the Treasury	1, 237, 628, 069 652, 149, 931	125, 915, 400 2, 993, 570	1, 363, 543, 469 655, 143, 501
In the Treasury. In Federal reserve banks ¹	208, 058, 280		208, 058, 280
In circulation	377, 419, 858	122, 921, 830	500, 341, 688
September: Outstanding.	1, 182, 186, 069	195 040 400	1 200 106 460
In the Treasury	586, 111, 140	125, 940, 400 2, 815, 335	1, 308, 126, 469 588, 926, 475
In the Treasury In Federal reserve banks ¹ .	209, 058, 280		209, 058, 280 510, 141, 714
In circulation October:	387, 016, 649	123, 125, 065	510, 141, 714
Outstanding.	957 900 560	160 407 500	1 017 700 060
In the Treasury.	857, 290, 569 300, 286, 071	160, 497, 500 22, 275, 639	1, 017, 788, 069 322, 561, 710
In the Treasury. In Federal reserve banks 1.	204, 458, 280		204, 458, 280 490, 768, 079
In circulation	352, 546, 218	138, 221, 861	490, 768, 079
November: Outstanding.	824, 667, 569	156, 262, 100	980, 929, 669
In the Treasury.	272, 086, 233	972, 690	273, 058, 923
In the Treasury. In Federal reserve banks ¹	272, 086, 233 201, 018, 280		273, 058, 923 201, 018, 280
In circulation	351, 563, 056	155, 289, 410	506, 852, 466
December: Outstanding.	777, 144, 069	152 657 000	020 801 060
In the Treasury.	244, 009, 936	152, 657, 000 673, 088	929, 801, 069 244, 683, 024
In the Treasury In Federal reserve banks ¹ . In circulation.	196, 298, 280		244, 683, 024 196, 298, 280 488, 819, 765
	336, 835, 853	151, 983, 912	400 010 705

¹ Held by Federal reserve banks or Federal reserve agents against issues of Federal reserve notes.

No. 7.—Gold certificates and silver certificates outstanding, in the Treasury, and in circulation at the end of each month, from January, 1919—Continued.

Month.	Gold certifi- cates.	Silver certifi- cates.	Total.
1921—January:			
Outstanding	\$754, 169, 229	\$148, 479, 502	\$902,648,731
In the Treasury	294, 442, 124	301, 597	294, 743, 721
In Federal reserve banks 1	155, 358, 280		155, 358, 280
In circulation	304, 368, 825	148, 177, 905	452, 546, 730
February:	, ,		, ,
Outstanding	704, 356, 719	167, 637, 183	871, 993, 902
In the Treasury In Federal reserve banks ¹	198, 044, 749	250, 370	198, 295, 119
In Federal reserve banks 1	155, 358, 280		155, 358, 280
In circulation	350, 953, 690	167, 386, 813	518, 340, 503
March:	#00 400 400	400 004 000	
Outstanding	702, 499, 109	166, 094, 333	868, 593, 442
In the Treasury. In Federal reserve banks 1	129, 525, 350	2, 247, 360	131, 772, 710
In Federal reserve banks 1	154, 358, 280	***************	154, 358, 280
In circulation	418, 615, 479	163, 846, 973	582, 462, 452
April:	700 740 070	170 014 709	070 077 700
Outstanding	700, 742, 979	172, 614, 783	873, 357, 762
In the Treasury. In Federal reserve banks 1	66, 004, 130 154, 358, 280	711, 322	66, 715, 452
In circulation.	480, 380, 569	171, 903, 461	154, 358, 280 652, 284, 030
May:	400, 300, 303	171, 900, 401	004, 404, 000
Outstanding	748, 271, 299	185, 689, 833	933, 961, 132
In the Treasury	69, 939, 700	386, 760	70, 326, 460
In Federal reserve banks 1	264, 358, 280	000, 100	264, 358, 280
In circulation	413, 973, 319	185, 303, 073	599, 276, 392
June:	, 010, 010	200,000,010	000, 210, 002
Outstanding	795, 848, 929	202, 578, 683	998, 427, 612
In the Treasury.	79, 315, 940	1, 044, 470	80, 360, 410
In Federal reserve banks 1	264, 358, 280	,,	264, 358, 280
In circulation	452, 174, 709	201, 534, 213	653, 708, 922

¹ Held by Federal reserve banks or Federal reserve agents against issues of Federal reserve notes.

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5. 8.—Estimated stock of all kinds of money in the
No. 8.—Estimated stock of all kinds of money in the
No. 8.—Estimated stock of all kinds of money in the

Percentage of gold to total money.	\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
Total.	\$1, 185, 550, 337, 1, 343, 382, 373, 384, 382, 373, 384, 382, 373, 384, 382, 373, 384, 382, 373, 384, 382, 373, 384, 382, 383, 384, 382, 383, 384, 382, 383, 384, 382, 383, 384, 382, 383, 384, 382, 383, 384, 384
Federal reserve bank notes.	\$9,000,000 \$1,740,245 15,744,000 187,666,930 150,772,400
Federal reserve notes.	\$84,200,500 176,168,450 1,547,260,500 2,687,560,456,985 3,000,429,860,456
National- bank notes.	\$35, 45.5 427 355, 642, 675 386, 8.142, 034 386, 8.142, 034 386, 8.142, 034 389, 499, 883 319, 049, 932 272, 362, 371 178, 373, 274 271, 683, 570 273, 441, 686 274, 570 277, 471 277,
Treasury notes of 1890.	\$50, 228, 417 101, 712, 071 101, 712, 071 147, 190, 227 1146, 088, 407 114, 687, 280 114, 687, 280 114, 687, 280 114, 687, 280 115, 120 116, 120 117, 120 118, 120 119, 238, 000 119, 238, 000 119, 238, 000 119, 238, 000 119, 238, 000 119, 238, 000 12, 988, 000 12, 988, 000 12, 988, 000 13, 120 14, 182, 000 15, 188, 000 16, 188, 000 17, 188, 000 18, 188, 000 19, 188, 000 19, 188, 000 10, 188, 000 11, 188, 000 12, 188, 000 13, 188, 000 14, 188, 000 15, 188, 000 16, 188, 000 17, 188, 000 18, 188, 000 19, 188, 000 19, 188, 000 19, 188, 000 10, 188, 000 10, 188, 000 11, 188, 000 12, 188, 000 13, 188, 000 14, 188, 000 15, 188, 000 16, 188, 000 17, 188, 000 18, 188, 000 18, 188, 000 18, 188, 000 19, 188, 000 19, 188, 000 10, 188, 000 10, 188, 000 10, 188, 000 11, 188, 000 12, 188, 000 13, 188, 000 14, 188, 000 15, 188, 000 16, 188, 000 17, 188, 000 18, 188
United States notes.	\$3.46.68 \$3.46.
Subsidiary silver coin.	\$72,882,270 74,986,886 74,986,886 75,986,886 75,986,886 76,681,886 76,681,886 77,415,183 77,415 7
Standard silver dollars.	\$69,660,408 1127,027,083 1127,047,685 1147,047,685 1157,047,685 1157,047,685 1157,047,685 1157,047,685 1157,047,685 1157,047,685 1157,047,685 1157,047,685 1157,047,685 1157,047,685 1157,047,685 1157,047,685 1157,047 115
Gold com, in- cluding bullion in the Treasury.	\$351, 841, 286, 484, 538, 484, 538, 484, 538, 484, 538, 540, 744, 461, 644, 774, 461, 644, 774, 461, 644, 778, 778, 774, 461, 644, 778, 778, 778, 778, 778, 778, 778, 7
Year ended June 30—	8885 8887 8887 8888 8887 8890 8891 8892 8893 8991 8990 8990 8991 8991 8991 8991 8991

Circula- tion per capita.	12.23.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22
Total money in circulation.	8, 566, 434, 996 1, 837, 859, 851, 171, 837, 859, 851, 171, 837, 859, 851, 171, 837, 859, 851, 172, 952, 249, 397, 952, 249, 397, 952, 249, 397, 952, 249, 397, 952, 249, 397, 952, 249, 397, 952, 249, 397, 952, 249, 397, 952, 249, 397, 952, 249, 397, 952, 249, 397, 952, 249, 397, 952, 249, 397, 952, 249, 397, 952, 249, 397, 952, 249, 397, 952, 249, 397, 952, 249, 397, 952, 952, 397, 952, 952, 397, 952, 952, 952, 952, 952, 952, 952, 952
Federal reserve notes.	880, 374, 660 173, 100, 778 173, 100, 778 173, 100, 778 173, 173, 174, 255 174, 175, 176, 176 176, 176, 176, 176 176, 176, 176 176, 176, 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176
National- bank notes.	\$215, 108, 122, 229, 318, 018, 229, 318, 018, 330, 118, 119, 3345, 110, 801, 345, 110, 801, 345, 110, 801, 345, 110, 801, 801, 801, 801, 801, 801, 801
United States notes.	\$256, 139, 868 306, 914, 622 310, 134, 622 319, 965, 342 319, 965, 742 334, 242, 1729 334, 242, 1729 334, 243, 1729 337, 139, 125 337, 139, 125 337, 137, 139 337, 137, 137 337, 138, 888, 112 337, 113, 247 337, 113, 552 341, 231, 131, 552 342, 663, 678 333, 388, 247 334, 663, 678 336, 663, 678 337, 113, 552 341, 231, 872 338, 484, 647 338, 484, 648 339, 348, 547 342, 668, 339 342, 668, 339 343, 668, 334 343, 668, 338 344, 648, 548 345, 668, 338 346, 669, 537
Treasury notes of 1890.	895, 045, 247, 883, 489, 517, 575, 308, 548, 517, 528, 538, 548, 517, 548, 517, 518, 518, 518, 518, 518, 518, 518, 518
Subsidiary silver coins.	\$60, 204, 451 59, 616, 409 68, 727, 702 68, 727, 702 68, 727, 702 69, 720, 694 69, 720, 694 69, 720, 694 69, 720, 694 69, 720, 694 69, 720, 694 69, 720, 720 69, 720 6
Silver certifi- cates.	8330, 657, 191 357, 849, 312 402, 135, 617 403, 445, 516 404, 455, 774 404, 455, 774 404, 455, 774 407, 407 407 407, 407 407 407 407 407 407 407 407 407 407
Silver dollars.	\$62, 116, 904 51, 940, 284 51, 940, 284 61, 940, 284 62, 570, 111 66, 440, 449 712, 339, 230 717, 339, 230 717, 339, 230 717, 339, 574 718, 339, 574 718, 33
Gold certifi- cates.	## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##
Gold coin.	\$454, 905, 604 517, 589, 688 679, 739, 687 622, 384, 289 647, 187, 289 647, 187, 289 647, 187, 289 648, 659, 589 668, 669, 289 668, 289, 289 668, 289, 289 668, 289, 289 668, 289 669, 289
	Year ending June 30— 30— 1896 1896 1897 1898 1897 1899 18

No. 10.—Assets of the Treasury other than gold, silver, notes, and certificates at the end of each month, from January, 1919.

Month.	Minor coin.	Unassorted currency, etc.	Deposits in Federal reserve and national banks.	Deposits in treasury of Philippine Islands.	Bonds and interest paid.	Total.
1919—January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December. 1920—January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October.	1, 492, 476 1, 426, 168 1, 221, 369 954, 660 892, 803 930, 470 997, 590 1, 046, 741 870, 281 796, 114 2, 152, 645 2, 588, 272 2, 598, 696 2, 135, 930 1, 557, 740 1, 076, 790 819, 451 933, 400 634, 145 939, 547	\$6, 899, 929 5, 871, 555 4, 691, 455 6, 872, 560 6, 227, 365 3, 646, 486 14, 099, 084 14, 152, 161 14, 152, 161 14, 944, 983 42, 157, 567 25, 218, 310 31, 650, 056 6, 309, 474 26, 347, 72 9, 693, 860 6, 309, 474 18, 213, 435 15, 044, 480 13, 984, 899 9, 916, 596	\$1, 249, 437, 387 1, 597, 076, 926 1, 440, 571, 464 936, 692, 777 1, 197, 424, 777 1, 197, 424, 777 1, 197, 424, 777 663, 678, 138 990, 126, 757 663, 678, 138 466, 539, 463 819, 654, 521 523, 749, 889 269, 512, 262 196, 439, 383 278, 463, 185 211, 606, 517 365, 308, 424 205, 565, 860 253, 725, 967 430, 992, 720 190, 131, 986	9, 313, 439 7, 825, 992 6, 581, 862 5, 375, 580 4, 218, 255 3, 405, 257 2, 687, 556 3, 861, 585 2, 389, 761 3, 333, 426 4, 706, 115 3, 278, 876 798, 910 2, 152, 773 538, 569 2, 522, 449	\$425, 941	\$1, 268, 680, 425 1, 613, 178, 067 1, 457, 072, 172 960, 447, 114 1, 212, 970, 561 1, 090, 097, 598 649, 836, 476 946, 947, 988 1, 021, 494, 061 710, 294, 241 515, 297, 305 848, 356, 501 561, 414, 175 295, 446, 897 222, 174, 051 308, 352, 402 226, 136, 993 374, 736, 231 2277, 397, 845 271, 856, 620 446, 150, 333 203, 510, 578 200, 633, 425 200, 633, 425
November December. 1921—January. February. March April May. June	841, 269 1, 298, 033 1, 435, 886 1, 875, 885 2, 157, 212 2, 295, 220	12, 985, 612 24, 603, 282 14, 709, 293 11, 381, 450 9, 653, 496 5, 753, 131 5, 034, 063 3, 141, 005	222, 852, 786	2,781,239 2,348,651 2,174,266 2,215,097 5,822,841 8,600,061 8,369,944 7,917,708	727, 447	

No. 11.—Assets of the Treasury at the end of each month, from January, 1919.

Month.	Gold.	Silver.	Notes.	Certificates.	Other.	Total.
1919—January. February. March. April. May June July August. September October. November. December. 1920—January. February. March April. May June July August. September. October. November. 1920—January. February. March April. May June July August. September. October. November. December. 1921—January. February. March April.	2, 552, 637, 612 2, 568, 599, 247 2, 566, 7278, 509, 247 2, 566, 441, 005 2, 461, 793, 979 2, 389, 677, 040 2, 3854, 527, 926 2, 304, 238, 849 2, 268, 304, 083 2, 180, 538, 084 2, 148, 320, 486 2, 128, 332, 190 2, 146, 363, 207 2, 171, 989, 932 2, 171, 488, 538 2, 159, 298, 081 2, 169, 254, 520 2, 209, 876, 282 2, 200, 576, 282 2, 200, 576, 282 2, 300, 548, 525 2, 454, 828, 938 2, 541, 327, 662 2, 454, 828, 938	\$314, 497, 114 300, 379, 821 273, 609, 682, 273, 609, 691, 273 254, 799, 092 254, 276, 751 253, 346, 276, 751 253, 346, 276, 751 244, 176, 652 244, 045, 025 159, 976, 967 158, 485, 094 158, 818, 001 160, 971, 443 160, 995, 752 166, 079, 587 168, 036, 233 189, 210, 754 188, 210, 754 222, 078, 986 244, 638, 641 222, 078, 966 244, 650, 696 255, 757, 501 273, 606, 696 256, 377, 135	\$100, 261, 977 115, 900, 616 146, 644, 117 144, 81, 319 135, 412, 617 152, 111, 533 153, 152, 448 163, 597, 499 175, 370, 485 173, 079, 396 160, 422, 325 164, 930, 832, 9162, 135, 271 100, 247, 539 162, 135, 271 100, 247, 539 56, 056, 622, 656, 174, 755 59, 638, 811 56, 056, 622, 656, 174, 755 59, 638, 811 50, 938, 808 42, 394, 136 38, 167, 990 41, 656, 556 31, 687, 048 34, 191, 591 28, 888, 705	\$829, 424, 359 832, 145, 138 813, 956, 104 798, 970, 997 805, 990, 556 849, 274, 883 829, 753, 911 831, 199, 928 827, 351, 702 824, 413, 743 826, 207, 416 803, 379, 026 823, 399, 152 832, 799, 292 832, 974, 378 832, 974, 378 819, 904, 141 807, 045, 141 751, 375, 911 655, 143, 501 658, 926, 475 322, 561, 710 273, 058, 923 244, 683, 024 2194, 743, 721 198, 295, 119 131, 772, 710 66, 715, 452	\$1, 268, 680, 425 1, 613, 178, 067 1, 457, 072, 172 960, 447, 114 1, 212, 970, 561 1, 690, 997, 598 946, 947, 988 1, 021, 494, 061 710, 924, 241 515, 297, 305 848, 356, 501 561, 444, 175 295, 446, 897 222, 174, 051 308, 352, 402 226, 136, 993 374, 736, 231 227, 397, 845 271, 836, 620 446, 150, 333 203, 510, 578 200, 633, 425 531, 196, 697 344, 660, 915 326, 727, 818 592, 889, 973 414, 633, 470	\$5, 064, 803, 355 5, 414, 241, 254 5, 254, 478, 006 4, 732, 821, 967 4, 977, 343, 515 4, 862, 724, 111 4, 348, 843, 565 4, 620, 853, 670 4, 030, 075, 995 3, 463, 693, 421 3, 498, 398, 407 3, 394, 419, 964 3, 106, 106, 106, 106 3, 463, 693, 421 3, 498, 398, 407 3, 394, 419, 964 3, 106, 965, 459 3, 463, 693, 421 3, 498, 508, 507 3, 305, 946, 775 3, 420, 711, 496 2, 937, 638, 792 2, 937, 638, 792 3, 249, 262, 634 3, 203, 688, 653 3, 172, 688, 243 3, 469, 240, 713 3, 313, 946, 834
May June		271, 054, 296 280, 118, 953	38, 323, 379 24, 914, 108	70, 326, 460 80, 360, 410	238, 552, 011 562, 418, 445	3, 242, 039, 540 3, 618, 195, 996

No. 12.—Liabilities of the Treasury at the end of each month, from January, 1919.

Month.	Certificates and Treasury notes.	Agency account.	Balance.1	Total.
1919—January. February March. April. May. June. July. August. September October November December. 1920—January. February March. April. May. June. July. August. September October November December. 1920—January. February March. April. May. June. July. August. September October November December. 1921—January. February March. April. May. June.	\$1, 926, 609, 669 1, 888, 693, 669 1, 848, 292, 669 1, 848, 292, 669 1, 782, 999, 669 1, 785, 956, 669 1, 669, 175, 969, 669 1, 661, 472, 669 1, 661, 472, 669 1, 661, 472, 669 1, 661, 478, 661, 472, 669 1, 661, 679, 679 1, 661, 679, 679 1, 661, 679, 679 1, 589, 010, 669 1, 589, 010, 669 1, 580, 519, 969 1, 510, 358, 969 1, 365, 198, 469 1, 309, 773, 469 904, 253, 178 873, 586, 455 870, 183, 790 874, 911, 746, 6935, 538, 716 1, 000, 003, 796	\$1,660,173,532 1,680,562,478 1,704,602,363 1,719,487,437 1,726,665,493 1,727,623,481 1,687,089,133 1,683,616,039 1,683,616,039 1,683,616,039 1,683,616,039 1,596,586,286 1,548,524,040 1,557,999,018 1,503,192,877 1,528,214,979 1,555,275,788 1,515,419,792 1,529,214,979 1,555,275,778 1,554,99,947 1,530,022,652 1,522,997,951 1,589,947 1,584,599,47 1,585,585,587	\$1,478,020,154 1,844,985,107 1,701,582,974 1,205,612,861 1,369,178,353 1,379,143,961 971,679,363 1,271,088,562 1,344,717,526 1,344,717,526 1,041,011,548 819,086,698 1,140,394,486 878,749,104 548,761,623 404,001,564 462,536,646 358,140,941 410,725,654 587,940,076 356,631,053 318,606,123 657,930,420 498,990,111 454,001,541 767,572,452 585,112,308	\$5, 064, 803, 355 5, 414, 241, 254 5, 254, 478, 006 4, 732, 821, 967 4, 977, 343, 515 4, 862, 724, 111 4, 348, 843, 565 4, 664, 448, 906 4, 310, 121, 988 4, 050, 169, 453 4, 038, 477, 191 3, 640, 964, 569 3, 463, 693, 421 3, 498, 398, 407 3, 394, 419, 964 3, 569, 760, 793 3, 370, 896, 857 3, 305, 946, 775 3, 420, 711, 496 2, 965, 459, 559 2, 937, 638, 792 2, 93

¹ Including the gold reserve. Credits to disbursing officers included from and after July, 1918.

No. 13.—United States notes of each denomination issued, redeemed, and outstanding at the close of each fiscal year from 1918.

Denomination.	Issued dur- ing year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1918.					
One dollar. Two dollars. Five dollars. Ten dollars. Twenty dollars. Fifty dollars. One hundred dollars. Five hundred dollars. One thousand dollars. Five thousand dollars. Ten thousand dollars.	\$37, 828, 000 37, 352, 000 119, 280, 000 10, 080, 000 1, 680, 000 800, 000 3, 500, 000 2, 300, 000	\$236, 496, 160 233, 331, 048 1, 792, 991, 760 1, 682, 871, 240 552, 122, 400 147, 815, 200 197, 104, 000 226, 276, 000 467, 628, 000 20, 000, 000 40, 000, 000	\$12, 405, 818 12, 604, 492 144, 739, 815 28, 044, 545 3, 091, 230 227, 000 1, 066, 100 4, 333, 000 6, 308, 000	\$199, 361, 679, 80 198, 321, 705, 20 1, 590, 804, 275, 00 1, 633, 778, 589, 00 541, 711, 718, 00 146, 588, 125, 00 195, 101, 200, 00 224, 766, 500, 00 458, 531, 000, 00 20, 000, 000, 00 39, 990, 000, 00	\$37, 134, 480, 20 35, 009, 342, 80 202, 187, 485, 00 49, 092, 651, 00 10, 410, 682, 00 1, 227, 075, 00 2, 002, 800, 00 1, 509, 500, 00 9, 097, 000, 00
Total Unknown, destroyed	212, 820, 000	5, 596, 635, 808	212, 820, 000	5, 248, 954, 792. 00 1, 000, 000. 00	347, 681, 016. 00 1, 000, 000. 00
Net	212, 820, 000	5, 596, 635, 808	212, 820, 000	5, 249, 954, 792. 00	346,681,016.00
1919.					
One hundred dollars Five hundred dollars One thousand dollars Five thousand dollars Ten thousand dollars		367, 812, 160 297, 099, 048 1, 841, 311, 760 1, 682, 871, 240 552, 122, 400 147, 815, 200 197, 104, 000 226, 276, 000 467, 628, 000 20, 000, 000 40, 000, 000	62, 852, 880 50, 145, 795 108, 211, 985 17, 653, 700 2, 698, 440 209, 200 204, 500 1, 293, 000	20, 000, 000, 00 39, 990, 000, 00	105, 597, 600. 20 48, 631, 547, 80 142, 295, 500. 00 31, 438, 951. 00 7, 712, 242. 00 1, 793, 600. 00 1, 305, 900. 00 7, 804, 000. 00
Total Unknown, destroyed	243, 404, 000	5, 840, 039, 808	243, 404, 000	5, 492, 358, 792, 00 1, 000, 000, 00	347,681,016.00 1,000,000.00
Net	243, 404, 000	5, 840, 039, 808	243, 404, 000	5, 493, 358, 792. 00	346, 681, 016. 00

No. 13.—Un\$'ed States notes of each denomination issued, redeemed, and outstanding at the close of each fiscal year from 1918—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued dur- ing year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1920.					
One hundred dollars Five hundred dollars One thousand dollars	54, 776, 000 82, 700, 000	\$550, 172, 160 351, 875, 048 1, 924, 011, 760 1, 682, 871, 240 552, 122, 400 147, 815, 200 197, 101, 000 226, 276, 000 467, 628, 000 20, 000, 000	\$146, 597, 785 53, 128, 320 106, 558, 875 10, 367, 410 1, 942, 760 93, 450 207, 400 159, 000 781, 000	\$408, 812, 344, 80 301, 595, 820, 20 1, 805, 575, 135, 00 1, 661, 799, 699, 00 546, 352, 918, 00 146, 816, 075, 00 195, 517, 800, 00 225, 130, 000, 00 460, 605, 000, 00	\$141, 359, 815. 20 50, 279, 227. 80 118, 436, 625. 00 21, 071, 541. 00 5, 769, 482. 00 999, 125. 00 1, 586, 200. 00 7, 023, 000. 00
Five thousand dollars Ten thousand dollars		40, 000, 000		20, 000, 000, 00 39, 990, 000, 00	10,000.00
Total Unknown, destroyed	319, 836, 000	6, 159, 875, 808	319, 836, 000	5, 812, 194, 792. 00 1, 000, 000. 00	347, 681, 016. 00 1, 000, 000. 00
Net	319, 836, 000	6, 159, 875, 808	319, 836, 000	5, 813, 194, 792. 00	346, 681, 016. 00
1921.					
One dollar. Two dollars. Five dollars Ten dollars Twenty dollars Fifty dollars One hundred dollars Five hundred dollars. Five hundred dollars. Five thousand dollars. Ten thousand dollars.	219, 284, 000 53, 720, 000 18, 440, 000 17, 680, 000 8, 000, 000 2, 200, 000	769, 456, 160 405, 595, 048 1, 942, 451, 760 1, 700, 551, 240 560, 122, 400 150, 015, 200 197, 104, 000 226, 276, 000 467, 628, 000 20, 000, 000 40, 000, 000	187, 786, 096 53, 347, 934 66, 914, 920 6, 894, 020 1, 309, 380 2, 282, 650 140, 000 75, 000 574, 000	596, 598, 440, 80 334, 943, 754, 20 1, 872, 490, 055, 00 547, 662, 298, 00 149, 998, 725, 00 195, 657, 800, 00 225, 205, 000, 00 461, 179, 000, 00 20, 000, 000, 00 39, 990, 000, 00	172, 857, 719. 20 50, 651, 293. 86 69, 961, 705. 00 31, 857, 521. 00 12, 460, 102. 00 1, 446, 200. 00 1, 071, 000. 00 6, 449, 000. 00
Total Unknown, destroyed	319, 324, 000	6, 479, 199, 808	319, 324, 000	6, 131, 518, 792. 00 1, 000, 000. 00	347, 681, 016. 00 1, 000, 000. 00
Net	319, 324, 000	6, 479, 199, 808	319, 324, 000	6, 132, 518, 792. 00	346, 681, 016, 00

No. 14.—Treasury notes of 1890 of each denomination issued, redeemed, and outstanding at the close of each fiscal year from 1918.

Denomination.	Issued dur- ing year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1918.					
One dollar. Two dollars Five dollars Ten dollars Ten dollars Twenty dollars Fifty dollars One hundred dollars. One thousand dollars.		\$64, 704, 000 49, 808, 000 120, 740, 000 104, 680, 000 35, 760, 000 1, 175, 000 18, 000, 000 52, 568, 000	\$10,694 3,349 22,037 45,380 18,540 400 8,600 9,000	\$64, 372, 895 49, 600, 838 120, 283, 117 104, 195, 830 35, 541, 870 1, 165, 850 17, 911, 600 52, 505, 000	\$331, 105 207, 162 456, 885 484, 176 218, 136 9, 150 88, 400 63, 000
Total		447, 435, 000	118,000	445, 577, 000	1, 858, 000
1919.					
One dollar. Two dollars. Five dollars. Ten dollars. Twenty dollars. Fifty dollars. One hundred dollars. One thousand dollars.		64, 704, 000 49, 808, 000 120, 740, 000 104, 680, 000 35, 760, 000 1, 175, 000 18, 000, 000 52, 568, 000	5,978 4,042 20,950 42,160 20,320 350 7,200 3,000	64, 378, 873 49, 604, 880 120, 304, 067 104, 237, 990 35, 562, 190 1, 166, 200 17, 918, 800 52, 508, 000	325, 127 203, 120 435, 933 442, 010 197, 810 8, 800 81, 200 60, 000
Total		447, 435, 000	104,000	445, 681, 000	1, 754, 000

No. 14.—Treasury notes of 1890 of each denomination issued, redeemed, and outstanding at the close of each fiscal year from 1918—Continued.

Denomination.	Issued dur- ing year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
Two dollars Five dollars Ten dollars Twenty dollars Fifty dollars One hundred dollars.		\$64, 704, 000 49, 808, 000 120, 740, 000 104, 680, 000 35, 760, 000 1, 175, 000 18, 000, 000 52, 588, 000	\$3, 350 2, 940 19, 130 37, 560 20, 220 7, 300 4, 000	\$64, 382, 223 49, 607, 820 120, 323, 197 104, 275, 550 35, 582, 410 1, 166, 700 17, 926, 100 52, 512, 000	\$321, 777 200, 180 416, 803 404, 450 177, 590 8, 300 73, 900 56, 000
Total		447, 435, 000	95,000	445, 776, 000	1,659,000
One dollar. Two dollars. Two dollars Five dollars Ten dollars Ten dollars Twenty dollars Fifty dollars. One hundred dollars. One thousand dollars. Total.		64, 704, 000 49, 808, 000 120, 740, 000 104, 680, 000 35, 760, 000 1, 175, 000 18, 000, 000 52, 568, 000	4, 526 4, 480 18, 330 29, 450 18, 980 650 4, 400 2, 000	64, 386, 749 49, 612, 300 120, 341, 527 104, 305, 000 35, 601, 390 1, 167, 350 17, 930, 500 52, 514, 000 445, 858, 816	317, 251 195, 700 398, 473 375, 000 158, 610 7, 650 69, 500 54, 000

No. 15.—Gold certificates of each denomination issued, redeemed, and outstanding at the close of each fiscal year from 1919.

			1	1	
Denomination.	Issued dur- ing year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1919.					
Ten dollars. Twenty dollars. Fifty dollars. One hundred dollars. Five hundred dollars. One thousand dollars. Ten thousand dollars. Ten thousand dollars.		\$1, 317, 268, 000 1, 320, 640, 000 292, 200, 000 408, 034, 300 144, 594, 600 494, 481, 000 4, 008, 520, 000	\$99, 492, 450 39, 909, 550 13, 362, 100 18, 557, 400 2, 073, 500 5, 796, 000 450, 000 68, 450, 000	\$1,082,581,535 1,114,259,376 232,401,920 323,237,300 119,354,000 368,453,500 735,840,000 3,337,390,000	\$234, 686, 465 206, 380, 624 59, 798, 080 84, 797, 000 25, 240, 000 126, 027, 500 142, 260, 000 671, 130, 000
Total	13, 870, 000	8, 863, 777, 300	_ 248,091,000	7, 313, 517, 631	1, 550, 259, 669
1920.					
Ten dollars. Twenty dollars Fifty dollars. One hundred dollars. Five hundred dollars. One thousand dollars. Five thousand dollars. Ten thousand dollars.		1, 317, 268, 000 1, 320, 640, 000 292, 200, 000 408, 034, 300 144, 594, 000 494, 481, 000 878, 040, 000 4, 020, 730, 000	28, 055, 090 39, 281, 660 3, 708, 650 4, 765, 200 7, 047, 500 16, 742, 000 240, 000 76, 970, 000	1, 120, 636, 625 1, 153, 541, 036 236, 110, 570 328, 002, 500 126, 401, 500 385, 195, 500 736, 080, 000 3, 414, 360, 000	196, 631, 375 167, 098, 964 56, 089, 430 80, 031, 800 18, 192, 500 109, 285, 500 141, 960, 000 606, 370, 000
Total	12, 210, 000	8, 875, 987, 300	186, 810, 100	7, 500, 327, 731	1, 375, 659, 569
Ten dollars. Twenty dollars. Fifty dollars. One hundred dollars. Five hundred dollars. Five thousand dollars. Five thousand dollars. Ten thousand dollars.	3,000,000 12,000,000 90,040,000	1,317,268,000 1,320,640,000 292,200,000 408,034,300 144,594,000 497,481,000 890,040,000 4,110,779,000	112,778,630 86,994,260 28,298,950 36,634,700 4,920,000 49,859,000 82,935,000 282,430,000	1,233,415,255 1,240,535,396 264,409,520 364,637,200 131,321,500 435,054,500 819,015,009 3,696,790,000	83, 852, 745 80, 104, 604 27, 790, 480 43, 397, 100 13, 272, 500 62, 426, 500 71, 025, 000 413, 980, 000
Total	105, 040, 000	8, 981, 027, 309	684, 850, 640	8, 185, 178, 371	795, 848, 929

No. 16.—Silver certificates of each denomination issued, redeemed, and outstanding at the close of each fiscal year from 1919.

Denomination.	Issued dur- ing year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1919.					
Five hundred dollars		\$2,953,271,600 1,079,604,000 2,901,810,000 667,554,000 329,826,000 123,050,000 81,546,000 16,650,000	\$186, 490, 848 39, 129, 722 59, 747, 530 5, 904, 140 5, 908, 660 1, 836, 200 17, 400 1, 500	\$2, \$38, 484, 712. 90 1, 058, 321, 950. 60 2, 855, 843, 562. 50 659, 856, 219. 00 321, 366, 010. 00 117, 758, 965. 00 81, 291, 180. 00 16, 636, 000. 00	\$114,786,887.10 21,282,049.40 45,966,437.50 7,697,781.00 8,459,990.00 5,471,035.00 248,820.00 14,000.00
One thousand dollars		32, 490, 000 8, 185, 795, 600	298, 136, 000	32, 474, 000. 00	203, 943, 000. 00
1920.					
One dollar. Two dollars. Five dollars. Ten dollars. Ten dollars. Twenty dollars. Fifty dollars. One hundred dollars. Five hundred dollars. One thousand dollars.	14, 816, 000		105, 197, 871 19, 830, 724 13, 823, 085 2, 456, 810 2, 676, 660 1, 675, 350 12, 600 500 1, 000	2, 943, 682, 583, 90 1, 078, 152, 674, 60 2, 869, 666, 647, 50 662, 313, 029, 90 324, 042, 670, 90 119, 254, 315, 90 16, 636, 500, 90 32, 475, 900, 90	60,745,016.10 16,267,325.40 32,143,352.50 5,240,971.00 5,783,330.00 3,795,685.00 236,220.00 13,500.00
Total	65, 972, 000	8, 251, 767, 600	145, 674, 600	8, 127, 527, 200. 00	124, 240, 400. 00
1921. One dollar. Two dollars. Five dollars. Ten dollars. Ten dollars. Twenty dollars. Fifty dollars. One hundred dollars. Five hundred dollars. One thousand dollars.	5, 280, 000	3,055,351,600 1,101,508,000 2,957,230,000 676,554,000 335,106,000 128,250,000 81,540,000 16,650,000 32,490,000	32, 613, 460 7,889, 202 10, 190, 175 1, 261, 260 1,725, 620 871, 600 22, 400	2, 976, 296, 043, 90 1, 086, 041, 876, 60 2, 879, 856, 822, 50 663, 574, 289, 00 325, 768, 290, 00 120, 125, 915, 00 81, 329, 180, 00 16, 636, 500, 00 32, 475, 000, 00	79, 055, 556, 10 15, 466, 123, 40 77, 373, 177, 50 12, 979, 711, 00 9, 337, 710, 00 8, 124, 085, 00 213, 820, 00 13, 500, 00
Total	132, 912, 000	8, 384, 679, 600	54, 573, 717	8, 182, 100, 917. 00	202, 578, 683. 00

No. 17.—Amount of United States notes, Treasury notes, gold and silver certificates of each denomination issued, redeemed, and outstanding at the close of each fiscal year from 1918.

	1		-	1	1
Denomination.	Issued dur- ing year.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
1918.					
One dollar	\$269,396,000	\$3, 171, 907, 760	\$240, 373, 680	\$2,915,728,439.70	\$256, 179, 320. 30
Two dollars	83, 848, 000 177, 520, 000	1, 353, 063, 048	71, 936, 633 273, 436, 957	1, 267, 114, 771. 80 4, 507, 183, 424. 50	85, 948, 276, 20
Ten dollars	61, 520, 000	3, 771, 773, 240	180, 039, 980	3, 375, 015, 583, 00	396, 757, 657, 00
Twenty dollars	26,880,000	1, 335, 003, 014 4, 815, 521, 760 3, 771, 773, 240 2, 238, 348, 400 564, 240, 200 704, 678, 300	180, 039, 980 118, 286, 150 15, 354, 100 14, 574, 000	3, 375, 015, 583. 00 1, 967, 960, 764. 00 482, 536, 560. 00 598, 966, 480. 00	270, 387, 636. 00
One hundred dollars	5, 800, 000 5, 200, 000	564, 240, 200	15, 354, 100	482, 536, 560, 00	81, 703, 610, 00
Five hundred dollars	3, 850, 000	387, 520, 000	7, 242, 500		85, 948, 276, 20 308, 338, 335, 50 396, 757, 657, 00 270, 387, 636, 00 81, 703, 610, 00 105, 711, 820, 00 28, 838, 500, 00
One thousand dollars	12, 900, 000	387, 520, 000 1, 047, 167, 000 898, 040, 000	7, 242, 500 14, 984, 000	906, 167, 500, 00 755, 390, 000, 00 3, 308, 930, 000, 00	
Five thousand dollars	500,000 105,710,000	898, 010, 000 4, 034, 650, 000	835, 000 208, 100, 000	755, 390, 000, 00	142, 650, 000. 00 725, 720, 000. 00
Total	753, 124, 000	22, 986, 909, 708	1, 145, 163, 000	20, 443, 675, 023, 00	2, 543, 234, 685. 00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	753, 124, 000	22, 986, 909, 708	1, 145, 163, 000	20, 444, 675, 023, 00	2, 542, 234, 685. 00
1919.					
One dollar	213, 880, 000	3,385,787,760 1,426,511,048 4,863,861,760 3,772,373,240 2,238,348,400	249, 349, 706 89, 279, 559 167, 980, 465 123, 092, 450	3, 165, 078, 145, 70	220, 709, 614, 30 70, 116, 717, 20 188, 697, 870, 50 274, 265, 207, 00 222, 750, 666, 00
Two dollars	73, 448, 000 48, 340, 000	4, 863, 861, 760	167, 980, 465	4, 675, 163, 889, 50	188, 697, 870, 50
Five dollars	600,000	3, 772, 373, 240	123, 092, 450	1, 356, 394, 330, 80 4, 675, 163, 889, 50 3, 498, 108, 033, 00 2, 015, 597, 734, 00	274, 265, 207. 00
		2, 238, 348, 400		2,015,597,734.00	222, 750, 666, 00
Fifty dollars One hundred dollars Five hundred dollars One thousand dollars Five thousand dollars Ten thousand dollars		2, 236, 346, 400 564, 240, 200 704, 678, 300 387, 520, 000 1, 047, 167, 000 898, 040, 000	15, 333, 150 18, 791, 200 2, 279, 500 7, 092, 000	2, 015, 597, 734, 00 497, 869, 710, 00 617, 757, 680, 00 360, 961, 000, 00 913, 259, 500, 00 755, 840, 000, 00	66, 370, 490, 00 86, 920, 620, 00 26, 559, 000, 00 133, 907, 500, 00 142, 200, 000, 00
Five hundred dollars		387, 520, 000	2,279,500	360, 961, 000. 00	26, 559, 000. 00
Five thousand dollars		898 040 000	450,000	913, 259, 500, 00	133, 907, 500, 00
Ten thousand dollars	13,870,000	4, 048, 520, 000	68, 450, 000	3, 377, 380, 000. 00	671, 140, 000. 00
	350, 138, 000	23, 337, 017, 708	789, 735, 000	21, 233, 410, 023. 00	2, 103, 637, 685, 00
Total Unknown, destroyed		20,001,011,100	100, 100, 000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	350, 138, 000	23, 337, 047, 708	789, 735, 000	21, 234, 410, 023. 00	2 102 627 695 00
	000, 100, 000	20,001,011,100	100,100,000	21, 201, 110, 020. 00	2, 102, 031, 033. 00
1920.					
One dollar. Two dollars. Five dollars. Ten dollars. Twenty dollars. Fitty dollars. One hundred dollars. Five hundred dollars.	233, 516, 000	3, 619, 303, 760	251, 799, 006 72, 961, 984	3, 416, 877, 151, 70	202, 426, 608. 30
Two dollars	69, 592, 000	1, 496, 103, 048	72, 961, 984	1 490 956 914 OA	66, 746, 733, 20
Ten dollars	82, 700, 000	4, 946, 561, 760 3, 772, 373, 240	120, 401, 090 50, 916, 870	3, 549, 024, 903, 00	150, 996, 780. 50 223, 348, 337, 00
Twenty dollars		3,772,373,240 2,238,348,400 564,240,200	50, 916, 870 43, 921, 300 5, 477, 950 4, 992, 500	1, 429, 330, 314, 30 4, 795, 564, 979, 50 3, 549, 024, 903, 00 2, 059, 519, 034, 00 503, 347, 660, 00 622, 750, 180, 00	223, 348, 337. 00 178, 829, 366. 00 60, 892, 540. 00 81, 928, 120. 00
One hundred dollars		564, 240, 200 704, 678, 300	5,477,950	503, 347, 660. 00	60, 892, 540, 00
Five hundred dollars		387, 520, 000	7, 207, 000	368, 168, 000, 00	19, 352, 000, 00
One thousand dollars		1,047,167,000	7, 207, 000 17, 528, 000 240, 000	930, 787, 500. 00	116, 379, 500. 00
Five thousand dollars Ten thousand dollars	12, 210, 000	387, 520, 000 1, 047, 167, 000 898, 040, 000 4, 060, 730, 000	76, 970, 000	368, 168, 000. 00 930, 787, 500. 00 756, 080, 000. 00 3, 454, 350, 000. 00	19, 352, 000. 00 116, 379, 500. 00 141, 960, 000. 00 606, 380, 000. 00
Total Unknown, destroyed	398, 018, 000	23, 735, 065, 708	652, 415, 700	21, 885, 825, 723. 00 1, 000, 000. 00	1, 849, 239, 985, 00 1, 000, 000, 00
				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	398, 018, 000	23,735,065,708	652, 415, 700	21, 886, 825, 723. 00	1,848,239,985.00
1921.					
One dollar	270 208 000	3 889 511 760	220 404 082	3 637 281 233 70	252 230 526 30
Two dollars	270, 208, 000 60, 808, 000	3,889,511,760 1,556,911,048 5,020,421,760 3,799,053,240	220, 404, 082 61, 241, 616 77, 123, 425 120, 963, 360	3, 637, 281, 233, 70 1, 490, 597, 930, 80 4, 872, 688, 404, 50	252, 230, 526. 30 66, 313, 117. 20 147, 733, 355. 50 129, 064, 977. 00
Five dollars	73,860,000	5,020,421,760	77, 123, 425	4, 872, 688, 404. 50	147, 733, 355, 50
Ten dollars	26, 680, 000 13, 280, 000	2, 251, 628, 400		3, 669, 988, 263, 00 2, 149, 567, 374, 00	102, 064, 977, 00
Fifty dollars	7, 400, 000	5, 799, 055, 240 2, 251, 628, 400 571, 640, 200 704, 678, 300 387, 520, 000 1, 050, 167, 000	31, 453, 850 36, 801, 500 4, 995, 000	2, 149, 567, 374, 00 534, 801, 510, 00 659, 551, 680, 00 373, 163, 000, 00	102, 061, 026, 00 36, 838, 690, 00 45, 126, 620, 00 14, 357, 000, 00 68, 944, 500, 00 71, 025, 000, 00
One hundred dollars Five hundred dollars		704, 678, 300 387, 520, 000	36,801,500	559, 551, 680, 00 373, 163, 000, 00	45, 126, 620, 00
One thousand dollars	3,000,000	1,050,167,000	50, 435, 000	981, 222, 500, 00	68, 944, 500. 00
Five thousand dollars	12,000,000	910, 040, 000	82, 935, 000	839, 015, 000. 00	71, 025, 000. 00
Ten thousand dollars	90,010,000	4, 150, 770, 000	282, 430, 000	3, 736, 780, 000. 00	413, 990, 000. 00
Total	557, 276, 000	24, 292, 341, 708	1,058,831,173	22, 944, 656, 896. 00	1,347,684,812.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	557, 276, 000	24, 292, 341, 708	1,058,831,173	22, 945, 656, 896. 00	1,346,684,812.00

No. 18.—Old demand notes of each denomination issued, redeemed, and outstanding June 30, 1921.

Denomination.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
Five dollars. Ten dollars. Twenty dollars. Total.	20, 030, 000, 00 18, 200, 000, 00		20,010,355,00 18,187,880,00	\$21, 247, 50 19, 645, 00 12, 120, 00 53, 012, 50

No. 19.—Fractional currency of each denomination issued, redeemed, and outstanding June 30, 1921.

Denomination.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
Three cents Five cents. Ten cents Fifteen cents Twenty-five cents Fifty cents.	5, 694, 717, 85 82, 198, 456, 80 5, 305, 568, 40 139, 031, 482, 00	\$3, 04 10, 15 110, 65 15, 08 250, 52 300, 25	\$511,745.74 3,836,405.91 77,145,357.83 5,065,749.15 134,770,413.02 132,145,096.45	\$90, 178, 16 1, 858, 311, 94 5, 053, 098, 97 239, 819, 25 4, 261, 068, 98 3, 746, 834, 05
Tetal. Unknown, destroyed.			353, 474, 768, 10 32, 000, 00	15, 249, 311, 35 32, 000, 00
Net . Estimated amount lost or destroyed while in	368, 724, 079, 45 a circulation	689, 69	353, 506, 768. 10	15, 217, 311, 35 13, 218, 000, 45
Balance				1,999,310.90

No. 20.—Compound-interest notes of each denomination issued, redeemed, and outstanding June 30, 1921.

Denomination.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
Ten dollars. Twenty dollars. Fifty dollars. One hundred dollars. Five hundred dollars. One thousand dollars.	60, 824, 000 45, 094, 400 67, 846, 000	\$20	\$23, 266, 260 30, 094, 690 60, 762, 950 45, 062, 600 67, 835, 000 39, 416, 000	\$18,940 31,150 61,050 31,800 11,000 4,000
Total	266, 595, 440	20	266, 437, 500	157, 940

No. 21.—One and two year notes of each denomination issued, redeemed, and outstanding June 30, 1921.

Denomination.	Total issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.
Ten dollars. Twenty dollars. Fifty dollars One hundred dollars. Five hundred dollars. One thousand dollars.	16, 440, 000 20, 945, 600 37, 804, 400 40, 302, 000	\$100	\$6, 194, 120 16, 427, 900 20, 932, 350 37, 788, 700 40, 300, 500 89, 289, 000	\$5,880 12,100 13,250 15,700 1,500 19,000
Total	211,000,000	100	210, 932, 570 10, 590	67, 430 10, 590
Net	211,000,000	100	210, 943, 160	56, 840

No. 22.—United States notes and Treasury notes redeemed in gold from Jan. 1, 1879, to June 30, 1921; also imports and exports of gold, by fiscal years, from 1916.

Period.	United States notes.	Treasury notes.	Total.	Imports of gold.	Exports of gold.
Total to June 30, 1915	70, 684, 405 38, 555, 910 8, 285, 090	\$110,712,364 2,000	\$1,081,953,501 70,6%6,495 38,555,910 8,285,090 1,506,000	\$494,009,301 977,176,026 124,413,483 62,363,733	\$90, 249, 548 291, 921, 225 190, 852, 224 116, 575, 535
Total to June 30, 1919	1,090,272,542	110,714,364	1,200,986,906		
1919—July August September October November December 1920—January February March April May June	191,400 195,300 360,000 414,000 2,016,100 82,460 216,115			1,846,495 2,490,489 1,471,628 4,969,595 2,396,770 12,914,036 12,017,551 4,473,360 16,985,222 48,522,212 15,687,859 26,764,983	54, 673, 227 45, 189, 318 29, 050, 466 44, 148, 990 51, 857, 796 46, 256, 939 47, 816, 873 43, 023, 376 47, 049, 586 44, 644, 477 7, 561, 683 5, 319, 875
Total for fiscal year 1920.	3,585,390		3,585,390	150, 540, 200	466, 592, 606
1920—July August September October November December 1921—January February March April May June	42, 320 200, 555 118, 510			19,817,758 15,377,794 39,110,008 116,762,001 56,889,037 44,660,488 38,145,001 43,986,147 87,271,775 80,662,202 58,221,531 43,576,476	21,872,783 24,986,182 17,129,090 25,931,239 19,869,757 17,058,287 2,724,980 1,036,095 709,668 333,787 1,062,521 773,603
Total for fiscal year 1921.	416, 290		416,290	644, 480, 218	133, 537, 902
Aggregate to June 30, 1921.	1,094,274,222	110,714,364	1,204,988,586		

No. 23.—Balance in the Treasury of the United States; amount in the Treasury offices, and amount in depositary banks, at the end of each calendar year from the adoption of the Constitution in 1789 to 1842, and at the end of each fiscal year thereafter to 1921.

	Bal	Number of		
Date.	In Treasury offices.	In depositary banks.	Total.	depositary banks.
1789—Dec. 31		\$28, 239. 61 60, 613. 14 155, 320. 23 349, 670. 23	\$28, 239, 61 60, 613, 14 155, 320, 23 349, 670, 23	3 3 3 3 3
Dec. 31. 1791—June. Sept. 30. Dec. 31. 1792—Mar. 31.	\$10, 490. 54	570, 023, 80 571, 699, 00 679, 579, 99 973, 905, 75 751, 377, 34	570, 023, 80 582, 189, 54 679, 579, 99 973, 905, 75 751, 377, 34	3 3 4 6 6
June 30. Sept. 30. Dec. 31. 1793—Mar. 31.	232. 14	623, 133, 61 420, 914, 51 783, 212, 37 1, 035, 973, 09	623, 133, 61 420, 914, 51 783, 444, 51 1, 035, 973, 09	9 9 8
June 30. Dec. 31. 1794—Dec. 31. 1795—Dec. 31. 1796—Dec. 31.		561, 435, 33 753, 661, 69 1, 151, 924, 17 516, 442, 61 888, 995, 42	561, 435, 33 753, 661, 69 1, 151, 924, 17 516, 442, 61 888, 995, 42	
1797—Dec. 31 1798—Dec. 31 1799—Dec. 31 1800—Dec. 31		1, 021, 899, 04 617, 451, 43 2, 161, 867, 77 2, 623, 311, 99	1,021,899.04 617,451.43 2,161,867.77 2,623,311.99	

¹ This statement is made from warrants paid by the Treasurer of the United States to Dec. 31, 1821, and by warrants issued after that date.

No. 23.—Balance in the Treasury of the United States; amount in the Treasury offices, and amount in depositary banks, at the end of each calendar year from the adoption of the Constitution in 1789 to 1842, and at the end of each fiscal year thereafter to 1921—Con.

	Ва	Number o		
Date.	In Treasury offices.	In depositary banks.	Total.	depositary banks.
S01—Dec. 31		\$3,295,391.00	\$3, 295, 391. 00	
802—Dec. 31		5, 020, 697, 64	5, 020, 697. 64	
803—Dec. 31. 804—Dec. 31.			4, 825, 811, 60 4, 037, 005, 26 3, 999, 388, 99 4, 538, 123, 80	j
805—Dec. 31		3, 999, 388, 99	3, 999, 388, 99	
\$05—Dec. 31. \$06—Dec. 31. \$07—Dec. 31. \$08—Dec. 31.		4, 538, 123, 80	4, 538, 123, 80	
807—Dec. 31		9, 643, 850. 07	9, 643, 850, 67	
808—Dec. 31 809—Dec. 31		9, 941, 809, 96 3, 848, 056, 78	9, 941, 809, 96 3, 848, 056, 78	
810—Dec. 31		2, 672, 276, 57	2, 672, 276, 57	
211 Dog 21		2, 672, 276. 57 3, 502, 305. 80 3, 862, 217. 41 5, 196, 542. 00	2, 672, 276. 57 3, 502, 305. 80 3, 862, 217. 41	
\$12—Dec. 31. \$13—Dec. 31. \$14—Dec. 31. \$15—Dec. 31.		3, 862, 217. 41	3, 862, 217, 41	
313—Dec. 31		5, 196, 542, 00	5, 196, 542, 00	
\$14—Dec. 31		1, 727, 848. 63 13, 106, 592. 88	1, 727, 848. 63 13, 106, 592. 88	
			22, 033, 519, 19	(
817—Dec. 31		22, 033, 519, 19 14, 989, 465, 48	22, 033, 519, 19 14, 989, 465, 48	
818—Dec. 31		1, 478, 526, 74 2, 079, 992, 38	1, 478, 526. 74 2, 079, 992. 38	
117—Dec. 31. 118—Dec. 31. 119—Dec. 31. 119—Dec. 31. 120—Dec. 31. 121—Dec. 31. 122—Dec. 31.		1, 198, 461, 21	2, 079, 992. 38 1, 198, 461. 21	
S21—Dec. 31		1, 681, 592, 24	1, 681, 592. 24	
322—Dec. 31		4, 193, 690. 68	4, 193, 690, 68	
		9, 431, 353, 20 1, 887, 799, 80 5, 296, 306, 74	9, 431, 353, 20 1, 887, 799, 80 5, 296, 306, 74	
\$24—Dec. 31 \$25—Dec. 31 \$26—Dec. 31		1, 887, 799, 80	1, 887, 799. 80	
25—Dec. 31		6, 342, 289, 48	5, 290, 305. 74 6, 342, 289. 48	
27—Dec. 31.		6, 649, 604. 31	6, 649, 604. 31	
28—Dec. 31		5 965 974 27	5, 965, 974, 27	
20. Dec 31		4, 362, 770. 76 4, 761, 409. 34 3, 053, 513. 24	² 4, 362, 770. 76 4, 761, 409. 34	
30—Dec. 31		4, 761, 409, 34	4, 761, 409, 34	4
330—Dec. 31. 331—Dec. 31. 32—Dec. 31.		911, 863, 16	3, 053, 513. 24 911, 863. 16	
33—Dec. 31		10, 658, 283, 61	10, 658, 283, 61	(
34—Dec. 31		7, 861, 093. 60 25, 729, 315. 72	10, 658, 283. 61 7, 861, 093. 60	4
35—Dec. 31	e=00 000 00	25, 729, 315, 72		
336—Dec. 31	\$700,000.00	45, 056, 833, 54	45, 756, 833, 54 3 6, 804, 953, 64 6, 633, 715, 23	
37—Dec. 31	1,025,610.63 1,268,827.62	5, 779, 343. 01 5, 364, 887. 61 3, 992, 319. 44	6, 633, 715, 23	
39—Dec. 31	691, 097, 04	3, 992, 319, 44	4, 683, 416, 48	
340—Dec. 31	1, 414, 029, 62 205, 330, 74	290, 532, 18	1, 704, 561. 80	
41—Dec. 31	380, 199, 04	170, 361. 73 1, 699, 709. 09	375, 692, 47 2,079, 908, 13 11, 195, 156, 21 8,612, 850, 23 8, 110, 649, 86	
43—June 30	669, 889, 11	10, 525, 267, 10	11, 195, 156, 21	
43—June 30. 44—June 30.	669, 889, 11 390, 199, 04	10, 525, 267, 10 8, 222, 651, 19 7, 385, 450, 82	8, 612, 850. 23	
45—June 30	725, 199, 04	7, 385, 450. 82	8, 110, 649. 86	
46—June 30	768, 000. 00	8, 915, 869. 83	9, 083, 809, 83	
47—June 30 48—June 30	5, 446, 382. 16 758, 332. 15		5, 446, 382, 16 758, 332, 15	
49—June 30	3, 208, 822, 43		3, 208, 822, 43	
49—June 30. 50—June 30.	3, 208, 822, 43 7, 431, 022, 72 12, 142, 193, 97		3, 208, 822, 43 7, 431, 022, 72 12, 142, 193, 97	
ol—June 30	12, 142, 193. 97		12, 142, 193. 97	
52—June 30	15, 097, 880, 36 22, 286, 462, 49		15,097,880.36	
54—June 30.	20, 300, 636, 61		20, 300, 636, 61	
55—June 30	19, 529, 841, 06		19, 529, 841, 06 20, 304, 844, 78 18, 218, 770, 40 6, 698, 157, 91	
56—June 30. 57—June 30.	19, 529, 841. 06 20, 304, 844. 78 18, 218, 770. 40		20, 304, 844. 78	
57—June 30	18, 218, 770. 40		18, 218, 770, 40	
58—June 30. 59—June 30.	6, 698, 157, 91 4, 685, 625, 04		4, 685, 625, 04	
60—June 30.	3 931 287 72		3, 931, 287, 72	
61—June 30	2,005,285.24 18,265,984.84 8,395,443.73		3,931,287.72 2,005,285.24 18,265,984.84 8,395,443.73	
62—June 30. 63—June 30.	18, 265, 984. 84		18, 265, 984. 84	
63—June 30	8, 395, 443, 73	20 000 750 30	8, 395, 443, 73	
64—June 30. 65—June 30.	72,022,019.71 2,374,744.10	39, 980, 756. 39 24, 066, 186. 19	112,002,776.10 26,440,930.29	20 33
66—June 30.	78 352 500 12	34 194 171 54	112 476 770 66	36
67 Iuno 30	135, 270, 243, 53	25, 904, 930. 78	161, 175, 174. 31	38
68—June 30. 69—June 30.	135, 270, 243, 53 92, 353, 732, 20 117, 944, 915, 43 105, 279, 800, 67	25, 904, 930, 78 22, 779, 797, 62 8, 597, 927, 34 8, 206, 180, 34	161, 175, 174, 31 115, 133, 529, 82 126, 542, 842, 77 113, 485, 981, 01	37
6th line 30	117 044 015 43	8 507 097 34	126 542 842 77	27

<sup>The unavailable funds are not included from and after this date.
The amount deposited with the States under act of June 23, 1836, having been taken out of the control of the Treasury Department by the act of Oct. 2, 1837, is not included from and after this date.</sup>

No. 23.—Balance in the Treasury of the United States; amount in the Treasury offices, and amount in depositary banks, at the end of each calendar year from the adoption of the Constitution in 1789 to 1842, and at the end of each fiscal year thereafter to 1921—Con.

	Ba	Number of			
Date.	In Treasury offices.	In depositary banks.	Total.	depositary banks	
1871—June 30.	\$84,819,993.41	\$6,919,745.59	\$91,739,739.00	150	
1872—June 30	61, 935, 763. 46	12, 501, 595. 08	74, 437, 358. 54	159 163	
1873—June 30.	52, 528, 793. 53	7, 233, 551. 11	59, 762, 346. 64	158	
1874—June 30	64, 723, 630. 48	7, 435, 966. 69	72, 159, 597. 17	154	
1875—June 30	51, 712, 042. 19	11, 562, 679. 52	63, 274, 721. 71	145	
1876—June 30.	51, 427, 414, 23	7, 520, 194. 76	58, 947, 608. 99	143	
1877—June 30	84, 394, 007. 01	7, 299, 999. 28	91, 694, 006. 29	145	
878—June 30	130, 570, 578, 15 159, 020, 734, 90	46, 928, 268. 56 208, 033, 840. 24	177, 498, 846. 71 367, 054, 575. 14	124	
879—June 30. 880—June 30.	160, 528, 170, 50	7, 771, 233, 90	168, 299, 404, 40	127	
881—June 30.	173, 974, 146, 61	8, 704, 830, 83	182, 678, 977, 44	131 130	
882—June 30	152,941,618.24	9,381,712.90	162, 323, 331, 14	134	
883—June 30.	151, 579, 255. 91	9,803,381.79	161, 382, 637, 70	140	
1884—June 30	154, 557, 552. 96	10, 488, 827. 63	165, 046, 380. 59	135	
1885—June 30	171, 851, 780. 21	10, 770, 579. 96	182, 622, 360. 17	132	
886—June 30	218, 277, 107. 25	13, 822, 070. 80	232, 099, 178. 05	160	
887—June 30	188, 625, 383. 03	18, 975, 315. 41	207, 600, 698. 44	200	
888—June 30	189, 395, 440. 65	54, 698, 728. 36	244, 094, 169, 01	290	
889—June 30	167, 646, 333, 23 164, 061, 481, 40	43,090,750.53 26,779,703,32	210, 737, 083, 76 190, 841, 184, 72	270	
1890—June 30.	135, 448, 137, 33	21, 399, 689. 16	156, 847, 826. 49	205 185	
892—June 30	118, 728, 662, 52	10, 450, 130. 01	129, 178, 792, 53	159	
893—June 30.	114,862,278.94	9, 962, 526, 00	124, 824, 804, 94	160	
894—June 30	108, 462, 220, 55	10, 423, 767. 61	118, 885, 988. 16	155	
1895—June 30	185, 369, 687. 37	10, 978, 505, 80	196, 348, 193. 17	160	
896—June 30.	258, 221, 832. 65	11, 415, 474, 42	269, 637, 307. 07	160	
897—June 30	232, 304, 043, 90	12, 162, 158. 05	244, 466, 201. 95	168	
898—June 30	175, 438, 942. 32 214, 193, 189. 26	33, 843, 700. 81 70, 295, 326. 94	209, 282, 643, 13 284, 488, 516, 20	172 357	
899—June 30. 1900—June 30.	214, 206, 233, 65	92, 621, 371, 72	306, 827, 605. 37	442	
1901—June 30	234, 964, 115. 04	93, 442, 683. 09	328, 406, 798. 13	448	
1902—June 30	245, 045, 797. 03	117, 141, 564. 13	362, 187, 361, 16	577	
1903—June 30	248, 685, 097, 53	140,001,016.70	388, 686, 114. 23	713	
1904—June 30	217, 591, 929, 57	104, 459, 638. 45	322, 051, 568, 02	842	
1905—June 30.	230, 674, 025, 59	64, 803, 466. 30	295, 477, 491. 89	837	
1906—June 30	249, 958, 296. 77	80, 731, 058. 05	330, 689, 354, 82	928	
1907—June 30. 1908—June 30.	255, 257, 493, 51 247, 479, 310, 94	166, 803, 951, 96 147, 692, 036, 79	422,061,445.47 395,171,347.73	1,255 1,436	
1909—June 30.	215, 947, 902. 41	60, 427, 525. 69	276, 375, 428. 10	1,414	
1910—June 30.	216, 263, 086. 09	40, 631, 589. 58	256, 894, 675, 67	1,380	
1911—June 30	254, 128, 166. 75	36, 048, 759. 38	290, 176, 926, 13	1,362	
1912—June 30	279, 239, 692. 85	37, 912, 786. 14	317, 152, 478. 99	1,353	
1913—June 30	246, 214, 851. 64	69, 746, 133. 15	315, 960, 984. 79	1,535	
1914—June 30	234, 941, 577, 40	76, 671, 038. 13	311, 612, 615, 53	1,584	
1915—June 30	178, 481, 503. 73	78, 665, 638. 68	257, 147, 142, 41	1,491	
1916—June 30 1917—June 30	184, 524, 331. 24 152, 979, 025, 63	146, 946, 109. 97 967, 247, 123. 48	331, 470, 441. 21 1, 120, 226, 149. 11	1,381 3,402	
1918—June 30.	152, 979, 025, 63	623, 774, 518. 85	776, 753, 544, 48	7, 962	
1919—June 30	4 294, 011, 592, 20	1,085,132,368,69	41,379,143,960,89	1,482	
1920—June 30.	4 166, 962, 162, 48	345, 963, 883, 48	4 512, 926, 045, 96	702	
1921—June 30	4 229, 783, 796. 81	456,093,558.59	4 685, 877, 355. 40	743	

Including credits to disbursing officers.

No. 24.—Federal reserve banks (with branches) and national banks designated as depositaries of public moneys, with the balance held June 30, 1921.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Title of bank.	To the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.
Federal reserve bank, Boston, Mass Federal reserve bank, New York, N. Y. Federal reserve branch bank of New York, Buffalo, N. Y. Federal reserve branch bank of New York, Buffalo, N. Y. Federal reserve brank, Philadelphia, Pa. Federal reserve branch bank of Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Pa. Federal reserve branch bank of Cleveland, Cincinnati, Ohio. Federal reserve branch bank of Richmond, Va. Federal reserve branch bank of Richmond, Baltimore, Md. Federal reserve branch bank of Atlanta, New Orleans, La. Federal reserve branch bank of Atlanta, Jacksonville, Fla. Federal reserve branch bank of Atlanta, Birmingham, Ala. Federal reserve branch bank of Atlanta, Birmingham, Ala. Federal reserve branch bank of Atlanta, Nashville, Tenn Federal reserve branch bank of Chicago, Ill. Federal reserve branch bank of Chicago, Detroit, Mich. Federal reserve branch bank of St. Louis, Louisville, Ky Federal reserve branch bank of St. Louis, Louisville, Ky Federal reserve branch bank of St. Louis, Memphis, Tenn Federal reserve branch bank of St. Louis, Memphis, Tenn Federal reserve branch bank of St. Louis, Memphis, Tenn Federal reserve branch bank of Kansas City, One Federal reserve branch bank of Kansas City, One Federal reserve branch bank of Kansas City, One, Federal reserve branch bank of Kansas City, One, Federal reserve branch bank of Kansas City, One, Federal reserve branch bank of Kansas City, Onlah, Nebr Federal reserve branch bank of St. Passon, Tex. Federal reserve branch bank of Dallas, El Paso, Tex. Federal reserve branch bank of Dallas, El Paso, Tex. Federal reserve branch bank of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Calif. Federal reserve branch bank of San Francisco, Portland, Oreg	\$4, 271, 465, 40 13, 313, 706, 81 3, 584, 989, 84 6, 342, 667, 41 700, 608, 89 1, 032, 211, 53 786, 399, 11 274, 944, 21
Federal reserve branch bank of San Francisco, Spokane, Wash	132, 896. 67 103, 332. 00 43, 475, 862. 73

¹ Credit balance.

SPECIAL DEPOSITARIES.

Total balances in special depositaries in each Federal reserve district arising from sales of notes and certificates of indebtedness reported to fiscal agents of the United States.	To the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.
FISCAL AGENTS.	
Federal reserve bank, Boston, Mass. Federal reserve bank, New York, N. Y. Federal reserve bank, Philadelphia, Pa. Federal reserve bank, Cleveland, Ohio. Federal reserve bank, Richmond, Va. Federal reserve bank, Atlanta, Ga. Federal reserve branch bank of Atlanta, New Orleans, La. Federal reserve bank, Chicago, Ill. Federal reserve bank, St. Louis, Mo. Federal reserve bank, Minneapolis, Minn Federal reserve bank, Kansas City, Mo. Federal reserve bank, Lallas, Tex. Federal reserve bank, Dallas, Tex. Federal reserve bank, San Francisco, Calif. Total.	203, 405, 875, 00 45, 494, 304, 30 34, 636, 500, 00 12, 499, 938, 00 2, 110, 995, 00 1, 570, 064, 22 28, 244, 155, 77

523, 677, 891. 13

No. 24.—Federal reserve banks (with branches) and national banks designated as depositaries of public moneys, with the balance held June 30, 1921—Continued.

NATIONAL BANKS.

GENERAL AND LIMITED.

GENERAL AND LIMITED.								
State.	Num- ber of deposi- taries.	public moneys on	State.	Num- ber of deposi- taries.				
Alabama Alaska Arizona	13 2 7	\$231, 440. 90 247, 622. 41 243, 797. 41	New Mexico. New York. North Carolina	28 16	\$180, 903. 27 1, 514, 421. 47 351, 584. 78			
Arkansas	6 23	243, 797. 41 92, 564. 11 438, 059. 16	North Dakota	8 28 18	351, 584, 78 199, 360, 32 623, 005, 52 398, 730, 90			
Connecticut	11 11 1	261, 917, 41 324, 193, 43 105, 150, 60	Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania	18 12 53	398, 750, 90 138, 432, 91 912, 345, 99			
Delaware District of Columbia Florida	5 16	324, 193. 43 105, 150. 60 117, 919. 31 373, 220. 50	Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina	2 10	503, 433. 43 628, 101. 55 234, 512. 40			
Georgia	16 8	566 183.57	Tennessee	15 17	234, 512. 40 463, 243. 62			
Illinois. Indiana	33 27	60, 180, 25 646, 159, 54 367, 406, 07 977, 123, 61	Texas. Utah. Vermont.	36	463, 243. 62 941, 546. 40 45, 351. 50 89, 889. 47			
Iowa Kansas Kentucky	22 14 15	636, 341, 90	Virginia	30	1, 486, 957. 81			
Louisiana. Maine Maryland.	3 3	404, 588. 92 56, 778. 55 265, 349. 70 110, 185. 27	Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	11 19	932, 413, 52 411, 700, 07 662, 526, 14 132, 531, 05			
Massachusetts	6 22	110, 185. 27 412, 416. 16		9	132, 531. 05			
Minnesota	20 14	412, 416. 16 777, 961. 04 787, 115. 44 173, 636. 26	ADDITIONAL DEPOSITARIES.	1	010 170 00			
Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana	8 12 14	255, 405, 51	Canal Zone Panama Hawaii	$\frac{1}{2}$	219, 176. 83 1, 469, 636. 95 1, 340, 696, 76			
Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire	13	164, 140, 17 380, 697, 24 100, 000, 00 309, 606, 89	Porto Rico. Philippine Islands.	2 1	1, 340, 696. 76 7, 405. 65 7, 961, 722. 74			
New Hampshire New Jersey	$\frac{5}{21}$	309, 606. 89 461, 622. 08	Total	718	32, 205, 434. 46			
	1	FOREIGN DE	POSITARIES.					
Title of bank.	To the cre of the Treasurer the Unite States an United Sta disbursir officers.				To the credit of the Treasurer of the United States and United States disbursing officers.			
Antwerp branch of the Nai City Bank of New York, Ant Belgium Brussels branch of the Gua Trust Co., of New York Brussels, Belgium London branch of the Farmers & Trust Co., of New York	tional werp,	\$ 27, 556. 85	Paris branch of the Guaranty Co., of New York, Paris, Fr Tresor Public, Paris, France Port au Prince branch of the ! Bank of Canada, Port au P	Royal	\$791, 505. 00 48, 796, 787. 81			
Brussels, Belgium London branch of the Farmers	Loan	6. 17	Haiti Banque Nationale de la Repub	lique,	14, 059. 20			
London branch of the Farmers & Trust Co., of New York London, England London branch of the Guar Trust Co., of New York London, England London branch of the Internat Banking Corporation of	ranty	341, 504. 86	Port au Prince, Haiti	City	148, 264. 52 137. 67			
London, England	City,	329, 076. 28	Bank of New York, Genoa, I Bank of Montreal, Montreal, Ca Royal Bank of Canada Mon	taly	794, 560. 92 1, 022. 34			
Banking Corporation, of York City, London, England	Banking Corporation, of New York City, London, England 953, 937. 2		Canada		16, 895. 62			
York City, London, England Paris branch of the Equitable Co., of New York, Paris, Fra Paris branch of the Farmers & Trust Co., of New York, H	rust nce Loan Paris,	6, 345. 11	Total		52, 258, 530. 78			
France.		36, 871. 14						
Federal reserve banks	eserve t	RECAPITU	LATION. nts.	\$	43, 475, 862. 73 95, 738, 063. 16 32, 205, 434. 46 52, 258, 530. 78			

No. 25.—Number of banks with semiannual duty levied, by fiscal years, and number of depositaries with bonds as security at close of each fiscal year from 1915.

Fiscal year.	Number of banks.	Bonds held to secure circulation.	Semiannual duty levied.	Number of depositaries.	Bonds held to secure deposits.	Total bonds held.
1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921.	7, 412 7, 363 7, 388 7, 416 7, 381	\$736, 024, 190 690, 440, 930 671, 333, 060 708, 680, 900 888, 387, 750 981, 488, 600 953, 503, 640	\$3, 901, 541, 18 3, 744, 967, 77 3, 533, 631, 28 3, 656, 895, 34 4, 090, 246, 76 4, 730, 245, 91 4, 753, 995, 02	1,381 1,368 1,386	\$54, 854, 619 42, 674, 350 43, 054, 350 50, 344, 700 53, 720, 400 37, 637, 500 40, 352, 600	\$790, 878, 809 733, 115, 280 714, 387, 410 759, 025, 600 942, 108, 150 1, 022, 126, 100 993, 856, 240

¹ Number of banks having bonds on deposit with Treasurer from and after this date.

No. 26.—Seven-thirty notes issued, redeemed, and outstanding June 30, 1921.

Issue.	Issue. Total issued.		Redeemed during year.	Total redeemed.	Outstanding.	
July 17, 1861 Aug. 15, 1864 June 15, 1865 July 15, 1865	\$140,094,750 299,992,500 331,000,000 199,000,000	\$140, 085, 400 299, 947, 200 330, 970, 200 198, 955, 100		\$140, 085, 400 299, 947, 200 330, 970, 200 198, 955, 600	\$9,350 45,300 29,800 44,400	
Total	970, 087, 250	969, 957, 900		969, 958, 400	128, 850	

No. 27.—Refunding certificates, act of Feb. 26, 1879, issued, redeemed, and outstanding June 30, 1921.

How payable.	Issued.	Redeemed during year.	Total retired to June 30, 1920.	Outstanding.
To order	\$58, 500 39, 954, 250	\$60	\$58, 480 39, 943, 920	\$20 10,330
Total	40, 012, 750	60	40, 002, 400	10, 350

No. 28.—Checks issued by the Treasurer for interest on registered bonds during the fiscal year 1921.

Title of loan.	Num- ber.	Amount.	Title of loan.	Num- ber.	Amount.
Philippine loan of— 1914–1934 (L. P.). 1915–1935 (P. I. B.). 1915–1935 (N. S. & W.). 1916–1936 (P. I. B.). 1917–1937 (M. S. & W.). 1918–1938 (M. S. & W.). 1919–1939 (P. I. B.). 1921–1941 (Cebu). 1926–1946 (loan 1916). 1930–1950 (M. P. & I.). City of Manila (1920–1930–1950) Porto Rican gold loan of— 1922–1937. 1922–1937. 1933–1943. 1944. 1946. 1947.	1,040 325 301 484 348 688 88 908 431 1 76 18 88 88	\$280, 000. 00 100, 000. 00 40, 000. 00 40, 000. 00 40, 000. 00 60, 000. 00 50, 000. 00 160, 000. 00 247, 500. 00 37, 812. 50 17, 000. 00 4, 000. 00 4, 000. 00 4, 000. 00 4, 000. 00 4, 000. 00 4, 000. 00 4, 000. 00 4, 000. 00 4, 000. 00 4, 000. 00	Porto Rican gold loan of—Con. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1925–1939. Refunding, 1914. Refunding, municipal Irrigation, 1915. Insular, refunding. Public improvement of 1916. Public improvement of 1918. Irrigation of 1918. Irrigation of 1918. House construction, 1920. District of Columbia 3:65.	48 24 28 22 22 46 14 223 211 13 66	\$4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 4,000.00 6,000.00 24,000.00 24,000.00 24,000.00 20,000.00 20,000.00 20,000.00 20,000.00 10,720.00 10,730.00 10,730.00 11,730.00 173,156.00

No. 29.—Interest paid by the Treasurer of the United States on District of Columbia 3.65 per cent bonds during the fiscal year 1921.

Coupons		 	 	 	 	 \$9, 853. 17 173, 156. 00
Tota	1	 	 	 	 	 . 183,009.17

No. 30.—Coupons from United States bonds and interest notes paid during the fiscal year 1921, classified by loans.

Title of loan.	Number.	Amount.
First Liberty loan 3½ per cent bonds, 1932-47. First Liberty loan converted 4½ per cent, 1932-47. First Liberty loan second converted ½½ per cent, 1932-47. First Liberty loan 3½ per cent, 1932-47, converted account. Second Liberty loan 4½ per cent, 1927-42. Second Liberty loan 6½ per cent, 1928-8. Fourth Liberty loan 4½ per cent, 1928. Fourth Liberty loan 4½ per cent, 1928. Fourth Liberty loan 4½ per cent, 1928. Fourth Liberty loan 4½ per cent, 1933-38. 4½ per cent Victory notes, 1922-23. 1½ per cent Victory notes, 1922-23. 1½ per cent Victory notes, 1922-23. 1½ par cent Victory notes, 1922-23. 1½ par cent Victory notes, 1922-23. 1½ par cent 2018-38, 2 per cent. Panama Canal loan, 1918-38, 2 per cent. Panama Canal loan, 1961-36, 2 per cent. Panama Canal loan, 1961-38, 2 per cent. Panama Canal loan, 1961-88, 2 per cent. Panama Canal loan, 1961-88, 2 per cent. Panama Canal loan, 1961-89, 3 per cent. Panama Canal loan, 1961-9, 197-9, 197-9, 197-9, 197-9, 197-9, 197-9, 197-9, 197-9, 197-9	1,375,115 2,995,112 19,518 4,557,116 12,171,089 23,932,307 37,416,160 23,590,971 772,593 52,311 9,366 40,595 12,826 71,215 9,600 31 9 72 15 14 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51	\$39, 148, 951, 21 2, 899, 814, 77 15, 103, 202, 83 109, 940, 66 20, 847, 03 10, 772, 511, 00 104, 640, 697, 42 121, 724, 923, 10 220, 099, 539, 39 136, 443, 030, 39 24, 305, 449, 73 487, 300 2, 246, 90 188, 209, 50 22, 496, 80 608, 340, 75 13, 75 11, 25 62, 00 18, 75 13, 75 11, 25 62, 00 18, 75 13, 75 11, 25 62, 00 18, 75 13, 75 11, 25 62, 00 18, 75 13, 75 11, 25 62, 00 18, 75 13, 75 11, 25 62, 00 18, 75 13, 75 11, 25 62, 00 18, 75 13, 75 11, 25 62, 00 18, 75 13, 75 11, 25 62, 00 18, 75 13, 75 11, 25 62, 00 18, 75 13, 75 11, 25 62, 00 18, 75 13, 75 11, 25 62, 00 18, 75 13, 75 11, 25 62, 00 18, 75 13, 75 11, 25 62, 00 18, 75 13, 75 11, 25 62, 00 18, 75 13, 77, 94 14, 079, 792, 62 28, 154, 518, 59 1, 448, 223, 55 20, 213, 049, 16 37, 082, 550, 00 264, 50 1, 50 3, 00 37, 11 19, 50 1, 50 9, 12
Total	112, 919, 756	777, 549, 200. 05

No. 31.—Public debt, June 30, 1920, and June 30, 1921, and changes during the year. Keep

Title of loan.	Rate of interest.	Outstanding June 30, 1920.	Issued during the year.	Retired during the year.	Outstanding June 30, 1921.
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT. Loan of 1925. Consols of 1930.	P. ct. 4 2	\$118,489,900.00 599,724,050.00			\$118, 489, 900. 00 599, 724, 050. 00
Panama Canal loan of— 1916–1936. 1918–1938. 1961. Postal savings bonds. Conversion bonds.	2 2 3 2 ¹ / ₂ 3	48, 954, 180, 00 25, 947, 400, 00 50, 000, 000, 00 11, 539, 360, 00 28, 894, 500, 00	\$178,880.00		25, 947, 400. 00 50, 000, 000. 00 11, 718, 240. 00
Certificates of indebtedness. FirstLiberty loan bonds. Second Liberty loan bonds. Third Liberty loan bonds. Fourth Liberty loan bonds.		2,768,925,500.00 1,952,458,800.00 3,325,307,000.00 3,662,715,800.00	8, 486, 964, 950. 00 2 2, 213. 00	200,000.00 8,770,450.00 51,155,500.00	28, 894, 500.00 12, 699, 330, 450.00 1, 952, 258, 800.00 3, 316, 536, 550.00 3, 611, 560, 300.00
VictoryLibertyloan (notes) War savings and thrift stamps. Treasury notes.		6, 394, 361, 813. 00 4, 246, 380, 530. 00 827, 419, 021. 36	² 12, 730.00 26, 418, 352.19	39, 499, 250. 00 332, 587, 450. 00 159, 731, 963. 18	6, 354, 860, 350. 00 3, 913, 780, 350. 00 694, 105, 410. 37 311, 191, 600. 00
Total		24,061,117,854.36	8, 824, 738, 839. 19	9, 144, 161, 113. 18	23, 737, 352, 080. 37

¹ Not including \$4,343,500 which matured during the year and is included in debt on which interest has coased.

2 Counter entry.

70073-FI 1921----38

No. 31.—Public debt, June 30, 1920, and June 30, 1921, and changes during the year—Continued.

Title of loan.	Rate of in- terest	Outstanding June 30, 1920.	Issued during the year.	Retired during the year.	Outstanding June 30, 1921.
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED. Old debt Loan of 1847	. 6	\$151, 610. 26 950. 00			\$151,610.26 950.00
Texas indemnity stock Loan of 1858 Five-twenties of—	5	20,000.00 2,000.00			2,000.00
1862. June, 1864. 1865. Ten-forties of 1864.	6	105, 450, 00 13, 950, 00 19, 850, 00			19,850.00
Consols of— 1865. 1867.	6	57, 150.00		1,800.00	55,350.00
1868. Loan of February, 1861 Funded loan of—	6 6	93, 650. 00 9, 900. 00 5, 000. 00		100.00	92,050.00 9,800.00 5,000.00
1881. 1881, continued Oregon war debt	5 3½ 6	22, 400. 00 50. 00 2, 250. 00			
Loan of— July and August, 1861. July and August, 1861	6	15,050.00			15,050.00
continued	3½ 6 3½	3, 100. 00 100. 00			3, 100. 00 100. 00
July 12, 1882. Funded loan of— 1891.	3 41	200.00 19,800.00			19,800.00
Loan of 1904 Funded loan of 1907	2 5 4	1,000.00 13,050.00 384,400.00		3,600.00	1,000.00 13,050.00 380,800.00
Loan of 1908–1918. Certificates of indebtedness Treasury notes of 1861.	3 2-6 6	4,900,500.00 2,300.00			376,660.00 9,244,000.00 2,300.00 9,350.00
Seven-thirties of 1861 One-year notes of 1863 Two-year notes of 1863 Compound-interest notes	7 ₁₀ 5 5 6	9,350.00 30,140.00 26,800.00 157,930.00		100.00	30, 140, 00 26, 700, 00
Seven-thirties of 1864–65 Certificates of indebtedness Temporary loan	7 3 6 4-6	119,500.00 3,000.00 2,850.00			157, 910.00 119, 500.00 3,000.00 2, 850.00
3 per cent certificates Refunding certificates	3 4	5,000.00 10,410.00		60.00	5,000.00 10,350.00
Total DEBT BEARING NO		6,747,700.26		151, 580. 00	10, 939, 620. 26
Old demand notes		53,012.50	\$319,324,000.00	319,324,000.00	53,012.50
United States notes National-bank notes, redemption account Fractional currency		193, 701, 990. 37 29, 478, 280. 00 6, 842, 067. 04	40, 186, 945. 00	37, 460, 631. 00 3 689. 69	193, 701, 990. 37 32, 204, 594. 00 1, 999, 310. 90
Total		230, 075, 349. 91	359, 510, 945. 00	356, 785, 320. 69	227, 958, 907. 77
Aggregate		24, 297, 940, 904. 53	9, 184, 249, 784. 19	9,501,098,013.87	23, 976, 250, 608. 40

 $^{^3}$ An additional reduction has been made of \$4,842,066.45 on account of fractional currency estimated to have been lost or destroyed in circulation.

No. 32.—Checks drawn by the Secretary and paid by the Treasurer for interest on registered bonds of United States during the fiscal year 1921.

Title of loan.	Rate of inter-		lrawn by the of the Treasury.		paid by the er of the United
	est.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Funded Loan of 1881. Funded Loan of 1907 Loan of 1925. Loan of 1908-1918. Consols of 1930. Panama Canal loan of 1916-1936. Panama Canal loan of 1916-1936. Panama Canal loan of 1918-1938. Conversion 1916-1946. Special certificates of indebtedness. Postal savings. Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief insurance. First Liberty loan, converted. First Liberty loan, converted. First Liberty loan, second converted. Second Liberty loan, second converted. Second Liberty loan, converted. Third Liberty loan. Fourth Liberty loan. Fourth Liberty loan. Fourth Liberty loan. Victory loan. Victory loan. Victory loan.	2 3 2	13, 155 32, 671 7, 510 3, 879 2, 154 423 12, 738 160 65, 862 78, 227 234, 948 3, 085 309, 553 698, 776 1, 665, 409 2, 386, 040 3, 098 1, 255, 419	\$4, 304, 707. 50. 11, 967, 887. 50 1, 314, 284. 25 978, 962. 839. 00 5, 187, 500. 00 225, 922. 25 4, 574. 50 11, 218, 357. 50 626, 929. 00 4, 839, 107. 65 44, 279. 64 2, 531, 434. 00 25, 432, 929. 08 32, 562, 666. 87 54, 129, 913. 93 30, 170, 301. 89	1 2 14, 200 696 31, 927 7, 466 4, 028 2, 027 401 2 2 688 211 74, 571 85, 159 267, 855 351, 789 267, 855 2606, 512 4, 567 1, 456, 948	\$6, 25 11, 50 4, 321, 764, 00 1, 260, 71 11, 970, 987, 50 516, 722, 30 251, 554, 18 5, 187, 500, 02 275, 787, 38 4, 590, 25 11, 386, 314, 52 685, 269, 85 4, 833, 563, 93 25, 532, 893, 19 32, 485, 422, 95 54, 073, 303, 318, 58 30, 758, 955, 50
Total		6, 773, 109	189, 291, 326. 70	6, 535, 430	190, 345, 309. 94

No. 33.—Money deposited in the Treasury each month of the fiscal year 1921 for the redemption of national-bank and Federal reserve bank notes.

		Re	etirement accoun	nt.	
Month.	5 per cent ac- count.	Insolvent and	Redu	icing.	Total.
		liquidating.	Nationals.	Federals.	
-July August September October November December -January February March April May June	34, 963, 072. 62 34, 851, 160. 28 34, 181, 835. 02 35, 669, 375. 31 44, 054, 386. 81 51, 414, 082. 69 49, 742, 135. 22	\$228, 450.00 189, 497.50 152, 060.00 488, 447.50 3, 371, 995.00 1, 738, 195.00 869, 495.00 1, 911, 845.00 786, 050.00 1, 212, 700.00	\$144,650.00 332,097.50 525,500.00 1,714,000.00 554,997.50 708,447.50 201,900.00 19,400.00 592,400.00 2,336,195.00 557,297.50 541,395.00	\$2, 420, 000 5, 000, 000 7, 500, 000 6, 000, 000	\$37, 025, 000. 32 39, 291, 468, 72 35, 488, 572. 62 36, 754, 657. 78 34, 888, 892. 52 39, 376, 270. 31 47, 628, 281. 81 53, 171, 677. 69 51, 204, 030. 22 50, 741, 369. 99 63, 476, 803. 32 59, 681, 209. 27
Total	508, 541, 219. 57	10, 948, 735. 00	8, 318, 280, 00	20, 920, 000	548, 728, 234, 57

No. 34.--Amount. of currency counted into the cash of the national-bank redemption agency and redeemed notes delivered, by fiscal years, from 1915.

		Balance.	Dollars. Dollars. 2 802, 553.00 2x, 941, 0x6. 20 8 853. 302. 941, 0x6. 20 8 853. 321. 10 9 853. 323. 975. 217. 10 813, 219. 00. 18, 030, 233. 97 97. 501, 570, 233. 63 87, 979. 501, 0161, 530. 18	27, 056, 721. 85 21, 429, 796. 55 17, 104, 053. 71 18, 615, 325. 70 16, 480, 860. 24 19, 194, 780. 56	116, 746, 50, 906, 219, 43, 120, 634, 002, 446, 238, 98, 142, 188, 30, 26, 664, 689, 01, 87, 190, 018, 897, 641, 81, 37, 109, 50, 22, 765, 009, 79, 210, 480, 50, 16, 817, 228, 98	
	United	currency deposited in Treasury.	Dollars. 2, 802, 553. 00 587, 242. 00 613, 219. 00 681, 219. 00 681, 373. 50 7, 524, 353. 50	3, 718, 916, 50, 27, 056, 721, 55, 65, 41, 776, 0021, 429, 786, 53, 811, 993, 50, 17, 104, 633, 71, 707, 707, 701, 415, 64, 860, 24, 860, 24, 780, 860, 24, 780, 80, 121, 209, 000, 19, 194, 780, 50		11, 829, 277. 00
		Total.	Dollars. 764, 926, 023. 00 564, 971, 758. 00 564, 772, 900. 50 389, 207, 790. 00 524, 465, 382. 50 978, 908, 164, 50	75, 048, 761, 00; 79, 430, 532, 50; 76, 190, 00; 74, 121, 25, 76, 468, 090, 00; 89, 582, 655, 00	91, 309, 200. 00 92, 722, 372. 50 89, 443, 810. 00 98, 369, 472. 50 81, 926, 832. 50 87, 994, 160. 00	232, 250 229, 483, 400 19, 158, 000 1, 012, 954, 608. 50 11, 829, 277. 00
	ık notes.	For destruction and retirement.	Dollars. 1, 154, 775 1, 934, 225 882, 820 289, 780	88, 000	1, 092, 000 1, 240, 000 3, 756, 000 4, 954, 000 8, 028, 000	19, 158, 000 1
	Federal reserve bank notes.	For destruc- tion and reissue.	Dollars. 54,900 972,620 32,967,000 228,090,000	14, 721, 800 15, 128, 500 13, 685, 700 15, 067, 900 15, 424, 100 18, 405, 400	21, 706, 000 1, 092, 000 32, 293, 000 1, 240, 000 31, 079, 000 1, 240, 000 22, 609, 000 3, 756, 000 19, 426, 000 4, 954, 000 16, 988, 000 8, 028, 000	229, 483, 400
	Federal	For return to banks of issue.	Dollars. 27, 550 80, 350 2, 688, 700 390, 750	16, 450 105, 900 71, 300 38, 600		
Treasury.	Federal reserve notes.	For destruc- tion.	Dollars. Dollars. Dollars. Dollars. 14, 410, 600. 24, 758, 450. 00 27, 550. 54, 900. 12, 480, 300. 41, 582, 885. 00 27, 550. 54, 900. 37, 297, 650. 80, 350. 97, 550. 54, 900. 37, 297, 650. 41, 03, 255. 00 568, 700. 390, 750. 268, 700. 36, 780, 650, 242, 582, 997. 50 390, 750. 286, 700. 390, 750. 286, 700.	18, 314, 600, 00 17, 215, 100, 00 18, 783, 200, 00 18, 490, 800, 00 23, 536, 600, 00 26, 512, 600, 00	20, 688, 800.00 17, 798, 400.00 15, 519, 800.00 15, 519, 800.00 11, 065, 200.00 9, 431, 000.00	30, 719, 100 209, 810, 500. 00
Delivered from Treasury	Federal re	For return to banks of issue.	Dollars. 14, 410, 600 12, 430, 300 15, 893, 550 37, 297, 650 30, 780, 650	5, 517, 700 7, 052, 900 8, 690, 400 7, 490, 500 1, 967, 600		
Del		on and retire- nt Emergency.	Dollars. 287, 220, 267, 50. 61, 538, 550. 3, 808, 650. 1, 465, 990. 00. 618, 495. 00.	7, 630, 00 6, 750, 00 5, 600, 00 5, 150, 00 6, 300, 00 6, 300, 00	5, 350.00 5, 850.00 4, 500.00 5, 150.00 6, 650.00 5, 750.00	71, 370.00
	National-bank notes.	For destruction and retirement. Bond secured. Emergency.	Dollurs. 17, 205, 958, 00.287, 220, 207. 50 24, 638, 910. 50, 61, 518, 532, 50 39, 409, 340, 50 19, 577, 000. 00 145, 777, 000. 00 22, 835, 072, 50 23, 134, 384, 50 136, 240, 00	1, 474, 601. 00 1, 335, 590. 00 1, 113, 375. 00 1, 098, 150. 00 1, 114, 495. 00 1, 314, 460. 00	883, 952. 50 1, 747, 905. 00 1, 652, 202. 50 1, 940, 095. 00 2, 575, 355. 00 2, 052, 450. 00	18, 302, 631. 00
	National	For destruction and reissue.	Dollars. 330, 110, 347, 50 331, 812, 445, 00 313, 657, 970, 00 256, 911, 175, 00 257, 543, 020, 00	32, 145, 030, 00 32, 380, 792, 50 29, 728, 615, 00 29, 417, 362, 50 34, 416, 605, 00 43, 255, 895, 00	46, 933, 097, 50 44, 638, 217, 50 14, 253, 707, 50 54, 356, 427, 50 51, 538, 960, 00	488, 931, 357. 50
		For return to banks of issue.	Dollars. 130, 389, 450 86, 938, 900 50, 655, 650 45, 462, 100 28, 599, 350 3, 373, 500	2, 850, 950 6, 205, 000 4, 459, 000 2, 513, 050	183, 000 35, 000	16, 246, 000
	Counted into	cash.	Dollars, Dollars Dollars Dollars, 770, 409, 017, 74, 130, 389, 450, 330, 110, 347, 568, 977, 130, 98, 80, 83, 900, 53, 812, 415, 00, 457, 447, 246, 37, 50, 556, 650, 650, 856, 560, 913, 657, 970, 00, 938, 442, 911, 111, 16, 45, 421, 100, 256, 911, 175, 007, 912, 912, 928, 52, 589, 350, 257, 543, 020, 00, 911, 414, 508, 74, 3, 373, 500, 449, 229, 862, 50	79, 780, 878, 43 80, 348, 383, 20 72, 523, 40, 66 75, 760, 491, 99 74, 423, 970, 04 92, 417, 784, 32	102, 237, 385, 37 87, 299, 081, 05 91, 788, 333, 53 90, 859, 665, 30 85, 861, 329, 98	Total. 1, 015, 557, 593, 56 16, 246, 000, 488, 931, 357, 50
	Fiscal	year.	1915	July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	Jan Feb Mar Apr June	Total.

No. 35.—Currency received for redemption by the national-bank redemption agency from the principal cities and other places, by fiscal years, from 1915, in thousands of dollars.

Fiscal year.	New York.	Boston.	Philadel- phia.	Balti- more.	Chicago.	Cincin- nati.	St. Louis.	New Orleans.	Other places.	Total.
1915	\$364, 149	\$56, 405	\$38,770	\$15, 183	\$98, 348	\$18, 419	\$42,911	\$9,596	\$138, 853	\$782, 634
1916	211, 596	46, 594	34,314	13, 835	77, 998	16, 991	35,334	7,847	120, 368	564, 877
1917	149, 447	33, 452	30,240	8, 944	58, 043	14, 892	34,497	6,467	126, 463	462, 445
1918	104, 072	23, 171	25,281	9, 855	39, 257	18, 021	25,720	4,783	148, 150	398, 310
1919	153, 647	34, 082	45,582	8, 483	50, 350	49, 569	29,207	8,296	237, 632	616, 848
1920	174, 302	43, 686	84,455	12, 208	80, 763	61, 672	33,955	9,631	407, 350	908, 022
1921	143, 062	47, 236	90,028	13, 376	90, 645	47, 449	29,940	9,679	545, 338	1, 016, 753

No. 36.—Mode of payment for currency redeemed at the national-bank redemption agency, by fiscal years, from 1915.

Fiscal year.	Treasurer's checks.	United States currency.	Gold, silver, and minor coin.	Credit in general account.	Credit in redemption account.	Total.
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921	\$122, 230, 578, 22 34, 137, 302, 52 94, 416, 415, 22 41, 098, 909, 60 18, 418, 673, 20 40, 530, 245, 32 2, 997, 501, 43	\$307, 667, 489, 65 418, 381, 906, 13 273, 264, 891, 03 101, 362, 222, 83 173, 265, 442, 78 45, 418, 429, 73 21, 585, 953, 87	\$28, 220, 00 19, 500, 50 21, 799, 90	\$316, 131, 406, 67 104, 343, 158, 40 87, 044, 474, 76 249, 350, 534, 39 410, 481, 596, 25 823, 041, 581, 41 989, 478, 454, 43	1\$24, 351, 323, 20 3, 094, 263, 35 2, 699, 715, 46 1, 617, 444, 34 1, 748, 916, 32 2, 424, 252, 28 1, 495, 683, 83	\$770, 409, 017. 74 559, 976, 130. 90 457, 447, 296. 37 393, 429, 111. 16 603, 914, 628. 55 911, 414, 508. 74 1, 015, 557, 593. 56

^{1 \$16,927,204.85} for retirement of emergency currency.

No. 37.—Deposits, redemptions, assessments for expenses, and transfers and repayments on account of the 5 per cent redemption fund of national and Federal reserve banks, by fiscal years, from 1915.

Fiscal year.	Deposits.	Redemptions.	Assessments.	Transfers and repayments.	Balance.
1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921.	368, 714, 326, 53 444, 389, 017, 14	\$460, 499, 797. 50 438, 751, 345. 00 364, 396, 070. 00 366, 130, 575. 00 500, 128, 995. 00 954, 447, 760. 00 975, 422, 607. 50	\$521, 761, 53 501, 119, 09 438, 261, 36 417, 333, 50 409, 138, 94 535, 201, 43 975, 457, 83	\$21, 088, 041, 43 3, 243, 633, 86 2, 320, 704, 57 18, 888, 159, 51 323, 245, 597, 09 773, 734, 755, 96 1, 046, 642, 184, 48	\$25, 533, 714, 83 24, 220, 193, 11 25, 779, 483, 71 113, 459, 699, 13 224, 653, 225, 33 268, 216, 284, 51 286, 972, 455, 81

Note.—Federal reserve notes not included until fiscal year 1918. Federal reserve note balance June 30, was \$28,727,266.29.

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		Z	National-bank notes.	tes.		Feder	Federal reserve bank notes.	otes.
Fiscal year.		Deposits.						
	Insolvent and liquidating.	Reducing.	Total.	Redemptions.	Balance.	Deposits.	Redemptions.	Balance.
	\$7, 114, 515.00 9, 995, 455.00	\$368, 479, 793. 05 47, 435, 911. 95	\$375, 594, 308, 05 57, 431, 366, 95	\$304, 426, 225. 50 86, 151, 363. 00	\$86,310,971.05 57,590,975.00			
1918. 1919. 1919. 1920.	6, 270, 262, 50 4, 160, 762, 50 2, 397, 900, 00 5, 474, 810, 00	27, 106, 280, 00 6, 090, 327, 50 20, 275, 417, 50 11, 335, 577, 50 8, 318, 280, 00	6.270, 262. 50 27, 106. 280, 01 33, 376, 542. 50 41.160, 762. 50 6, 190, 227. 50 10, 251, 190, 100 2, 2397, 900, 00 20, 275, 417. 50 22, 673, 317. 50 5, 474, 510. 00 11, 335, 577. 50 18, 810, 387. 50 10, 10, 438, 538, 548, 548, 548, 548, 548, 548, 548, 54	43, 217, 990. 50 21, 142, 990. 00 23, 453, 567. 50 23, 270, 624. 50	47, 749, 527, 00 36, 857, 627, 00 36, 077, 377, 00 29, 617, 140, 00	\$4,000,000 261,600	\$1, 154, 775 1, 934, 225 1, 934, 225 882, 820 289, 780	\$2,845,225 911,000 28,180

1 Emergency currency included.

39.—Expenses incurred in the redemption of national and Federal reserve currency, by fiscal years, from 1915. No.

000

	Federal reserve notes.	From other sources.	Fit for Unfit use.	\$0.41880 20587 67248 67248 67390 57390 54397 64583 47018
	Federa		banks of issue.	\$0.19523 21470 17295 10314 09437 12009
r \$1,000.	ık notes.		ment.	\$0.75066 78946 .92882 1.15854 .97863
Rate of expense per \$1,000.	Federal reserve bank notes.	Active.	Unfit for use.	\$0.98350 .78946 .92882 1.15854 .97863
Rate of	Federal	Act	Fit for use.	\$0.98350 7.72881 1.10802 95741 81171
	notes.	Retire-	ment.	\$0.75066 .78946 .92882 .76864
	National-bank notes.	Active.	Unfit. for use.	\$1.11822 1.18380 94490 1.04644
	Natic	Act	Fit for use.	\$0.65147 81722 98350 84876 72976 64823 81738
	Total.			\$198, 328. 60 450, 150. 22 420, 160. 42 412, 785. 92 528, 424. 24 982, 503. 44 1,115, 146. 15
omptroller irrency.		Contingent expenses.		\$402.17 439.01 559.33 544.45 344.74 1,247.67 6,668.27
Office of Comptroller of the Currency.		Salaries.		\$12, 074. 96 42, 658. 70 42, 930. 86 45, 023. 67 46, 055. 22 91, 871. 24 117, 183, 19
easurer of		Contingent expenses.		\$12, 205. 67 13, 532. 13 7, 639. 20 11, 570. 29 13, 248. 62 63, 886. 26 74, 335. 21
Omce of Treasurer of the United States.		Salaries.		\$219, 110, 25 216, 476, 96 214, 715, 47 196, 241, 31 239, 736, 42 499, 385, 51 596, 963, 82
	Charges for trans-	portation.		\$224, 535, 55 177, 243, 42 154, 315, 56 159, 406, 20 229, 039, 24 326, 112, 76 319, 995, 66
	Fiscal year. for trans-			1915

Nore.—Rate of expense per \$1,000 for 1915 is for all notes. For 1915 and 1916, the rate for national-bank notes was the same for both active and retirement. For 1917 only, a rate of \$0.30483 was established for District of Columbia banks for active notes, both fit and unfit for use, to adjust transportation charges.

No. 40.—General cash account of the national-bank redemption agency for the fiscal year 1921, and from July 1, 1874.

	For fiscal year.	From July 1,1874.
Dr.		
Balance from previous year	\$26, 043, 520. 92 1, 180, 414. 26	
Currency received for redemption "Overs"	1, 016, 752, 686, 37	\$13, 213, 215, 384. 15 2, 721, 385. 75
Total.	1, 044, 065, 035. 84	13, 215, 936, 769. 90
CR.		
National-bank notes returned to banks of issue National-bank notes delivered to Comptroller of the Currency		2, 961, 626, 946. 00 8, 625, 848, 029. 10
Federal reserve bank notes returned to banks of issue	232, 250, 00	3, 419, 600.00 514, 987, 520.00
Federal reserve notes returned to banks of issue. Federal reserve notes delivered to Comptroller of the Currency	30, 719, 100. 00 209, 810, 500. 00	141, 531, 850. 00 706, 578, 867. 50
Money deposited in Treasury. Packages referred and moneys returned.	2, 339, 750.00	166, 394, 727. 23 76, 433, 368. 59
Express charges deducted. Counterfeit notes returned. Uncurrent notes returned or discounted.	6, 025. 35 856. 25	141, 296. 19 110, 020. 10
"Shorts" Cash balance June 30, 1921	45, 521. 82 71, 767. 94	347, 214. 11 1, 700, 102. 10
Total	16, 817, 228. 98 1, 044, 065, 035. 84	16, 817, 228, 98
Lough	1, 011, 000, 000. 04	13, 215, 936, 769. 90

No. 41.—Average amount of national-bank notes outstanding and the redemptions, by fiscal years, from 1875 (the first year of the agency).

Year.	Average out-	Redemp	tions.	Year.	Average out-	Redemptions.		
Tear.	standing.	Amount.	Per cent.	rear.	standing.	Amount.	Per cent.	
1875. 1876. 1877. 1878. 1879. 1880. 1881. 1882. 1883. 1884. 1885. 1886. 1889. 1890. 1891. 1899. 1891. 1892. 1893.	344, 483, 798 321, 828, 139 320, 625, 047 324, 244, 285 339, 530, 923 346, 314, 471 359, 736, 050	\$155, 520, 880 209, 038, 855 242, 885, 375 213, 151, 458 157, 656, 615 61, 585, 676 59, 650, 259 76, 089, 327 102, 699, 677 126, 152, 572 150, 209, 129 130, 296, 607 87, 689, 687 99, 152, 364 88, 932, 059 70, 256, 947 67, 460, 619 69, 625, 046 75, 845, 225 105, 330, 844 86, 709, 133 108, 260, 978 113, 573, 776 97, 111, 687	43. 90 60. 68 75. 47 66. 48 48. 62 218. 13 17. 22 21. 15 28. 53 36. 27 45. 93 41. 38 29. 85 37. 32 38. 34 40. 45 43. 40 41. 71 49. 85 48. 76 42. 56	1899 1900 1901 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1910 1910 1911 1912 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1916 1917 1918 1919	\$239, 287, 673 260, 293, 746 339, 884, 257 358, 173, 941 383, 173, 195 428, 886, 482 468, 285, 475 538, 065 425 580, 445, 599 662, 473, 554 680, 666, 307 707, 919, 327 724, 911, 069 739, 940, 744 750, 906, 777 755, 598, 359 943, 887, 520 724, 305, 232 770, 598, 250 724, 305, 232 770, 598, 250 724, 305, 232 772, 934, 617 722, 934, 617 729, 728, 404	\$90, 838, 301 96, 982, 608 147, 486, 578 171, 869, 258 196, 429, 621 262, 141, 930 308, 298, 760 296, 292, 885 240, 314, 681 349, 634, 341 461, 522, 202 502, 498, 994 551, 531, 596 649, 954, 710 675, 889, 000 706, 756, 602 782, 633, 567 522, 923, 441 406, 462, 419 331, 507, 154 371, 361, 153 425, 741, 623 517, 041, 511	37. 96 37. 25 43. 39 47. 98 51. 26 61. 12 65. 84 55. 07 40. 77 52. 78 67. 80 70. 98 87. 84 90. 01 193. 54 82. 92 67. 86 56. 12 46. 10 51. 42 58. 89 70. \$5	

No. 42.—Federal reserve notes, canceled and uncanceled, forwarded by Federal reserve banks and branches, counted and delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for credit of Federal reserve agents.

Fi

iscal year—	
1916	\$24, 486, 000, 00
1917	55, 042, 725, 00
1918.	213, 730, 775, 00
1919	701, 857, 330, 00
1920.	1, 722, 882, 472, 50
1921.	1, 781, 861, 460, 00
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

No. 43.—Changes during the fiscal year 1921 in the force employed in the Treasurer's office

Total force June 30, 1920: Regular roll	80 88 — 1	l, 363 109
Total force June 30, 1921. Changes during year: Retired	44 09 96	
Appointed. 28 Reappointed. 4	9	333

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C., September 23, 1921.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of section 345, Revised Statutes of the United States, I have the honor to submit herewith a report covering the operations of the mints and assay offices of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, being the forty-ninth annual report of the Director of the Mint. There is also submitted for publication in connection therewith the annual report of this bureau upon the production and consumption of the precious metals in the United States for the calendar year 1920.

OPERATION OF THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

INSTITUTIONS OF THE MINT SERVICE.

For several years the number of institutions operated has remained the same—coinage mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Denver; assay office at New York, which has a large trade in bars of fine gold; mints at New Orleans and Carson City conducted as assay offices; and assay offices at Seattle, Boise, Helena, Salt Lake City, and Deadwood, these being bullion purchasing agencies for the large institutions. Refineries were operated at the New York and San Francisco institutions.

COIN DEMAND.

Review of the mint service operations of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, shows that the effects of the recent World War are still being felt by this branch of the Government's activities. In quantity of coin manufactured this was the third largest year in the history of the service, the total number of pieces executed being 553,868,492. The following tabulation gives ready comparison of coinage operations of the United States Mint Service since the beginning of the World War:

Coinage by United States mints since 1914.

[In thousands of pieces.]

Fiscal year.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Fiscal year.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
1921	462, 420 733, 583 434, 028 714, 139	91, 448 76, 125 103, 114 52, 748		1917. 1916. 1915. 1914.	154, 524 111, 604	18, 769 52, 968 36, 601 14, 276	425, 270 207, 492 148, 205 214, 210

The large demand of recent years has been met only by operating the mints for long periods of time on 24-hour and 16-hour schedules, and as a result of installing improved machinery and appliances de-

signed for quantity production.

For the first time since 1904 silver dollars were manufactured during the past year, the number executed being 19.043,000. The use of our facilities for the coinage of dollars was made possible by the accumulation of a fair stock of coins below the dollar, after the demand for such coin had ceased to be a constant drain on the output.

GOLD OPERATIONS.

One of the outstanding features of the Mint Service during the past fiscal year has been the large quantity of gold received at the New York Assay Office, some \$562,000,000. Practically all the imported gold received at New York is deposited at the assay office, and the institution has been taxed beyond its capacity for prompt handling of same. It is difficult to obtain competent men because of the comparatively small compensation possible of payment, and the result has been that those who are employed must work many hours overtime, month after month. This is a condition which should not obtain at a Government institution where large values are constantly involved.

The value of the gold acquired by the Government at the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year 1921 was \$673,161.954.26, compared with \$224,431.664.04 acquired during 1920: United States coin received for recoinage was of value \$1,887,929.17; transfers of gold between Mint Service offices totaled \$8,152,890.21; making an aggregate of gold handled by the Mint Service during the fiscal year

1921 of \$683,202,773.64.

SILVER OPERATIONS.

The receipts of purchased silver during the fiscal year 1921 exceeded those of any year in the history of the Mint Service, not excepting purchases under the acts of February 28, 1878, and July 14, 1890. The 1921 total was 66.126.511.43 fine ounces, most of which, 62.880.550.20 fine ounces, was Pittman Act silver costing \$1 per ounce. The average cost of other purchased silver was \$0.77115 per fine ounce, its total cost being \$2.503,129.53; the silver received for repayment to the depositors thereof in bars bearing the Government stamp totaled 1,306.178.12 fine ounces; the United States silver coin received for recoinage totaled 507.893.52 fine ounces, with recoinage value of \$702,116.49; silver deposited in trust by other Governments totaled 1,706,827.02 fine ounces; the transfers of silver between Mint Service offices totaled 1,375.295.25 fine ounces, making an aggregate quantity of silver handled by the Mint Service during the fiscal year 1921 of 71.022,705.34 fine ounces.

The purchase of silver bullion to replace that obtained by melting silver dollars pursuant to the Pittman Act of April 23, 1918, begun in May, 1920, was continued during the entire fiscal year, the total acquired under the act, to June 30, 1921, being 66,967,630 fine ounces, leaving 141,032,370 fine ounces to be acquired before the provisions

of the act are fully complied with.

Coinage of this bullion as required by the act, to replace the dollars melted, was begun in February, 1921, and by June 30 a total of \$19,043,000 had been delivered. Every effort is being made to expedite the conversion of this bullion into dollars, since, as bullion, the silver is a "dead asset," while, as coin, silver certificates may be issued against it and used to take up a corresponding amount of Pittman Act certificates and at the same time replace the Federal reserve bank notes issued in lieu of silver certificates when the latter were retired to make the dollars available for melting. Converting this silver bullion into an active asset thus reduces the public debt to the extent of the coinage executed, and saves the payment of interest thereon. At the time of writing the accumulated stock of bullion is being rapidly turned into coin and it is expected that this work will be current before the close of the fiscal year 1922, now in progress.

Early in the fiscal year 111,168 silver dollars were allocated to and were melted at the Denver Mint, under the terms of the act, for use in manufacture of subsidiary silver coin. This gives the total number of dollars melted under the terms of the Pittman Act, 270,232,722.

Practically the entire output of domestic silver (that which is both mined and reduced in the United States) is being purchased by the Government, producers taking advantage of the fixed price of \$1 per fine ounce provided in the act for such silver, to be used in replacing the dollars melted. The price of other silver than that which meets Pittman Act requirements averaged during the fiscal year 1921 \$0.72898; the highest New York price, \$1.02\frac{1}{4}\$ was reached August 21, 1920, while the lowest, $53\frac{1}{16}$ cents, was reached March 5, 1921.

DEPOSITS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The number of deposits received during the fiscal year 1921, 89,630, exceeds by about 25,000 those of any prior year, the year 1918 ranking next. Imports of gold and purchases of silver in conformity with the Pittman Act account for the unusually large number of the year just past, while gold imports were responsible for the high record of 1918. The operation of the Pittman Act has materially reduced the number of deposits received at the small assay offices and mints, depositors sending their bullion to the coinage mints in order to obtain the larger price for the silver content.

SUBTREASURY FUNCTIONS ACQUIRED.

With the closing of the subtreasuries in the latter part of 1920 the principal institutions of the Mint Service acquired large additions to their stocks of coin, and are also being used as storage places for reserve stocks of paper money. Considerable stocks of coin which formerly would have gone to the subtreasuries have been returned from circulation to the mints for storage. These operations have added materially to the work of the mints.

At the New York assay office it became necessary to inaugurate the making of cash payments for bullion since the Subtreasury (next door to the assay office) was no longer available for the cashing of its checks. The large stock of gold bullion temporarily stored in the New York Subtreasury building has been transferred to the vault n the new assay office building.

Custody of the subtreasury buildings in New York and San Francisco was also transferred to the superintendents of the assay office and of the mint in the respective cities; these buildings are used, in most part, by the Federal reserve banks as distributing centers for coin, etc., but at New York parts of the vault are used for storage of standard silver dollars in the custody of the assay

EXPLOSION IN WALL STREET.

The bomb explosion in Wall Street on September 16, 1920, occurred almost directly in front of the entrance to the new assay office building, which was about to be occupied, and being closer to that than to any other building damaged it to a greater extent. Stones in the façade had to be replaced as well as metal window sash, grill work, interior marble finish of lobby, plaster, and glass throughout the building. Fortunately no lives were lost in the building. This explosion delayed occupancy of the new building until March 3, 1921.

REFINERIES.

The New York and San Francisco refineries were in operation during the past fiscal year, the one at Denver remaining closed.

The metal melted in each refinery considerably exceeded that of the prior year, but the electrolytic output at New York was curtailed by adjustments in working space incident to moving other divisions into the new building.

COINAGE.

The domestic coinage of the fiscal year 1921 was of value \$38,586,540, namely, \$19,043,000 in standard silver dollars, \$13,389,070 in subsidiary silver (including \$25,014 Maine Centennial half dollars and \$100,056 Landing of the Pilgrims Tercentennial half dollars), \$3,022,400 nickel, and \$3,132,070 bronze coin. The coinage other than domestic, totaling 91,448,352 pieces, included, at the Philadelphia Mint, 3,625,352 silver and 18,278,000 nickel pieces struck for Cuba, 20,000,000 nickel pieces for Peru, 2,000,000 nickel pieces for Venezuela, and 1,000,000 silver pieces for Colombia; at the Denver Mint 35,000,000 nickel pieces for Colombia; at the San Francisco Mint 1,000,000 silver and 6,765,000 bronze pieces for Indo-China, and 3,780,000 nickel pieces for Salvador.

The seigniorage on United States coinage executed totaled \$12,257,447.72, of which \$4,314,565.24 was on standard silver dollars, \$2,602,700.35 was on subsidiary silver coins, and \$5,340,182.13

was on nickel and bronze coins.

SPECIAL COIN ISSUES.

Three issues of specially designed coins were executed during the past fiscal year, they having been authorized by the acts of May 10, 1920, May 12, 1920, and March 4, 1921.

The Pilgrim Tercentenary half dollar bears on the obverse a Pilgrim carrying a Bible; on the reverse the ship Mayflower, sailing. The Maine Centenary half dollar bears on the obverse the Maine

State seal and on the reverse a pine wreath.

The Missouri Centenary half dollar bears on the obverse a bust of Daniel Boone wearing coon-skin cap and deer-skin coat, in the field 2*4 (the 24th State of the Union); on the reverse Daniel Boone with powder horn and rifle, directing the attention of an Indian to the westward course of the white man, and the name of the city, Sedalia, where the celebration was held.

STOCK OF COIN AND BULLION IN THE UNITED STATES.

On June 30, 1921, the estimated stock of domestic coin in the United States was \$1,374,719,650, of which \$814,616,897 was gold, \$288,788,378 was silver-dollar coin, and \$271,314,375 was subsidiary

The stock of gold bullion in the mints and assay offices on the same date was valued at \$2,408,682,046.60, a gain over last year of \$614,370,560.40, and the stock of silver bullion was 59,746,198.79 fine ounces, an increase over last year of 40,082,892.86 ounces.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1920 was as follows: Gold, \$51,186,900, a reduction from last year of \$9,146,500, and silver, 55,361,573 fine ounces, a reduction from last year of 1,320,872 ounces.

INDUSTRIAL ARTS.

The amount of gold consumed in the industrial arts during the calendar year 1920 was \$82,215,087, of which \$54,009,609 was new material. Silver consumed amounted to 27,974,521 fine ounces, of which 19,280,129 fine ounces were new material.

EXPORT OF GOLD COIN.

The net export of United States gold coin for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, was \$78,035,473.

ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1923.

Total appropriation estimates for the Mint Service for the fiscal year 1923, including the office of the Director of the Mint, amount to \$1,403,190. The appropriations for the year 1922 amount to \$1,563,480.

APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENSES, AND INCOME.

The appropriated amounts available for Mint Service uses during the fiscal year 1921 totaled \$1,950,608.82; reimbursements to appropriations for services rendered amounted to \$565,269, making an available total of \$2,515,877.82.

The expenses chargeable to appropriations were \$2,095,865.89; those chargeable to income, \$144,140.28; total, \$2,240,006.17.

The income realized by the Treasury from the Mint Service totaled \$13,355,051.88, of which \$12,257,447.72 was seigniorage.

ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA MINT IMPROVEMENTS,

The new equipment and appliances referred to in reports of the last two years have demonstrated their worth and efficiency. While most of the improvements made were to facilitate the manufacture and handling of nickel and bronze coins, for which the demand in recent months has been small, it has been found that many of them are adaptable as they are being used in the coinage of silver dollars. The capacity for coining silver dollars has been increased by an additional automatic scale which was built in the machine shops of the mint and added to the battery of seven such machines already in use.

For the past seven years the principal melting rooms of this mint have been using city gas as fuel, mixed with air at a predetermined proportion of about three parts air to one part gas and distributed to furnaces on the Selas principle. While this system is highly efficient it was found unsafe, due to the possibility of an explosive mixture being held in the distributing lines. This condition was confronted when the heating value of city gas was changed from 620 to 520 British thermal units, and necessary changes of machine and burners had

to be made in order to have each furnace function properly.

After a blow-out in the gas machine that damaged the compressor beyond repair, it was decided to change the method of burning gas and be rid of explosive mixtures in the gas lines, having primarily safety in mind, then efficiency. Modern practice tends toward boosted gas as a fuel, and the Selas plant has been replaced by a highpressure system which is exceedingly simple, and with a wide margin for increasing capacity. There are duplicate units of 12,500 cubic feet gas capacity which, if the occasion arises, can be operated simultaneously, this providing a supply of 25,000 cubic feet gas per hour. Each unit consists of a Nash hydroturbine compressor. This compressor has a rotor which revolves freely in an elliptical casing filled with water. The compressor is valveless, has no gears, loose moving or reciprocating parts; no piston packing to renew, no cylinders to lubricate, and no bearing adjustments to make. Gas is drawn into the compressor and by means of centrifugal action is compressed to 10 pounds pressure; water is used in the compressor as a seal. The water is then separated from the gas and the gas is distributed The furnaces are through the mains at about 10 pounds pressure. the same types as have been used for years past, but with this high pressure gas a single special burner is used per furnace, instead of two. This represents a saving of one-third the time necessary to reline a furnace over the two-burner type, and shows a correspondingly longer life from "wear and tear" on brickwork construction. is considered a decided improvement, with equal efficiency, more regular melt periods, better control, absolute safety, and longer life for refractory linings.

The filing of the edges of minor coinage ingots has been superseded. Instead, all ingots that have fins or sharp edges to be removed are now ground on a "Crystolon" wheel. The grindings from these ingots are separated, the heavier metallic portions being put into the regular melts, while the fine material must be worked independently to rid

the melt of the carborundum grit.

The deposit melting room, as now equipped with Northrup induction electric furnaces, is melting all deposits electrically. For the smaller deposits, ranging in weight from 5 to 100 ounces, two single-phase 12kilowatt furnaces are used. The method here is to melt in superimposed crucibles, two per furnace, each crucible having its own spill saucer beneath. If a deposit is too large for this method a single crucible of sufficient size is used. The graphite jacket or conductor (a crucible), forming a part of each 12-kilowatt furnace, is permanently secured in the furnace and no direct melting is done in same. 32-kilowatt furnaces have two coils (2-phase system), are duplicates, and the pure graphite crucibles are removable. In these furnaces melting may be done directly within the conducting crucible, or any type of crucible that will fit within the pure graphite jacket may be used. These two larger furnaces may be used together only if operated on single-phase current; ordinarily it is desirable to use the full capacity of this high frequency converter outfit, consisting of 24 condensers having a capacity of 32 kilowatts on a single furnace, with 2phase current. This gives the maximum heating effect and higher efficiency. By this method the other furnace is a spare. Provision is made for switching the current at once, in case of need, from one furnace to the other. The test run upon this larger furnace showed a melting capacity on fine silver purchase-bars of 17,911.75 ounces in 6.9 hours, or 6 pounds per kilowatt-hour on a current consumption of 204.7 kilowatt-hours, the current costing 2 cents per kilowatt-hour; this figures considerably cheaper than gas. The low operating cost, together with the absence of excessive heat when the crucible lid is in place, makes this electric furnace equipment a most attractive and highly efficient one. The arrangement of the furnaces in the deposit melting room has been entirely changed since electrically equipping them. The old brick stack, occupying a floor area of 24 square feet, has been removed, making this space available for apparatus. The four furnaces are now in line against the long wall of the room, with windows at the backs of the men when operating. All four furnaces are connected to the new boiler-plate stack, which has a horizontal section hung to the ceiling. This new stack has been provided with offsets to break the draft and serve to entrap values which would otherwise escape; it is provided with ample manhole plates for ease in cleaning. An overhead track and trolley system has been installed to serve each of the larger furnaces, thus facilitating the removal of hot crucibles and the pouring of the residues.

SAN FRANCISCO MINT IMPROVEMENTS.

Coining department improvements during the past fiscal year in-

clude the following:

A tote box conveyor, having a capacity of 180 standard size coin boxes per hour, has been installed between the coiner's weigh room and the adjusting room. The carrying mechanism is entirely inclosed in a sheet metal case having doors (provided with locks and keys) located at convenient points in the casing to permit of inspection of the interior. The boxes are put on the conveyor at the receiving end by hand, but are automatically discharged at the delivery end. The conveyor motor is controlled from both the weigh and adjusting rooms and the electrical connections are arranged so that

the conveyor always moves away from the particular controlling station. A speaking tube and electric bell system complete the installation.

A one-ton Link Belt Co. motor driven trolley-hoist has been installed between the ingot transfer room and the press room, passing through the rolling room and the coiner's weigh room en route. The hoist is hand operated; the trolley travel may be hand operated, but it also has a special remote control, having three operating stations,

i. e., press room, rolling room, and transfer room.

The hoist travel is entirely automatic between the transfer and rolling rooms, rolling and press rooms, press and transfer rooms. carrying rail consists of sections of 8-inch, 18-pound I beams, suspended from the wall or ceiling as the case may be. Mounted upon the top flange of the rail are insulating blocks which carry the four conductors, two of which are direction conductors for the operation of the travel and two main conductors. Dead ends are provided on both sets of conductors at points in the transfer and press room as consistent with safety of operation. At a point in the rolling room near the whitening room a cut-out section is installed in the direction conductors to permit of the hoist being automatically stopped at this The press and transfer rooms each have a three button control, i. e., forward, backward and stop. The rolling room has a four button control, the additional button being marked "automatic stop." The stop and automatic stop buttons are provided with a simple arrangement which locks them in place; their use is explained below. The operation between the transfer and rolling rooms is as follows: The automatic stop button in the rolling room is first locked. The direction button is then pressed and the hoist run over the cut-out section by means of the hand control. At this point the direction relay picks up and the hoist continues on to its destination, stopping automatically at the end of the line. The operation between the extreme ends of the line, i. e., press and transfer rooms, is the same as the foregoing, with the exception that the automatic stop button in the rolling room is left open, thus closing the cut-out section, giving a clear through line. The hoist may be used at any part of the line without interference from any station by locking any stop button. The trolley can be operated on any part of the line by means of the hand control. Provision is also made to prevent the hoist being operated while en route. The ingots are transported from the transfer room to the rolling room in 1,000 pound (melt) lots in an angle iron sling. With the use of sling, cradle, and skids no extra piling of the ingots is required. Coin blanks are conveyed between the press and whitening rooms in steel pans and also on wood platforms. The platforms have a capacity of nine standard size coin boxes. Clippings are conveyed in sheet iron boxes. The rolling and cutting rooms have been rearranged for proper routing of the work.

The whitening room now occupies a space in the old strip annealing room. This space is inclosed in a metal grill which permits passage through the room without interfering with the whitening operations. The long cooling tank under the furnace has been replaced by a sheetiron tank and bucket conveyor. The conveyor is made of acid-proof bronze and has eighteen 14-gauge copper buckets which discharge the whitened blanks directly into a basket at the back of the furnace. It is driven by a chain and gear mechanism, which is connected to

the retort driving shaft. Two speeds are provided: Slow speed, the furnace discharging the blanks into every bucket, allowing them to remain in solution sufficient time for whitening; fast speed, the furnace discharging the blanks into every fourth bucket, which gives

sufficient time in tank for cooling purposes.

The tank is made of one-eighth-inch sheet iron with welded joints. It is 42½ by 20½ by 24¼ inches, with a 1½-inch water jacket space around the sides and back. The front is sloped backward on an angle of 30 degrees to permit the proper placing of the receiving basket. The inside of the tank is lead lined and it is provided with a drain near the front end. The tank with conveyor is mounted on a carriage with wheels running in channel-iron guide rails; it is held in place by spring tension hooks.

During the past year installation in the melting and refining department of the electric furnace, now used for the melting of minor coinage metals, was completed. This is a 1,000-pound Rennerfelt arc furnace of the tilting type, with hand control of the electrodes. The power on the high tension side is 2,400 volts, 2-phase, 60-cycle, 4-wire. On the low-tension side 110 volts, 2-phase, 3-wire. The transformer room is in the basement directly below the furnace. The furnace was first put in operation on November 9, 1920, and has produced 334,024 pounds of bronze and 155,421 pounds of nickel ingots. The results were uniformly good and showed an increase of about 40 per cent in product and a reduced tonnage cost of about

30 per cent when compared with crucible melting.

The electric melting room is operated in the following manner: From the furnace the molten metal is poured into heated bull ladles, which are carried to the turntables on high-speed blocks operating on a flat rail trolley. There are two turntables, each with 10 double molds, so that the pouring of a round of ingots on a turntable results in the casting of 20 ingots. The double pouring system is used and each turntable is fed by a bull ladle. From the molds the ingots are tossed on a gravity conveyor, which carries them to the cooling tank, where they are picked up by a power conveyor, carried through the cooling tank, and dumped into a receiving bin. The ingots accumulate in this bin, remaining there until the entire heat is poured, when they are taken out and each ingot in turn is fed to a topping machine, a shearing machine, and a grinder. The finished ingot is placed in a cradle on a transveyor platform, and when the entire melt is gathered the platform is put aside for weighing on the avoirdupois scale previous to delivery to the coining department.

An electric melting crew consists of eight men, distributed as follows: A pourer, a mold opener and picker-up to each turntable. a man on the electrode controls, and a man on the furnace tilting When a melt has been poured the men not engaged in recharging the furnace attend to the topping, shearing, and grinding

of the ingots.

Finding that the topping machines were not heavy enough for the larger sized ingots, a 35-ton shearing press was purchased. It was found advisable to purchase a 36-inch metal shear for removing the side fins. For heating the bull ladles two gas flare heaters were installed.

For the transfer of minor coinage ingots and clippings and for make-up in the minor coinage metal room, two Fairbanks dial scales

of 2,000 pounds capacity each were installed, and to work with these scales two Cowan transveyors with 15 metal topped platforms were

procured

There has been installed in the minor coinage make-up room a combination gravity and power conveyor, which receives purchased copper on the curb line of the street and carries the ingots to the various sections of the storage space in the make-up room. This is accomplished by means of hinged sections opening as gates controlled by wire ropes.

The sweep cellar has been remodeled. An old Chili mill was moved in and was changed from belt to motor drive, an incinerator was built, space was found for a retort, and a new drying pan was installed. This drying pan has a heat-insulated concrete lining and

is heated by three gas flares, each 16 inches in diameter.

A new Monarch Rockwell double chamber tilting furnace of 250 pounds capacity per chamber was purchased for the refinery.

A new condenser was installed in the assay department for making distilled water for assay purposes.

DENVER MINT IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past fiscal year there have been installed in the coining department three power operated coin-counting machines, and strip-cutting attachments to three disk-punching machines. The disk annealing and cleaning room equipment—furnaces and other appliances— was moved from the third to the second floor, directly over the press room. These changes with the installation of two additional tumbling barrels and one centrifugal drier have added materially to the efficient operation of the mint.

The sweep cellar changes referred to in last year's report, which included installation of a rotary drier, have now been completed. Two Duriron pipe lines, in place of the former lead pipe lines, and

two Duriron sinks have been placed in the assay department.

NEW YORK ASSAY OFFICE IMPROVEMENTS.

The changes at the New York office during the past year have for the most part been the carrying into effect of the improvements described in last year's annual report, many of them having been delayed as an incident to the Wall Street explosion.

INCOME AND EXPENSES OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1921.

INC	OME.
Earnings: Credited to appropriations—	
Credited to appropriations—	
Charges on foreign coinage executed	\$ 322, 633. 14
Silver dollar coinage costs, from special fund	160, 016. 81
Charges for manufacture of special medals	16, 590. 14
Charges for work done for other institutions, etc	66, 028. 91
Total earnings credited to	

appropriations......\$565, 269. 00

	nings—Continued.			
	Credited to revenues— Mint charges on bullion Proceeds of medals and proof	\$421, 445. 15		
	Proceeds of medals and proof coins sold	6, 6 03. 05		
	coins sold	3, 894. 00		
	Total earnings credited to revenues		\$431, 942. 20	
	Total earnings			\$997, 211. 20
Pro	fits:			,
	Gain on bullion shipments			
	to refineries			
		169. 70		
	Surplus bullion recovered Proceeds of sale of by-products	73, 149. 78		
	Proceeds of sale of old materials	4, 114. 19		
	Proceeds of sale of old materials Commission on telephone calls	11.84		
	Total profits other than seign-		100, 392. 96	
	seigniorage on silver-dollar coinage.	4, 314, 565, 24	100, 352. 50	
	Seigniorage on subsidiary silver			
	coinage	2, 602, 700. 35		
	Seigniorage on minor coinage—	0 007 170 01		
	Nickel	2, 037, 179, 91		
	Total seigniorage		12, 257, 447. 72	
Tota	al profits			12, 357, 840. 68
Tota	al income		• • • • • • • • • • •	13, 355, 051. 88
	EXI	PENSES.	:	
Cha	rgeable to appropriations:	331102301		
	Compensation of employees—			
	Mint Bureau, salaries appropriate Mint Bureau, increase of com-	nongation an	\$22, 466. 67	
	nriation	репеанон ар-	2, 570, 00	
	priation. Mints and assay offices, salaries a	ppropriations	230, 857, 44	
	Mints and assay offices, wages at	propriations	1, 104, 311, 17	
	Mints and assay offices incres	ago compansa_		
		asc compensa-		
	tion appropriation	ase compensa-	196, 428. 82	
	tion appropriation		196, 428. 82	1 606 624 10
	tion appropriation Total compensation of empl	oyees	196, 428. 82	1, 606, 634. 10
	tion appropriation Total compensation of emplement stores and other expense	oyeess	196, 428. 82	1, 606, 634. 10
	Total compensation of emple Equipment stores and other expense Mint Bureau, contingent appromints and assay offices, contin	oyeess— priation gent and per-	196, 428. 82	1, 606, 634. 10
	Total compensation of emple Equipment stores and other expense Mint Bureau, contingent appromints and assay offices, contingent appropriations (included)	oyeess— s— priation gent and per- ling \$12,938.65	196, 428. 82	1, 606, 634. 10
	Total compensation of emple Equipment stores and other expense Mint Bureau, contingent appromints and assay offices, contingent appropriations (included)	oyeess— s— priation gent and per- ling \$12,938.65	196, 428. 82	1, 606, 634. 10
	Total compensation of emple Equipment stores and other expense Mint Bureau, contingent appromints and assay offices, continuate manent appropriations (included wastage of gold and silver in partments and \$12,346.78 leads of the control of the con	oyeess — priationgent and per- ling \$12,938.65 operative de- oss on assay	196, 428. 82 5, 204. 52	1, 606, 634. 10
	Total compensation of emple Equipment stores and other expense Mint Bureau, contingent appromints and assay offices, contingent appropriations (included wastage of gold and silver in partments and \$12,346.78 leads of operative sweeps sold	oyeess.— s— priation gent and per- ling \$12,938.65 operative de- oss on assay l)	5, 204. 52 478, 813. 28	1, 606, 634. 10
	Total compensation of emple Equipment stores and other expense Mint Bureau, contingent appromints and assay offices, contingent appropriations (included wastage of gold and silver in partments and \$12,346.78 leading to the store of the sto	oyees	196, 428. 82 5, 204. 52 478, 813. 28	1, 606, 634. 10
	Total compensation of emple Equipment stores and other expense Mint Bureau, contingent appromints and assay offices, contingent appropriations (included wastage of gold and silver in partments and \$12,346.78 leads of operative sweeps sold	oyees	196, 428. 82 5, 204. 52 478, 813. 28	1, 606, 634. 10
	Total compensation of emple Equipment stores and other expense Mint Bureau, contingent appromints and assay offices, contingent appropriations (included wastage of gold and silver in partments and \$12,346.78 leading to the store of the sto	oyeess— priationgent and per- ling \$12,938.65 operative de- oss on assay l) between mints iation	196, 428. 82 5, 204. 52 478, 813. 28 5, 213. 99	
	Total compensation of emple Equipment stores and other expense Mint Bureau, contingent appromints and assay offices, continuate manent appropriations (included wastage of gold and silver in partments and \$12,346.78 It value of operative sweeps sold Transportation of bullion and coin it and assay offices, freight appropriations.	oyeess— priationgent and per- ling \$12,938.65 operative de- oss on assay l) oetween mints iation	5, 204. 52 478, 813. 28 5, 213. 99	
	Total compensation of emple Equipment stores and other expense Mint Bureau, contingent appromints and assay offices, contingent appropriations (included wastage of gold and silver in partments and \$12,346.78 leading value of operative sweeps sold Transportation of bullion and coin lead assay offices, freight appropriations.	oyeess— priationgent and pering \$12,938.65 operative deoss on assay l)etween mints iationses chargeable	5, 204. 52 478, 813. 28 5, 213. 99	489, 231. 79
	Total compensation of emple Equipment stores and other expense Mint Bureau, contingent appro Mints and assay offices, contin manent appropriations (included wastage of gold and silver in partments and \$12,346.78 leading of operative sweeps sold Transportation of bullion and coin and assay offices, freight appropriate Total miscellaneous expenses	oyeess— priationgent and pering \$12,938.65 operative deoss on assay l)etween mints iationses chargeable	5, 204. 52 478, 813. 28 5, 213. 99	489, 231. 79

Chargeable to revenue:

Seigniorage on minor coinage—
Expenses of distributing minor coin to Treasury offices.

ury offices.

Wastage of minor metals in operative departments.

\$140, 685. 80

 Total chargeable to revenue.
 \$144, 140, 28

 Total expenses.
 2, 240, 006, 17

 Net income of the Government from the Mint Service.
 11, 115, 045, 71

DEPOSITS, INCOME, EXPENSES, AND EMPLOYEES, BY INSTITUTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1921.

The number and value of deposits, the income (including seigniorage), the expenses of the fiscal year 1921, and the number of employees on June 30, 1921, at each institution follow:

Institution.		Rede- posits.	United States coining value of gold and silver received at each institution.	Income.	Expenses from appro- priations. ¹	Transportation of bullion and coin.	Employees June 30, 1921.
Philadelphia. San Francisco. Denver. New York New Orleans. Carson City. Boise. Helena. Deadwood. Seattle. Salt Lake City.	18, 380 2, 540 20, 463 266 234 361 242 21 1, 216	1, 279 656 15 604	93, 048, 862, 95 21, 222, 955, 40 568, 299, 930, 43 509, 819, 81 84, 381, 46 364, 794, 85 174, 824, 88	\$8, 875, 585, 32 2, 505, 674, 12 1, 648, 670, 06 315, 955, 96 870, 77 459, 17 3, 667, 20 452, 49 539, 55 2, 747, 78 451, 13	\$990, 187, 31 399, 531, 82 238, 523, 88 348, 396, 73 15, 736, 73 8, 564, 91 9, 682, 02 7, 508, 66 34, 771, 44 3, 970, 66	\$3, 165, 81 34, 51 9, 72 37 269, 77 25, 29 153, 02 135, 26 113, 06 1, 307, 18	437 155 84 140 10 5 6 5 16 2
Total	87, 071	2, 559	776, 736, 947. 86	13, 355, 073. 55	2,065,624.70	5, 213. 99	865

¹ Includes transportation of bullion and coin between mints and assay offices.

COINAGE.

Details of the coinage executed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, are given in the following tables:

DOMESTIC COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES MINTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1921.

	Phil a de	elphia.	San Francisco.		
Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	
Standard dollars. Half dollars. Half dollars, Maine Centennial. Half dollars, Landing of Pilgrims. Quarter dollars. Dimes.	12, 266, 000 4, 086, 000 50, 028 200, 112 18, 524, 000 29, 870, 000	\$12, 266, 000 2, 043, 000 25, 014 100, 056 4, 631, 000 2, 987, 000	2, 920, 000 3, 220, 000 2, 708, 000 6, 320, 000	\$2, 920, 000 1, 610, 000 677, 000 632, 000	
Total silver	64, 996, 140	22, 052, 070	15, 168, 000	5, 839, 000	
5-cent nickels. 1-cent bronze.	47, 937, 000 229, 343, 000	2, 396, 850 2, 293, 430	7, 709, 000 58, 274, 000	385, 450 582, 740	
Total minor	277, 280, 000	4,690,280	65, 983, 000	968, 190	
Total coinage	342, 276, 140	26, 742, 350	81, 151, 000	6, 807, 190	

DOMESTIC COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES MINTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1921—Continued.

Denominations.	Denv	er.	Total.		
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	
Standard dollars Half dollars. Half dollars, Maine Centennial.	3, 857, 000 368, 000	\$3, 857, 000 184, 000	19, 043, 000 7, 674, 000 50, 028	\$19,043,000 3,837,000 25,014	
Half dollars, Landing of Pilgrims Quarter dollars Dimes	$\substack{416,000\\3,960,000}$	104, 000 396, 000	200, 112 21, 648, 000 40, 150, 000	100, 056 5, 412, 000 4, 015, 000	
Total silver	8, 601, 000	4, 541, 000	88, 765, 140	32, 432, 070	
5-cent nickels	4, 802, 000 25, 590, 000	240, 100 255, 900	60, 448, 000 313, 207, 000	3, 022, 400 3, 132, 070	
Total minor	30, 392, 000	496, 000	373, 655, 000	6, 154, 470	
. Total coinage	38, 993, 000	5, 037, 000	462, 420, 140	38, 586, 540	

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES MINTS FOR OTHER COUNTRIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1921.

Country and denomination.	Silver pieces.	Nickel pieces.	Bronze pieces.
At Philadelphia:			
For Cuba—	14 # 0#0		
40-centavo			
5-centavo		000 000 1	
1-centavo.		14 278 000	
For Colombia—		21, 210, 000	
50-centavo	1,000,000		
For Peru—	, ,		
20-centavo			
10-centavo		10, 000, 000	
For Venezuela—		0.000.000	
At San Francisco:		2, 000, 000	
For Indo-China-			
	1,000,000		
1 piaster 1 cent.			6, 765, 000
For Salvador—			
10-centavo			
5-centavo		1,780,000	
At Denver: For Colombia—			
2-centavo.		15 000 000	
1-centavo.			
T-COILEGT V		20,000,000	
Total pieces	5, 625, 352	79, 058, 000	6, 765, 000
	, ,	, ,	

DEPOSITS OF FOREIGN GOLD BULLION AND COIN.

Foreign gold bullion containing 24,646,742 fine ounces, of the value of \$509,493,374, and foreign gold coin containing 3,715,863 fine ounces, of the value of \$76,813,705, was deposited, having been received from the following countries during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921:

	Crude	Crude bullion.		Refined bullion.		Coin.	
Country.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.	
North America:							
Canada Cuba	36, 739	\$759, 462	239, 676	\$4, 954, 543	598 892	\$12, 365 18, 435	
Mexico	24, 154	499, 307	1,458	30, 139	47, 336	978, 52	
Central American States and West Indies.		1, 122, 584			8	16	
South America	335, 864	6, 942, 925	24	496	443, 810	9, 174, 36	
Europe: Belgium	4, 355	90, 026					
Denmark		23, 897 801, 778	1,727 3,639,704	35, 700 75, 239, 359	483 195, 994	9, 98- 4, 051, 55	
Germany					1,029,153	21, 274, 481	
Great Britain	2, 500, 111	51, 681, 881	14, 126, 114 12, 756	292, 012, 692 263, 690	873, 066	18, 047, 876	
Holland Italy	6, 115	126, 408	12, 495	258, 295	26 60	53' 1, 240	
Russia (nonbolshevik)					317, 419	6, 561, 633	
Spain Sweden	52, 869 1, 556	1, 092, 899 32, 165	1, 242, 392	25, 682, 522	435 716	8, 999 14, 80	
Switzerland		35, 018	198, 818	4, 109, 933			
Turkey		,	17, 441	360, 537	208, 289	4, 305, 716	
ChinaIndia	662, 252 584, 839	13, 689, 964 12, 089, 695	4, 576 728, 605	94, 594 15, 061, 603			
Siberia	62	1, 282					
Africa: Abyssinia	949	19,617					
South Africa	763	15, 773			15	310	
Australia	926	19, 142	**********	1 500 550	595, 627	12, 312, 703	
New Zealand Miscellaneous (mixed coins)	39, 122	808, 724	74, 332	1, 536, 579	1,936	40, 021	
Total	4, 346, 624	89, 852, 692	20, 300, 118	419, 640, 682	3, 715, 863	76, 813, 705	

DEPOSITS OF FOREIGN SILVER BULLION AND COIN.

Foreign silver bullion containing 2,158,717 fine ounces, of the value of \$2,984,329, and foreign silver coin containing 763,076 fine ounces, of the value of \$1,054,883, was deposited, having been received from the following countries during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921:

	Crude	bullion.	Refined	l bullion.	Ce	oin.
Country.	Fine ounces.	Subsidiary silver coining value.	Fine ounces.	Subsidiary silver coining value.	Fine ounces.	Subsidiary silver coining value.
North America: Canada. Mexico. Central American States and	97, 045 1, 320, 676	\$134, 156 1, 825, 714	166, 852	\$230, 658	84, 014	\$116, 142
West Indies. South America. Europe:	91, 963 254, 891	127, 131 352, 364			28, 712 373, 292	39, 691 516, 042
Austria Denmark France Germany	681	941	9, 980	13, 896	195 96 6, 297	270 133 8, 705
Greece. Holland. Portugal	192, 062 6	265, 508 8		13,890	2, 392 175 3, 555	3, 307 241 4, 915
Russia Spain Sweden	4,737 48	6, 549 66			11	15
Turkey Asia: China	2, 117 9, 671	2, 926			152	210
India	6, 256 17	8, 648 24 76				
Abyssinia. South Africa. Australasia:	55 52 32	72				*************
New Zealand	1, 576	2, 179	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		7, 586 256, 599	10, 487 354, 725
Total	1, 981, 885	2, 739, 775	176, 832	244, 554	763, 076	1, 054, 883

In addition to the above there was received in trust for other Governments 911,550.61 fine ounces of refined Mexican silver, of which 309,813.48 fine ounces was the product of United States refineries from Mexican ores. There was also received in trust 391,140.93 fine ounces of South American silver coin.

ISSUE OF FINE GOLD BARS FOR GOLD COIN AND GOLD BULLION.

The value of the fine gold bars issued in exchange for gold coin and bullion monthly by the United States mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Denver, and the assay office at New York for the fiscal year 1921 was as follows:

EXCHANGED FOR GOLD COIN.

Month.	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Denver.	New York.	Total.
1920. July	156, 597. 39 151, 274. 82	\$1,624,595.56 5,365,320.10 1,492,453.81 3,591,829.62		8, 071, 451. 85 5, 054, 190. 95	\$5,783,355.82 13,593,369.34 6,697,919.58 8,748,594.43
November. December. 1921.	166, 946. 90 80, 767. 64	6,571,655.10 2,055,816.95		4, 157, 675. 85 2, 378, 719. 48	10, 896, 277. 85 4, 515, 304. 07
January February March April May	90, 753. 40 131, 007. 14 140, 951. 76 115, 876. 84	69, 605. 47 43, 962. 16 64, 776. 50		3, 496, 246, 44 3, 056, 198, 11 2, 883, 733, 17	3, 253, 111. 56 3, 450, 855. 95 3, 696, 859. 05 3, 241, 112. 03 3, 064, 386. 51
June	111, 260. 69	42, 953. 42		3,638,237.23 48,111,932.58	3,792,451.34

EXCHANGED FOR GOLD BULLION.

Month.	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Denver.	New York.	Total.
1920.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
July	\$63, 838. 37	\$5,722.32	\$6,726.30	\$528, 467. 25	\$604,754.24
August	61, 310. 19	8, 219. 78	4,668.78	533, 466, 25	607, 665. 00
September	49, 327. 26	5, 454. 69	4, 333. 49	455, 642. 73	514, 758. 17
October	74, 455. 90	9, 436, 67	5, 177, 03	633, 026, 46	722, 096, 06
November	61, 965. 74	6,351.65	6,110.73	514, 783. 67	589, 211. 79
December	75,642.30	6, 453. 78	4, 178, 22	471, 810. 32	558, 084. 62
1921.					
January	77, 939 05	19, 840. 55	6,317.65	514, 073, 77	618, 171. 02
February	61,774.06	15,646.74	3,897.36	321, 372. 58	402, 690. 74
March	54, 563. 81	9, 296. 62	6,094.58	499, 179, 73	569, 134, 74
April	66, 199, 06	14,300.34	5,344.19	485, 830.39	571, 673. 98
May	60, 105. 55	9, 277. 35		460, 827, 27	535, 037. 35
June	38, 101. 15	4,063.63	2,485.12	321, 661. 98	366, 311. 88
Total	745, 222. 44	114, 064. 12	60, 160. 63	5,740,142.40	6,659,589.59

BALANCES, RECEIPTS, AND DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION.

Balances of gold bullion on hand June 30, 1920, and receipts, disbursements, and balances June 30, 1921, at the mints and assay offices, are shown in the following table:

Institution.	Balance on June 30, 1920.	Receipts during fiscal year 1921 (details below).	Total.	Disbursements during fiscal year 1921 (details below).	Balance on hand June 30, 1921.
Philadelphia San Francisco Denver. New York New Orleans. Carson City. Helena. Boise. Deadwood. Seattle Salt Lake City.	181, 729, 128, 22 991, 355, 620, 26 149, 079, 41 27, 353, 50 68, 431, 09 10, 934, 89 31, 204, 39 121, 754, 06	\$33, 182, 206, 38 75, 942, 751, 39 6, 806, 655, 39 579, 569, 473, 95 461, 951, 56 70, 361, 57 168, 356, 78 341, 558, 45 103, 001, 39 3, 313, 282, 97 18, 147, 03	\$322, 219, 632, 08 407, 718, 229, 96 188, 535, 783, 61 1,570,925,094, 21 611, 030, 97 97, 715, 23 236, 787, 87 352, 493, 34 134, 205, 78 3, 435, 037, 03 23, 223, 14 2,494,289,233, 22	\$4, \$16, 604. 20 21, 159, 242. 20 60, 621. 96 54, 941, 212. 42 484, \$19. 22 80, 104. 77 231, 172. 58 337, 532. 97 133, 001. 15 3, 362, 875. 15	\$317, 403, 027. 88 386, 558, 987. 76 188, 475, 161. 65 1,515,983, 881. 79 126, 211. 75 17, 610. 46 5, 615. 29 14, 960. 37 1, 204. 63 72, 161. 88 23, 223. 14

DETAILED RECEIPTS OF GOLD BULLION.

Institution.	Deposits including U.S. uncurrent coin.	Surplus bullion recovered (in- cluding ship- ment gains).	Transfers from mints and assay offices.	Total.
Philadelphia. San Francisco Denver New York New Orleans. Carson City Helena. Boise. Deadwood Seattle. Salt Lake City Total.	71, 439, 402, 84 6, 799, 636, 26 576, 940, 2×2, 48 461, 751, 27 70, 286, 63 168, 279, 30 340, 932, 36 102, 932, 12 3, 312, 756, 84 18, 137, 24	\$12, 285, 15 10, 191, 14 7, 019, 14 26, 249, 69 200, 29 75, 10 77, 48 522, 73 69, 27 112, 69 9, 79	\$1, 064, 568, 39 4, 493, 157, 41 2, 602, 941, 78 103, 36 413, 44 8, 161, 184, 38	\$33, 182, 206, 38 75, 942, 751, 39 6, 806, 653, 579, 569, 473, 95 461, 951, 56 70, 361, 73 168, 356, 78 341, 558, 45 103, 001, 39 3, 313, 282, 97 18, 147, 03

DETAILED DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION.

Philadelphia. \$745, 222. 44 \$2, 458, 704. 84 \$23, 421. 02 \$1, 589, 255 San Francisco 114, 064. 12 12, 769. 03 21, 032, 409 Denver 60, 160. 63 461. 33 461. 33 New York 5, 740, 142. 60 1, 064, 568, 39 24, 568. 85 48, 111, 932 New Orleans. 80, 104. 77 231, 172, 50 231, 172, 50 24, 568. 85		
Boise 337, 528, 13 Deadwood 133, 001, 15 Seattle 3,362, 874, 96 Total 6,659, 589, 79 8, 152, 773, 96 61, 220, 23 70, 733, 597	\$0.08 4.84	60, 621, 96 54, 941, 212, 42 484, 819, 22 80, 104, 77 231, 172, 58 337, 532, 97 133, 001, 15 3, 362, 875, 15

PURCHASE OF MINOR COINAGE METAL FOR USE IN DOMESTIC COINAGE.

During the fiscal year 1921 there was purchased 40,755,728.68 troy ounces of minor coinage metals at a cost of \$520,703.85, as follows:

W. J.	Philade	elphia.	San Fra	neisco.
Metal.	Troy ounces.	Cost.	Troy ounces.	Cost.
Copper, ingot		\$289,883.78	7, 291, 666. 65 98, 437. 49	\$84, 175. 00 3, 883. 08
Copper, phosphor Copper, silicon Nickel. Nickel,	7,291.67 112,967.06	5, 400. 00 200. 00 2, 881. 63 34, 261. 50	1,020,833.32	27, 800. 00
Tin Zinc. Mutilated bronze coins. Mutilated nickel coins.	73, 164. 58 886, 666. 67 665. 74	2, 056. 97 5, 446. 82 6. 39 6. 97	223, 008. 32 221, 739. 57	6, 976. 67 1, 196. 17
Total		340, 144. 06	8, 855, 685. 35	124, 030. 92
	1			
	Den	ver.	Tota	al.
Metal.	Denv	ver.	Tota Troy ounces.	Cost.
Copper, ingot	Troy ounces. 4, 667, 285. 01	Cost. \$53, 886. 84	Troy ounces. 36, 373, 098. 69 98, 437. 49 262, 499. 99 7. 291. 67	Cost. \$427, 945. 62 3, 883. 08 5, 400. 00 200. 00
Copper, ingot	128. 33 59, 580. 20 87, 966. 67	Cost. \$53,886.84 3.69 2,134.67 503.67	Troy ounces. 36, 373, 098. 69 98, 437. 49 262, 499. 99	Cost. \$427, 945. 62 3, 883. 08 5, 400. 00

PURCHASE OF MINOR COINAGE BLANKS PREPARED FOR COINAGE.

There were purchased during the fiscal year 1921, for delivery to the mint at Philadelphia, the following nickel and bronze blanks prepared for stamping:

Items.	Troy ounces.	Cost.
Nickel 5-cent blanks Bronze i-cent blanks	7, 291, 666. 67 598, 416. 67	\$309, 800. 00 17, 450. 00
Total	7, 890, 083. 34	327, 250. 00

DISTRIBUTION OF MINOR COINS.

The value of minor coins distributed from the mints during the fiscal year 1921 was \$4,702,204.28, and the expenses for distribution were \$134,400.05, as follows:

Items.	Philadelphia.	San Fran- cisco.	Denver.	Total.
Distribution: 5-cent nickels 1-cent bronze Total	\$1,901,466.00 1,852,789.00 3,754,255.00	\$279, 810. 00 378, 139. 28 657, 949. 28	\$165,000.00 125,000.00 290,000.00	\$2,346,276.00 2,355,928.28 4,702,204.28
Expenses of distribution: Transportation. Coin sacks. Seals.	49, 602. 29 66, 474. 72	9, 562. 50 2, 900 00	5, 051. 11 791. 77 17. 66	64, 215. 90 70, 166. 49 17. 66
Total	116, 077. 01	12, 462. 50	5, 860. 54	134, 400. 05

MINOR COINS OUTSTANDING.

The following statement shows the coinage of minor coins by denominations since 1793, the amount on hand, issued, melted, and outstanding June 30, 1921:

Denominations.	Coined.	On hand.	Issued (net).	Melted.	Amount issued and outstanding June 30, 1921.
Philadelphia: Copper cents. Copper half cents 1. Copper-nickel cents. Bronze 1-cent pieces. Bronze 2-cent pieces. Nickel 3-cent pieces. Nickel 5-cent pieces.	\$1,562,887.44 39,926.11 2,007,720.00 36,428,856.83 912,020.00 941,349.48 55,205,218.10	\$573, 919.00 810, 800.00	\$1,562,887.44 39,926.11 2,007,720.00 35,854,937.83 912,020.00 941,349.48 54,394,418.10	\$382, 199. 20 806, 615. 17 702, 057. 88 342, 099. 74 286, 013. 65 4, 980, 285. 50	\$1,180,688.24 39,926.11 1,201,104.83 35,152,879.95 569,920.26 655,335.83 49,414,132.60
Total	97, 097, 977. 96	1,384,719.00	95, 713, 258. 96	7, 499, 271.14	88, 213, 987. 82
San Francisco: Copper cents. Bronze 1-cent pieces. Bronze 2-cent pieces. Nickel 3-cent pieces. Nickel 5-cent pieces.	3, 243, 700. 00	204, 780. 95	3,038,919.05 2,297,410.00	2 5. 05 13,216. 00 2 11. 52 2 58. 80 22,683. 60	3,025,703.05
Total	5,655,150.00	318, 820. 95	5, 336, 329. 05	35, 974. 97	5, 300, 429. 45
Denver: Bronze 1-cent pieces Bronze 2-cent pieces Nickel 3-cent pieces Nickel 5-cent pieces	3,074,700.00	31,763.01 48,930.00	3,042,936.99	2, 203. 30 ² 12. 32 ² 1. 38 45, 860. 00	3,040,733.69
Total	6,998,615.00	80,693.01	6, 917, 921. 99	48,077.00	6, 869, 858. 69
Grand total	109, 751, 742. 96	1,784,232.96	107, 967, 510. 00	7, 583, 323. 11	² 100,384,275.96

¹ There is no record of the melting of any of the old copper half-cents, but it is believed that few, if any, are now in circulation.

OPERATIONS OF THE ASSAY DEPARTMENTS.

The principal work of the assay department of the coinage mints and the assay office at New York during the fiscal year 1921 is summarized on following page.

² Deduct \$89.07 value of old coins melted at San Francisco and Denver Mints for the net amount issued and outstanding, \$100,384,186.89. The uncurrent minor coins melted at each mint are not necessarily those of former coinage of the same mint.

***	F	hiladelphi	a.	Sa	an Francis	co.
Items.	Samples.	Assays.	Reports.	Samples.	Assays.	Reports.
Deposits, including purchases	876	Number. 54, 530 1, 183	Number. 5, 262 370	Number. 42, 011	Number. 91, 128	Number. 19, 097
Silver purchases (Pittman). Silver purchases (Indo China). Redeposits. Refinery.	35, 962		35,962	1,624 1,195 8,274	926 3, 402 13, 773	863 522 11,530
Coining department. Ingot melts, gold. Ingot melts, silver. Mass melts	18,000	19, 100	8, 974 144	10 36 2,640 430	48 94 5, 892 1, 178	5 36 234 209
Sweeps. Special assays. Bureau of the Mint. Miscellaneous.	13 62	52	13 62 123	135 587 4 546	327 1,624 10 1,238	69 314 5 478
Total		112, 201	50, 941	58, 292	119,640	33, 362
		Denver.	·		New York	
Items.	Samples.	Assays.	Reports.	Samples.	Assays.	Reports.
Deposits, including purchases. Redeposits. Refinery			Number. 10,942	Number. 57, 370 16 4, 270	Number. 153, 040 45 8, 930	Number. 21, 298 547 1, 479
Coining department. Ingot melts, silver. Mass melts Sweeps.	5,607 33 21	16 11,775 70 84	1,736 11 12		463	
Special assays. Platinum Bureau of the Mint. Miscellaneous	2	336	99	1,657 35 176	7,780 137 413	822 35 184
Total	28 116	44 159	12 805	63 638	170.808	24 395

PROOF BULLION (1.000 FINE).

In order to establish uniformity in assay of bullion in the offices of the Mint Service, all proof gold and proof silver is made at the mint at Philadelphia and furnished to other offices when required.

The amount made during the fiscal year 1921 was: Gold, 543

ounces; silver, 450 ounces.

OPERATIONS OF THE MELTING AND REFINING AND OF THE COINING DEPARTMENTS, FISCAL YEAR 1921.

The aggregate quantity of metals operated upon in the abovementioned departments of the coinage mints and assay office at New York during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, was 7 million fine ounces of gold and 104.68 million fine ounces of silver. There were also operated upon at the coinage mints 155 million ounces of minor coinage metal. The figures in the table following are based on the figures obtained at the settlements of the accounts.

Legal limits of wastage on the whole amount delivered by the superintendent to operative officers, as prescribed in section 3542, Revised Statutes, are as follows: Melter and refiner—gold, 0.001;

silver, 0.0015; coiner—gold, 0.0005; silver, 0.001.

GOLD BULLION.

Institution and department.	Amount received.	Amount returned.	Amount oper- ated upon.	Legal allow- ance of wast- age on amount received.	Actual surplus.	Actual war fage.	Wastage per 1,000 ounces operated upon.
Philadelphia Mint: Melting and refining. Contains Son Contains	Fine ounces. 1, 366, 199, 646 349, 105, 926	Pine ovaces. 1, 366, 405. 936 349, 135. 684	Fine ounces. 3 1, 438, 147. 072	Fine ounces. 1, 366, 199 174, 552	Fine onners. 205, 290 29, 758	Fine connects.	Fin ounces. Fin ounces.
Derver Mint:	5, 402, 926, 233 672, 688, 399		810, 510.318	5, 402, 926	319, 399 54, 993		
	1, 148, 527, 085 1, 148, 606, 38	1, 148, 666, 386	27, 621. 010	1, 148, 527	138, 701		
Melling and refning	30, 043, 146, 259	30, 043, 146, 259 30, 043, 606, 878	4, 733, 494, 715	30, 043, 146	460, 619		460.619
Meding and refining. Coming.	37, 960, 799, 823 37, 961, 924, 828 1, 021, 794, 325 1, 021, 879, 076	37, 961, 924, 828 1, 021, 879, 076	7, 009, 773. 115	37, 960, 798	1, 125, 009 84, 751		
Grand total	38, 982, 594, 148	38, 982, 594, 148 38, 983, 803, 904	7, 009, 773, 115	38, 471, 694	1, 209, 760		

SILVER BULLION.

Philadelphia Mint:							
Melting and refining Colling. San Francisco Mint:	33, 398, ×24, 06 34, 322, 320, 42	33, 406, 558, 01 - *34, 171, 846, 05 34, 316, 167, 30 - 33, 766, 853, 58	334, 171, 816, 05 33, 766, 853, 58	50, 098, 23 34, 322, 32	7, 733.95	6, 153, 12	0.182
Meltingand refining Colimp. Denver mint	24, 941, 419, 56 10, 257, 619, 09	24, 939, 169, 72 10, 256, 108, 60	12, 431, 247, 94 9, 597, 310, 64	37, 412. 13 10, 257. 61		2, 249, 84 1, 510, 49	0, 1×1 0, 157
Melting and refining Coming New Yorks	13, 759, 748, 16 6, 968, 732, 70	13, 760, 7×2. 34 6, 96×, 012. 39	6, 715, 065. 80 6, 036, 126. 33	20, 639, 62 , 6, 968, 73	1,034.15	720.31	0, 119
Melting and refining.	6, 527, 964. 89	6, 531, 646. 61	1, 967, 275, 00	9, 791.94	3, 681.72		
Total: Melting and refining Coming.	78, 627, 656, 67 64, 872, 368, 46	78, 627, 656, 67 78, 638, 156, 68 64, 872, 368, 46 51, 540, 288, 29	55, 285, 404, 79 49, 400, 290, 55	117, 941, 92 51, 548, 66	12, 449. 85	2, 249. N4 8, 383. 92	0.041 0.169
Grand total.	143, 500, 025, 13	143, 500, 025, 13 130, 178, 444, 97 104, 685, 695, 34	104, 685, 695, 34	168, 490, 58	12, 449. 85	10, 633, 76	

Philadelphia Mint: Meltingand refiming. Coming. San Prancisco Mint:	Troy ounces. 11, 691, 390, 35 21, 678, 654, 47	Troy ounces. 11, 669, 486, 18 21, 672, 888, 75	Troy ounces. 11, 691, 390, 35 13, 300, 075, 00	Troy ounces.	Troy ounces. Tray ounces.	Trey ounces. 21, 904, 17 5, 765, 72	Trop ounces. 1, 873 0, 433	
Melting and refining. Coming Deaver Mint: Melting and refining.	7, 547, 988, 55 3, 607, 419, 10 6, 964, 891, 13	7, 535, 040, 21 3, 602, 013, 62 6, 956, 305, 82	3, 719, 147, 92 3, 445, 461, 00 4, 876, 462, 48			12, 948, 34 5, 405, 48 8, 585, 30	084 E	
Total: Total: Ostrong and refining	26, 214, 265, 03	5, 748, 028, 20 26, 160, 832, 21	5, 172, 933, 40			5, 840, 70	10 mm	
Grand fotal.	57, 254, 107, 50	31, 022, 930, 37 37, 183, 762, 78	42, 205, 470, 15			60, 444, 71	0.55	DI
	BRONZ	BRONZE COINAGE METAL.	ETAL.					RECT
Philadelphia Mint: Melring and redining. Columb. San Prancisco Mint:	41, 734, 169, 20 42, 330, 946, 97	41, 646, 702, 51	41, 734, 169, 20			87, 466, 69 75, 687, 67	12.88.1	OR OF
Melting and refining. Confing. Denver Mint:	11, 470, 879, 32 12, 343, 770, 95	12, 525, 128, 31 12, 335, 820, 11	12, 460, 947, 06 11, 290, 536, 00			30, 063, 85 7, 950, 84	2, 412	THI
Melting and refining.	5, 065, 347, 56 3, 936, 815, 30	5, 042, 230, 56 3, 936, 491, 70	3, 377, 681, 70 3, 413, 712, 50			23, 117, 80	6, S&5 0, 385 1	E M
Total: Melting and refining. Coming.	58, 270, 396, 08 58, 611, 583, 22	59, 214, 061, 38 56, 523, 922, 71	57, 572, 797, 96 55, 297, 201, 50			140, 647, 57 84, 962, 11	1, 286	INT.
Grand total.	116, 881, 979, 30	115, 737, 981, 09	112, 869, 909, 46			225, 609, 68		

1 There was no gold operated upon by the coining department at Denver Mint, although there was recovered 5.13 fine ounces.

2 The operations of the assay office at New York covered a period of 13 months from June 1.1821, to June 50, 1921.

3 The operations of the assay office at New York covered a period of 13 months from June 1.177 fine onness of foreign gold bars. 463,113.31 fine onness of silver coin, and 169,016.893. Internetives of domestic gold chippings and coin run into bars for storage for the benefit of the deposit melting room had taken into account of this department.

REFINING OPERATIONS.

The total output of our refineries during the fiscal year 1921 of gold and silver upward of nine hundred ninety-nine thousandths fine, was 8,377,162.381 fine ounces; the net product was 7,796,909.39 fine ounces; details follow:

	New ?	York.	San Francisco.					
Item.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.				
Bullion placed in processes: Crude, with charges. Crude, without charges. 0.999 and over (fire process only). 0.990 standard (copper base; for bar making only). 0.992 and over, to aid processes. Re-treated—unrefined. Apparent gain.	Fine ounces. 1, 111, 139, 557 2, 609, 710, 876 207, 248, 958 225, 530, 395 579, 390, 744 474, 185	Fine ounces. 1, 199, 434, 31 468, 611, 33 20, 160, 58 275, 242, 52 3, 826, 26	Fine ounces. 326, 204, 802 8, 769, 876 280, 676, 436 60, 523, 620 157, 157	Fine ounces. 2,522,834.38 35,579.03 53,885.58 71,805.58				
Total	4,733,494.715	1,967,275.00	676, 331. 891	2,684,104.57				
Bullion obtained from processes: Unrefined. Output 0.999+ fine— Used to aid processes. Electrolytic product. Other product. Apparent loss.	1,004,630.247 225,530.395 686,374.239 2,816,959,834	409, 114. 81 20, 160. 58 1, 069, 388. 28 468, 611. 33	167, 933. 078 280, 676. 436 227, 722. 377	102, 020. 74 53, 885. 58 2, 527, 853. 33				
Total	4, 733, 494. 715	1, 967, 275. 00	676, 331. 891	2, 684, 104. 57				

INGOT MELTS MADE.

The following statement shows the number of melts made for domestic ingots, and the weight of metal involved, during the fiscal year 1921.

GOLD.							
	Number of melts.			Weight.			
Mint.	Passed first melting.	Remelted.	Con- demned.	Melted.	Passed.		
San Francisco.	36			Fine ounces. 134, 335. 584	Fine ounces. 133, 324. 992		
· SILVER.							
Philadelphia San Francisco Denver	8,918 2,080 1,736	47	9 12	36, 529, 128. 68 7, 647, 170. 06 6, 683, 698. 71	36, 184, 656, 70 7, 563, 359, 96 6, 495, 558, 75		
Total	12,734	48	21	50, 859, 997. 45	50, 243, 575. 41		
NICKEL.							
Philadelphia San Francisco Denver	138			Troy ounces. 11, 314, 349. 88 2, 255, 272. 54 637, 037. 59	Troy ounces. 10, 794, 432.00 2, 191, 950.00 626, 912.80		
Total	1,249			14, 206, 660. 01	13, 613, 294. 80		

BRONZE.

			Trou ounces	Troy ounces.
Philadelphia	1,461	 	40, 659, 693. 16	39, 334, 159. 00
Denver	819	 	3,377,681.70	3, 353, 914. 70
Total	4,048	 	54, 444, 609. 98	53, 002, 882. 20

FINENESS OF MELTS FOR GOLD AND SILVER INGOTS.

The statement following shows the number of gold and silver ingot melts made, also their reported fineness, during the fiscal year 1921:

	G ol d ing	gots.		Silver ingots.					
For U	Jnited St	tates coir	1.	For U	nited Sta	For Indo-Chin	a coin.		
Ingot fineness.	Phila- del- phia.	San Fran- cisco.	Den- ver.	Ingot fineness.	Phila- del- phia.	San Fran- cisco.	Den- ver,	Ingot fineness.	San Fran- cisco.
899.7. 899.8. 899.9. 900.0.		1 19 12 4		898. 898.25. 898.5. 898.6. 898.7. 898.75. 898.8. 898.9. 899.1. 899.2. 899.2. 899.2. 899.3. 899.4. 899.5. 899.7. 899.7. 899.7. 899.7.	3,197 857 504	257 305 534 445 397 97 29 15	77 45 55 93 297 368 333 219 147 86 18 38 38 19 7	898.6 898.8 899.1 899.3 899.5 899.8 990.0 900.2	99 74 142 104 94 32 11 2
Total		36		Total	8,918	2,080	1,736	Total	558

Note.—The ingots used for silver coinage for Cuba and Colombia, made at the mint at Philadelphia, were drawn from the regular stock (900 fine).

COMMERCIAL AND CERTIFICATE BARS MANUFACTURED.

During the fiscal year 1921 the coinage mints and the assay office at New York manufactured 199,764 gold and 14,254 silver bars, valued at \$630,484,044.74, as shown by the following table:

T		Gold.			Silver.			
Institution.	Number.	Fine ounces.	Value.	Number.	Fine ounces.	Value.		
Philadelphia	5,336 7,922	115, 113, 449 3, 854, 962, 411	\$2,379,606.18 79,689,145.55	403 117	71,714.74 19,985.14	\$99, 139. 09 13, 849. 7 3		
New York	186,506	26, 389, 764. 087	545, 524, 838. 99	13,734	3,054,295.28	2,777,465.20		
Total	199,764	30, 359, 839. 947	627, 593, 590. 72	14,254	3, 145, 995. 16	2, 890, 454. 02		

INGOTS OPERATED UPON BY COINING DEPARTMENTS AND PERCENTAGE OF COIN PRODUCED.

FOR DOMESTIC COINAGE.

	Standard s dollars			ary silver. Nic		1.	Bronze.	
Mint.	Ingots operated upon.	Per- centage good coin pro- duced to ingots oper- ated upon.	Ingots operated upon.	Per- centage good coin pro- duced to ingots oper- ated upon.	Ingots operated upon.	Percentage good coin produced to ingots operated upon.	Ingots operated upon.	Per- centage good coin pro- duced to ingots oper- ated upon.
Philadelphia San Francisco Denver	4, 330, 429, 92	52, 31	12,090,895.77 3,477,144.71	60, 75	Ounces. 3, 326, 638, 95 2, 030, 133, 50 1, 058, 011, 00	60.96	Ounces. 40, 592, 953. 00 9, 252, 297. 00 3, 413, 712. 50	62.97

FOR FOREIGN COINAGE.

	Silver.		Nickel		Bronze,	
$\mathbf{Mint}.$	Ingots operated upon.	Per- centage good coin pro- duced to ingots oper- ated upon.	Ingots operated upon.	Per- centage good coin pro- duced to ingots oper- ated upon.	Ingots operated upon.	Per- centage good coin pro- duced to ingots oper- ated upon.
Philadelphia . San Francisco. Denver	1,848,453.63		Ounces, 9,973,436,05 1,415,327,50 4,114,922,40	52, 02	2, 028, 239, 00	Per ct. 53.69

PERCENTAGE OF GOOD COIN PRODUCED TO PIECES STRUCK

PERCENTAGE OF GOOD COIN PRODUCED TO PIECES STRUCK.								
	Standard sil	ver dollars.	Halv	es.	Quar	ters.		
Mint.	Blanks struck.	Percentage good coin produced to blanks struck.	Blanks struck.	Percentage good coin produced to blanks struck.	Blanks struck.	Percentage good coin produced to blanks struck.		
Philadelphia	Number, 12, 360, 029 3, 499, 112 4, 229, 085	Per cent. 99. 23 83. 44 91. 20	Number. 5,317,338 3,551,589 452,774	90.66	Number. 19, 989, 543 2, 820, 202 446, 362	Per cent. 92. 66 98. 57 93. 19		
	Dim	ies.	5-cent n	ickels.	1-cent bronze.			
Mint.	Blanks struck.	Percentage good coin produced to blanks struck.	Blanks struck.	Percentage good coin produced to blanks struck.	Blanks struck.	Percentage good coin produced to blanks struck.		
Philadelphia	Number. 30,743,967 6,445,657 4,017,749	Per cent. 97. 15 98. 05 98. 56	Number, 49,370,914 7,904,268 4,861,892	97. 52	Number. 230, 454, 661 59, 972, 944 25, 925, 285	Per cent. 99. 51 97. 16 98. 71		

SWEEP CELLAR OPERATIONS.

	Materi	al.				Metal c	ontent.		
Institution.			Quanti	ty.	Bars re	covered.	Tail	Tailings.	
Source.	Bags.	Bar-rels.	Net avoir- dupois pounds	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.		
Philadelphia	Melting and refining de- partment, ingot melt-	174	73	58, 783	Ounces. 185, 473	Ounces. 11, 468. 43	Ounces 124. 318	Ounces. 4,731.89	
San Francisco Do	ing roomdo Melting and refining de-	592 1,382		46, 543 109, 482	258. 648 1, 001. 977	917.79 2,561.56	120.343 519.405	822. 26 3, 507. 98	
Denver	partment, refinery. Melting and refining department, ingot melt-	318		20, 897	'		25, 371	279.36	
New York 1	ing room. Melting and refining department.	1,807		129, 923	1, 151. 871	998. 95	1,886.378	4, 937. 17	
		4, 273	73	365, 628	2, 597. 969	15, 946. 73	2,675.815	14, 278. 66	
Philadelphia	Coining department		19	5, 968	1. 275	213.69	8.315	603. 25	
San Francisco Denver	Deposit receiving roomdododododododo.	19 102 622	19	7,114 1,299 6,214 38,393	303. 693 65. 422 418. 530	458. 22 84. 11 382. 99	122.327 17.146 23.675 552.088	200. 84 43. 09 108. 37 1, 383. 05	
		1,643	19	53, 020	787. 645	925. 32	715. 236	1,735.35	
Philadelphia	Minor coinage metal sweeps.				Cupro nickel, pounds. 13.435	Bronze, pounds. 12,611	Cupro nickel, pounds. 2.099	Bronze, pounds. 3,396	

¹ The operations of the New York assay office covered a period of 13 months.

. BULLION GAINS AND LOSSES.

The net gains from operations on bullion during the fiscal year 1921 amounted to \$130,785.16, as follows:

2		Mint at—		Assay office at	Minor	
Item.	Philadel- phia.	adel- San Fran- Denver		New York.	assay offices.	Total.
Recovered from refining and coining operations. Recovered incident to receipt of deposits. Net gain on shipments to Government refineries. Gain on light weight and mutilated coin purchased for coinage.	\$13,004.25 10,303.81	\$7,739.37 2,986.39		\$13, 058. 74 28, 779. 02		\$36, 806. 37 47, 774. 82 169. 70 66. 87
Receipts from sale of by-products Total gains	23, 352. 41	1, 347. 45 12, 073. 21	4, 297. 97	21,600.00		22,947.45
Wasted in refining and coining opera- tions. Loss on assay value of operative sweeps sold.	6, 348. 32 4, 755. 10	3, 682. 92 6, 149. 44	716. 51 154. 21	1, 288. 03		10, 747. 75 12, 3 46. 78
Total losses Net gains	11, 103. 42	9, 832. 36	870. 72 3, 427. 25	1, 288. 03	4, 589. 50	23, 094, 53

WASTAGE AND LOSS ON SALE OF SWEEPS.

The value of metals wasted in the operative departments during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, was \$13,789.93. A loss of \$12,346.78 occurred from the difference between the assay value of the bullion contained in sweeps sold and the amount received for the same. Details are given below:

		Mint at—		Assay	
Item.	Philadel- San Fran- phia. San Fran- cisco.		Denver.	office at New York.	Total.
Gold wastage: None. Silver wastage:					
Melting and refining department Coining department Nickel wastage:	\$ 6, 348. 32	\$2, 203. 53 1, 479. 39	\$716.51		\$2, 203. 53 8, 544. 22
Melting and refining department Coining department Bronze wastage:	50. 17 57. 92	85. 69 41. 01	9. 87 27. 58		145. 73 126. 51
Melting and refining department Coining department Loss on sale of sweeps	1, 082. 74 936. 93 4, 755. 10	319. 76 97. 66 6, 149. 44	283, 51 49, 34 154, 21	\$1, 288, 03	1, 686. 01 1, 083. 93 12, 346. 78
Total wastage and loss	13, 231. 18	10, 376. 48	1, 241. 02	1, 288. 03	26, 136. 71
Reimbursements: Nickel and bronze wastage, from minor coinage profits	2, 127, 76	544. 12	370. 30		3, 042. 18
Other wastage and loss on sweeps, from contingent appropriation	11, 103. 42	9, 832. 36	870.72	1, 288. 03	23, 094. 53
.Total reimbursements	13, 231. 18	10, 376. 48	1, 241. 02	1, 288. 03	26, 136. 71

ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT.

Coinage dies for all United States mints are manufactured by the engraving department of the Philadelphia Mint. Such dies made during the fiscal year 1921 totaled 6,950, of which 4,971 were for domestic use, the balance, 1,979, being for foreign coinage made in our mints. For the manufacture of nearly 5,000,000 Victory medals by contractors 3,380 dies and hubs were made, while miscellaneous hubs and dies brought the year's total to 10,645.

DIES MANUFACTURED.

	II			/D-4-1		
For—	Un- issued.	Phila- delphia.	San Fran- cisco.	Denver.	Manila, P. I.	Total prepared.
Gold coinage of the United States. Silver coinage of United States Minor coinage of United States Maine half dollars. Pilgrim half dollars. Philippine coinage Cuban coinage	45 70 55 65	1, 610 1, 860 16 40	210 600	230 275	248	15 2, 095 2, 805 16 40 303 405
Peruvian coinage. Colombian coinage. Salvador coinage. Indo-China coinage. Venezuelan coinage.	10 15 40	455 30 60	86 70	460		500 500 101 110 60
Total coinage working dies	360	4, 411	966	965	248	6, 950

DIES MANUFACTURED-Continued.

	Un-		Issued to n	nint at—			
For—	issued.	Phila- delphia.	San Fran- cisco	Denver.	Manila, P. I.	Total prepared.	
Brought forward						6,950	
Master dies and hubs manufactured for: United States coinage Philippine coinage Cuban coinage Cuban coinage Colombian coinage Salvador coinage Salvador coinage Venezuelan coinage Other dies, hubs, etc., manufactured for Maine Memorial half dollar Embossed stamped envelope dies Annual assay medal. Roosevelt Memorial Association medal Victory medals. Miscellaneous Tatal dies and hubs						3 10 3,380 113	
Total dies and hubs						3, 695	
Grand total						10, 645	

MEDALS MANUFACTURED.

The medal division manufactured 46,798 national medals during the year, of which good-conduct medals for the Marine Corps and rifle and pistol competition medals for the Army form a large proportion. For universities and schools 739 medals were made; presidential medals, 1,678; and of the medals which may be purchased by the public at cost price at the mint in Philadelphia 7,066 of gold, silver, and bronze were made.

MEDALS SOLD.

Medals manufactured at the mint at Philadelphia were sold during the fiscal year, as follows:

Items.	Pieces.	Value.
Gold medals Silver medals Bronze medals	142 565 12,227	\$7, 489, 65 1, 358, 54 5, 599, 53
Total	12, 934	14, 447. 72

THE PROGRESS OF THE NUMISMATIC COLLECTION.

Accessions to the numismatic collection the past fiscal year have not been very numerous, the purchase fund having been applied to the acquisition of a small number of coins long desired because of their historical importance. Of chief importance among these are several Roman gold pieces and a few silver denarii, some of which relate to leading events of the long Civil War. And especially interesting for the educational purpose it is sought to serve with the Roman series, are gold coins of Augustus which have been acquired, since they relate to some of the most important events of that reign.

The English series has also been considerably improved by the addition of a number of gold pieces, which, added to the accessions of British gold in recent years, make a desirable improvement in

that group.

From the numerous medals relating mostly to the recent World War and its issues, one may be chosen for special notice, not as typical of the group, but because exceptional in its execution, as well as in its outstanding interest to our countrymen. This is the medal of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, the portraiture of which is one of the most remarkable achievements in the medallic art of the country, and there have been many successes by American medalists that are in no wise inferior to the best produced anywhere else. Without sacrificing the refinement of the cultivated gentleman, Mr. Roosevelt has been presented as concentrating his rugged forcefulness with striking intensity upon a subject that arouses his soul to its highest endeavors at adequate expression and convincing argument. It is the face of one who sees clearly, feels intensely, and is almost fiercely determined that others shall share his vision and his sentiments. This is withal the Roosevelt of his greatest admirers, probably therefore the real Roosevelt. It is a notable medal.

EMPLOYEES.

The total number of persons employed in the institutions of the Mint Service on June 30, 1921, was 865, as below:

Institution.	General.	Engrav-	Assaying.	Coining.	Melting and refining.	-Total.
Philadelphia Mint. San Francisco Mint. Denver Mint. New York Assay Office New Orleans Mint ¹ Carson Mint ¹ Boise Assay Office. Helena Assay Office. Deadwood Assay Office Salt Lake City Assay Office Seattle Assay Office.	59 39 85					437 155 84 140 10 5 6 5 2 2
Total	351	26	46	220	173	865

¹ Conducted as assay office.

VISITORS.

Visitors to the mints for the purpose of witnessing the coining processes were admitted during only a portion of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, those visiting the Philadelphia Mint during the early part of the year totaling 34,791.

WORK OF THE MINOR ASSAY OFFICES.

The following table exhibits the principal work of the minor assay offices during the fiscal year 1921:

Items.	New Orleans.	Carson City.	Boise.	Helena.	Dead- wood.	Seattle.	Salt Lake City.
and a second sumber	365	234	361	242	21	1, 221	227
Deposits receivednumber		227	432	520	536	847	318
ineness, average, goldthousandths ineness, average, silverdo		659	440	299	371	110	461
Weight before meltingounces		16,687	39, 868	16,041	10,064	191, 158	2,889
		15, 029	38, 191	15, 645	9,997	189, 119	2,756
Veight after meltingdo		1,658	1,677	396	67	2,038	133
oss in meltingdo oss in meltingper cent		9, 93	4, 20	2, 46	0.66	1.06	4. 62
Telts of bullion madenumber		254	381	242	31	1,247	121
lelts, mass, of bullion, madedo			7		1	53	5
lelts of D. M. R. grainsdo		4 3	7 5	5	2	4	3
lelts of assayers' clipsdo		3	1	5	2	48	2
alue of deposits, golddollars		70,651	341, 410	168, 343	102, 971	3, 313, 280	18, 147
alue of deposits, silver, at costdo	25, 705	9, 414	15, 011	4, 138	4, 803	17, 296	1,069
sullion shippedgross ounces	106,003	17, 041	38, 763	27,680	14,077	191, 517	1,000
alue of gold shippeddollars.		80, 105	377, 488	231, 159	132, 971	3, 362, 872	
alue, cost, of silver shippeddo	48 454	10, 921	15,653	12, 121	6,769	17,633	
uartation silver madeounces	91	12	50	37	0, .00	215	
nartation silver useddo	21		46	20	3	134	15
roof gold receiveddo	21		5	20		20	
roof gold useddo	3	0.75	3	2	0.50		4
roof silver receiveddo		0.10			0.0		
roof silver useddo		7	1				1
upels madenumber	3,700	1,230	2,200	3,000	900	13, 368	2,500
upels useddo		1, 214	1,850	1,696		10, 163	1, 250
rucibles useddo	37	40	39	35	8		7
ssavs of:							
Depositsdo	1,825	1,039	1,506	1,685	159	8,990	1,250
Ore for gold and silverdo		170	309	6	395	367	259
Ore for base metaldo		9	87	1	63	103	57
Ore for General Land Office.do							57 22
Counterfeit coin testeddo						2	
Mutilated coindo	9				1		
Special bulliondo	9	13			28	68	
Slagdo						89	

ORE ASSAYS.

A comparative statement of ore assays made at the minor assay offices since 1915 shows increased use of our facilities by the mining industry as the result of reducing our charge for this service to a dominal sum. The increased number of assays in 1921 seems to indicate revival of prospecting, doubtless incident to the slowing down of business in other lines.

E.	7.50	Fiscal year.	Ore assays made.	Amount of charges collected.
916 917 918 919	3 3)		1, 404 2, 318 2, 842 2, 530 1, 877 1, 938 2, 151	\$885.65 1,678.00 1,931.75 1,644.00 1,528.00 1,579.00 1,793.00

GOLD RECEIPTS AT SEATTLE.

Statement of gold deposits at the Seattle Assay Office, from the pening of the institution on July 15, 1898, to the close of business une 30, 1921.

umber of deposits	66, 837
rov ounces	15, 855, 330, 64
voirdupois tons	543. 2
oining value	\$271, 528, 917. 48

Origin of the foregoing.

Alaska: Circle Cook Inlet Copper River Eagle	5, 500, 954. 54 966, 338. 75	
Iditarod Koyukuk Kuskokwim Nome Southeastern Alaska	1, 995, 863. 65 144, 051. 14 65, 999, 460. 38 5, 899, 523. 00 49, 808, 611. 38	
Tanana Unclassified	9 767 506 28	\$150, 135, 303. 87
Canada: British Columbia. Yukon Territory. All other sources.		23, 517, 427, 30 92, 146, 209, 27 5, 729, 977, 04
Total		271, 528, 917. 4

LABORATORY OF THE BUREAU OF THE MINT.

From the domestic coinage of the calendar year 1920 the assaye of this bureau tested 1,199 silver coins and 38 gold coins, all of which were found within the legal requirements as to weight and fineness

The greatest deviation in fineness of silver coins above standard (the limit of tolerance being 3 above or below) was 2.2, while th

greatest deviation below was 2.6.

The greatest deviation in fineness of gold coins above standar (the limit of tolerance being 1 above or below) was 0.4, while th greatest deviation below was 0.4.

The work of testing certificate bar assaying throughout the service

The following table summarizes results of coin tests:

	Number of silver coins.					Number of gold coins.			
Fineness.	l'hila- delphia.	San Fran- cisco.	Denver.	Total.	Fineness.	Phila- delphia.	San Fran- cisco.	Tot	
97.4. 97.8. 98.0. 98.0. 98.2. 98.5. 98.7. 98.9. 99.1. 99.3. 99.6. 99.8. 00.0. 00.2. 00.4. 90.1. 101.3. 101.5. 101.5. 101.8.	2 10 15 24 42 77 100 102 97 90 54 45 28 17 13		1 1 1 1 1 6 6 9 9 15 14 26 24 4 18 8 8 17 18 2 2 3 3 1 1 2 2 3 1 1 2 2 3 3 1 1 2 3 3 1 3 1	1 1 1 1 2 11 300 47 7 7 16 114 157 172 147 134 4102 91 153 28 20 7 7	899.6	7 1 1 1 1 1	2 3 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
Total		286	194	1,199	Total	26	12		
Average fine	000 107	900. 199	900.084	900.125	ness	899.880	899.858	8	

ASSAY COMMISSION'S ANNUAL TEST OF COIN.

Section 3547 of the Revised Statutes provides for an annual test of the domestic coinage executed during the prior year, by a commission of whom part are ex-officio members, the others being appointed, without compensation, by the President. The purpose is "to secure a due conformity in the gold and silver coins to their respective standards of fineness and weight." The commission which met at the Philadelphia Mint February 9 to 11, 1921, reported the following results of their examination:

Your committee on counting reports that the packages containing the pieces reserved by the several mints for the trial of coins, in accordance with section 3539 of the Revised Statutes, were delivered to us by the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia and upon comparison with the transcripts kept by the Director of the Mint were found to be correct. Several packages were selected from the deliveries of each month from each mint of all denominations coined, and the coins contained therein were counted and found to agree with the number called for in each package. The reserved coins were then delivered to the committees on weighing and assaying.

The committee on weighing have to report that they have weighed the coins shown in an appended list and have found them to be standard within the legal tolerances. The coins were selected at random from those reserved by the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Denver. The coins were directly weighed against a set of sealed coin weights which were accompanied by a certificate signed by the Director of the Bureau of Standards Department of Commerce, and which gave the value of the weights in terms of the United States standard. The weighings were made on a Troemner balance supplied by the Philadelphia Mint, which was tested by your committee as to the equality of the arms, and as to its sensibility, which was entirely satisfactory.

The committee on assaying reports that from the coins reserved from the United States mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Denver samples for assay have been taken representing all denominations coined at each mint during each month of the year. The highest assays upon the gold coinage of the different mints (the limit of tolerance being one one-thousandth) are at Philadelphia, 909.2; San Francisco, 9 b). The lowest assays upon the gold coinage of the different mints (the limit of tolerance being one one-thousandth) are at Philadelphia, 899.8; San Francisco, 899.5. Disregarding the assays upon the high Denver coins mentioned hereafter, the highest assays upon the silver coinage of the different mints (the limit of tolerance being three one-thousandths) are at Philadelphia, 900; San Francisco, 900; Denver, 901.6. The lowest assays upon the silver coinage of the different mints (the limit of tolerance being three one-thousandths) are at Philadelphia, 898.4; San Francisco, 898.2; Denver, 898.4. The committee tested the acid used in the humid assay of silver and found it to contain only a trace of chlorine. The lead foil was found to contain no gold or silver, and the parting silver was ascerained to be free from gold. The balances used were also tested and found to be cortect, and the committee deems the assays exhibited to be entirely correct:

ASSAY OF COINS MELTED IN MASS.

Philadelphia, gold, 10 double eagles, fineness 899.9.
San Francisco, gold, 10 double eagles, and 6 eagles, fineness, 899.6.
Philadelphia, silver, 47 half dollars, 110 quarter dollars, and 240 dimes, fineness 899.5.
San Francisco, silver, 22 half dollars, 45 quarter dollars, 80 dimes, fineness 899.4.
Denver, silver, 14 half dollars, 50 quarter dollars, L10 dimes, fineness 899.5.

The high Denver coins mentioned above were contained in one delivery of quarter dollars, some of which assayed from 898.9 to 899.5, while others assayed from 905.1 to 906.3, being evidently without the legal tolerance. Subsequent investigation disclosed that in some manner a lot of condemned ingots had evidently been worked up into coin instead of being returned to the melting pot. The unissued portion of this delivery of coin has been melted.

The foregoing report, covering the operations of the mints and assay offices of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30,

1921, is respectfully submitted.

RAYMOND T. BAKER, Director of the Mint.

Hon. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

TABLES FROM THE REPORT OF

Deposits and purchases of gold during

	Source and description.	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Denver.	New York.
-	PURCHASES.	Fine ounces.	Fine ounces.	Fine ounces.	Fine ounces.
3 4	Alaska	220. 163 1. 704 60. 990	40,655.705 27,625.365 92,880.500 17,834	8. 406 264. 908 29. 443 42, 951. 531	28. 400
6	Georgia	15. 496 19. 953	52.933	233. 958	1.074
8 9 10 11	Montana. Novada. New Mexico. North Carolina.	174. 262 448. 871	38. 497 43, 213. 444 230. 144	23,530.978 55.752 1,766.152	11. 868 3, 247. 911
12 13 14	South Dakota	20. 816 4. 406	4, 183. 531	465, 166 11, 189, 542 210, 096	246, 673. 023
15 16 17	Washington Philippine Islands		245. 811 35, 153. 331	4. 352	808, 515
18	Other States	345. 548 1, 326. 519	118, 605 244, 416, 621	31, 856 80, 742, 140	251, 861. 266
20 21 22	Total unrefined	19,822.979	1,321,192.685	180, 071. 098 5. 999	14,673.480 1,213,019.817
23 24 25 26	Total domestic purchases Foreign coin Foreign bullion unrefined.	21,149,498 271,394 93,452 1,382,831,430 129,177,406	1,565,609.306 805,490.062 719,907.852 245,093.747 35,259.684	260, 819, 237 11, 881, 579 38, 963, 332 1, 458, 408	1, 479, 554, 563 2, 897, 420, 443 3, 568, 597, 188 18, 670, 734, 551 438, 581, 181
27	Jewelers' bars, dental scrap, and plate. Total deposit purchases	129, 177. 406 1,533,523. 180	35, 259, 684	9,966.540	27, 054, 887, 926
28	REDEPOSITS PURCHASED.	1,000,020.100			
29 30 31	Domestic coin	2, 126, 594 75, 767 247, 216	56, 050. 207 28, 588. 858 374. 392	33, 431 315, 772 5, 143	7,698.343 35,864.209
32	Total redeposits purchased	2,449.577	85, 013. 457	354.346	43,562.552
33	Total purchases	1,535,972.757	3,456,374.108	323,443.442	27, 098, 450. 478
34	REDEPOSITS—TRANSFERS. Domestic coin from Treasury	18,699.993 51,498.496	406. 854	5,622.552	
35 36 37 38	Refined bars. Unrefined bars. Proof bullion. Assay coins.	33. 863	216, 799. 635 150. 000		125, 667. 309 250. 000
39	Total redeposits transferred	70, 232. 352	217, 356, 489	5,622.552	125, 917. 309
40	Grand total	1,606,205.109	3,673,730.597	329, 065. 994	27, 224, 367. 787
41 42	Value of purchasesValue of transfers	\$31,751,374.82 1,451,831.56	4,493,157.41	\$6,686,169.24 116,228.46	\$560, 174, 686, 93 2, 602, 941, 78
43	Total value	33, 203, 206. 38	75, 942, 751, 39	6,802,397.70	562,777,628.71
44 45 46	Number of ¹ — Deposits, gold and silver Redeposits purchased Redeposits transferred	645	655	2,540 14 1	20, 463 51 553
47 48	Deposits in trust	339		2,555	21,067
		,			

¹ By number is meant the total number of assay reports on the metal received.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

ī							a 1. v 1	1	1
	New Orleans.	Carson.	Boise.	Helena.	Deadwood.	Seattle.	Salt Lake City.	Total.	
-									
F	ine ounces.	Fine ounces.	Fine ounces.	Fineounces	Fineounces	. Fine ounces.	Fine ozs.	Fine ounces.	
				3, 483		146, 616. 598		14. 310 188, 594. 830	1 2
		0.621 177.947				39, 750	13, 890	27, 892, 598 93, 230, 920	3 4
							2, 009	42, 971. 374 15. 496	5
			9,743.897	9.176		318.004	33. 516	10, 411. 437 1. 074	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
		3, 196. 889	871.301	7, 816. 675		28. 235	2. 192	32, 462, 140	9
			3. 429			6. 457	428. 010	46, 915. 849 5, 693. 078	10 11
			5, 539. 572			1, 929, 146	10. 926	20. 816 12, 132, 747	12 13
					4,949.052		57.980	262,811.617 268.997	14 15
			.352			82. 474		332, 989 35, 153, 331	16 17
::	**********			. 043	7 004	**************************************	4774	. 043	18
_	6.383	3, 632	23, 121	3.098	1.894	5.311	. 474		19
	6.383	3, 379. 089	16, 181. 672	7,832.475	4, 950. 946	149, 025. 975	548. 997	760, 272. 083	20
						1,490.204 7,014.638		196,234.782 2,561,056.118	21 22
_	6.383 776.040	3, 379. 089	16, 181. 672	7, 832, 475	4,950.946	157, 530. 817	548.997	3,517,562.983	23
1	776. 040 8, 693. 965			8. 597		23. 562 359. 515		3,715,863.080 4,346,623.901	24 25
	2, 212, 292	38.637	334. 070	302.544	30. 290	2, 275. 089	328. 867	20, 300, 118, 136 618, 506, 600	26 27
2	1,688.680	3, 417. 726	16, 515. 742	8, 143. 616	4,981.236	160,188.983	877. 864	32, 498, 674. 700	28
_									
	654.910					1.827		66, 565. 312	29
						69.114		64, 913. 720 626. 751	30 31
-	654. 910					70. 941		132, 105. 783	32
2	2, 343. 590	3, 417. 726	16, 515. 742	8, 143. 616	4, 981. 236	160, 259, 924	877. 864	32,630,780.483	33
-									
								24,729.399	34
								51, 498. 496 342, 466. 944	35 36
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		5.000			20, 000		425. 000 33. 863	37
			5.000			20.000		419, 153. 702	39
2:	2,343.590	3,417.726	16, 520, 742	8, 143, 616	4, 981, 236	160, 279, 924	877. 864	33, 049, 934, 185	40
\$46	61, 883. 20	\$ 70,650.63	\$341, 410. 31	\$168, 343. 35	\$ 102, 971. 27	\$3,312,866.63	\$18,147.03	\$ 674,538,097.39	41
			103. 60			413, 44		8, 664, 676. 25	42
46	61, 883. 20	70,650.63	341, 513. 91	168, 343. 35	102, 971. 27	3,313,280.07	18, 147. 03	683,202,773.64	43
	226	234	361	242	21	1,216	227	87,071	44
						5		145 1,854	45 46
								560	47
	266	234	361	242	21	1,221	227	89,630	48

Deposits and purchases of silver during

-	Source and description.	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Denver.	New York.
	PURCHASES.				
1	Alabama	Fine ounces. 9.30	Fine ounces.	Fine ounces.	Fine ounces.
2 3	Alaska	39, 10	5, 853, 00	2.09	84.88
3 4	Arizona	, 15 8, 19	46, 401, 22 22, 635, 94	228, 69 6, 02	2. 43
5	Colorado		1,64	70, 150, 50	2.40
6 7	Georgia. Idaho	1, 53	48, 96	177. 40	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
8	Michigan	2, 80 8, 771, 26		83. 13	8,907.66
9	Montana	145.61	5. 94	8,310.52	1.57
10 11	New Mexico	23, 846, 87	1,548,913.78	43, 41 42, 998, 37	166,074.77
12	New Mexico. North Carolina. Oregon.	6.31		i '	
13 14	Oregon South Dakota	.70	1, 202, 55	1, 234, 05 10, 245, 74	75, 871, 36
15	Utah		.38	235, 224, 31	10,011.00
16	Washington.		108, 31 15, 071, 03	. 80	
17 18	Philippine IslandsOther				
19	Sweeps, grains, etc., dep. mlt'g. room	619, 06	136, 99	84, 88	1, 194, 29
20	Total unrefined	33, 450, 88	1,640,537,38	368, 789. 91	252, 136, 96
21 22	Domestic refinery bullion: Less than 0.992 fine Over 0.992 fine	40, 026, 825, 86	9,969,812.33	26, 787. 68 9, 527, 415. 67	51, 253, 38 1, 588, 253, 45
23	Total domestic purchases	40, 060, 276, 74 134, 407, 35 17, 51	11,610,349.71	9,922,993.26	1, 891, 643, 79 529, 089, 63 909, 718, 57 176, 316, 44 487, 926, 57
24 25	Foreign coin	134, 407, 35	11,610,349.71 23,602.37 621,997.18	9,922,993.26 71,882.18 424,001.91	529, 089, 63
26	Foreign bullion, crude		021,997.18	515, 42	176, 316, 44
27	Foreign bullion, refined	195, 982, 34	118, 184, 20	12, 078. 17	487, 926, 57
28	Total deposits purchased	40, 390, 683, 94	12, 374, 133. 46	10, 431, 470, 94	3, 994, 695. 00
	REDEPOSITS PURCHASED.				
29 30	Domestic coin. Bars stamped by United States Government.	2, 491, 27 76, 751, 94	428, 23 7, 078, 62	526, 13	56, 441. 65
31	Surplus, mint recoveries	7,751.77	727. 22		
32	Total redeposits purchased	86, 994. 98	8, 234, 07	526, 13	56, 441. 65
33	Total purchases	40, 477, 678, 92	12,382,367.53	10, 431, 997, 07	4,051,136.65
	REDEPOSITS—TRANSFERS.				
34	Domestic coin from Treasury Domestic assay coins.	412, 734, 87 256, 41	5, 426, 94	86,029.67	
35 36	Refined bars	974, 922, 53			
37	Unrefined bars		95, 047, 46		304, 875. 26
38	Proof bullion		50, 00		400, 00
39	Total redeposits transferred	1,387,913.81	100, 524, 40	86, 029, 67	305, 275. 26
	DEPOSITED IN TRUST FOR OTHER GOVERNMENTS.				
40	Domestic bullion refined	404, 114, 55			
41	Foreign bullion refined.	96, 394, 91	1 815, 155, 70		
42 43	Foreign bullion refined. Bars stamped by U. S. Government Foreign coin	20, 93 391, 140, 93			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
44	Total in trust	891, 671, 32	1 815, 155, 70		
45	Grand total, fine ounces	42,757,264.05	13, 298, 047. 63	10, 518, 026, 74	4,356,411.91
	Value:				
46	Cost of purchases	\$40,393,238,30 1,573,436,53	\$12, 153, 604, 58 90, 625, 51	\$10,318,991.07 119,028.17	\$3,434,379.11 353,646.79
47	Value, subsidiary coinage:			,	· ·
48 49	Of purchases Of coins received for recoinage	55, 956, 701. 44 570, 756. 98	17, 117, 494, 42 7, 502, 25	14,421,285.03 118,928.17	5, 600, 327. 14
-					I

 $^{^4}$ Mexican bullion refined in the United States, 309,813.48 fine ounces; Mexican bullion refined in Mexico 505,342.22 fine ounces.

the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

New Orleans.	Carson.	Boise.	Helena.	Deadwood.	Seattle.	Salt Lake City.	Total.	
Fine ounces.	Fine ounces.	Fine ounces.	Fine ounces.	Fine ounces.	Fine ounces.	Fine ounces.		
			0, 50		18, 513, 80		9, 30 24, 493, 37	1
	2.64				4, 11	1.50	46, 632, 70 27, 173, 90	
	4, 515. 71				3, 11	8. 91	70, 161, 05	
		2, 337, 14	1, 36		80, 12	24. 02	1 53	1
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		'					2, 671. 80 17, 762. 05 13, 395. 37 1, 554, 514. 97	1
• • • • • • • • • • • • •	5, 362. 51	706. 86 . 35	4, 219, 81		5. 72 12. 60	. 91	13, 395, 37	1
	3, 302. 31				12.00	180. 75	233, 077. 65	1
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		13,639.12			178. 97	7. 26	6. 31	1
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		15,055.12		4,646.59			16, 262, 65 90, 763, 69	1
• • • • • • • • • • •		. 09			29. 37	248, 62	235, 473, 31 138, 57	1.1
• • • • • • • • • • • • •		.03			25.01		15, 071. 03	1'
5, 23	15. 82	28, 58	4.38	2. 81	. 89	.68	4, 38 2, 092, 85	1:
5, 23		28, 38				.08	2, 092. 85	-
5, 23	9, 896, 68	16, 712. 14	4, 229, 67	4, 649. 40	18, 825, 58	472.65	2, 349, 706. 48	21
							78, 041. 06 61, 112, 306. 31	2 2 2
5, 23	9, 896, 68	16, 712. 14	4, 229. 67	4,649.40	18, 825, 58	472.65	63, 540, 054, 85	2
5, 23 4, 085, 51 26, 057, 68			3, 48		8, 75 88, 41		763, 075, 79 1, 981, 884, 74 176, S31, 86 822, 091, 11	2: 2: 2: 2: 2: 2: 2: 2: 2: 2: 2: 2: 2: 2
							176, 831, 86	2
4, 527. 73	35, 86	128, 71	455, 43	8, 43	1, 954. 28	809.39	822, 091. 11	2
34, 676. 15	9,932.54	16, 840, 85	4,688.58	4,657.83	20, 877. 02	1, 282, 04	67, 283, 938. 35	25
							3, 445. 63	29
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •							140, 272. 21	30
							8, 478. 99	3
							152, 196. 83	3
34,676.15	9, 932. 54	16,840.85	4, 688. 58	4,657.83	20, 877. 02	1, 282. 04	67, 436, 135. 18	3
							504, 191. 48	3.
							256. 41	3
							974, 922, 53 399, 922, 72	30
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •							450.00	33
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •							1, 879, 743. 14	35
							404, 114, 55	40
							911, 550. 61 20, 93	4:
							391, 140. 93	43
							1,706,827.02	44
	9, 932. 54	16, 840. 85	4, 688. 58	4, 657. 83	20, 877. 02	1, 282, 04	71, 022, 705. 34	4.
34, 676. 15								1
34, 676. 15 \$25, 705. 45	\$ 9, 413. 81	\$ 15, 011. 50	\$4 , 138. 48	\$ 4, 803. 47	\$17 , 296. 33	\$ 1,069.16	\$66, 377, 651. 26 2 136 737, 00	
		\$15, 011, 50 23, 280, 94	\$4, 138. 48 6, 481. 53	\$4, 803. 47 6, 439. 02	\$17, 296. 33 28, 860. 57	\$1,069.16 1,772.30	\$66, 377, 651. 26 2, 136, 737. 00 93, 224, 309. 83 697, 187. 40	48

Deposits of gold at United States mints and assay offices since 1873.

1874							
Fiscal year ended June 30			Chara	acter of gold de	posited.		
1874		bullion, including domestic refinery product from foreign				bullion, grains, jewelers' bars, old	Total.
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1874 1875 1876 1877 18876 1877 1888 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908	29, 736, 388 34, 266, 125 37, 590, 529 43, 478, 105 48, 075, 124 38, 549, 706 35, 521, 705 35, 815, 037 31, 298, 512 29, 079, 596 31, 584, 437 32, 456, 494 32, 973, 027 32, 406, 307 32, 406, 307 31, 440, 779 30, 474, 900 31, 555, 117 31, 961, 546 33, 286, 168 38, 696, 951 44, 371, 950 60, 618, 240 69, 881, 121 76, 252, 487 87, 458, 836 92, 929, 696 94, 622, 079 96, 514, 298 87, 745, 627 101, 618, 315 103, 838, 268 114, 217, 462 111, 735, 878 114, 177, 462 111, 735, 878 1104, 974, 559 104, 974, 559 104, 974, 559 104, 974, 559 104, 974, 559 104, 974, 559 104, 974, 559 104, 974, 559 104, 974, 559 104, 974, 559 104, 974, 559	6, 275, 367 1, 714, 311 417, 947 447, 340 301, 022 198, 083 209, 329 440, 777 599, 337 374, 129 263, 117 325, 210 393, 545 516, 985 492, 513 585, 067 655, 475 583, 347 567, 968 792, 470 2, 033, 615 1, 188, 258 1, 670, 006 1, 015, 314 1, 187, 683 1, 158, 308 1, 389, 097 1, 116, 188, 248 1, 670, 006 1, 015, 314 1, 188, 308 1, 389, 097 1, 116, 128 2, 159, 818 3, 404, 967 2, 754, 283 3, 999, 773 3, 432, 288 3, 603, 140 2, 919, 199	3, 162, 520 739, 440 1, 141, 996 1, 931, 163 2, 068, 679 1, 069, 797 21, 200, 997 37, 771, 472 12, 788, 807 4, 727, 143 6, 023, 735 11, 221, 847 4, 317, 668 22, 571, 329 21, 744, 042 2, 136, 517 2, 691, 932 4, 054, 823 10, 935, 155 2, 247, 731 15, 614, 118 14, 108, 436 6, 572, 390 9, 371, 521 26, 477, 370 30, 336, 560 22, 729, 150 27, 189, 659 18, 189, 417 16, 331, 059 18, 189, 417 16, 331, 059 36, 802, 224 17, 645, 527 36, 317, 865 36, 656, 546 71, 774, 351 16, 021, 521 15, 761, 852 215, 761, 852	9, 313, 882 1, 111, 792 2, 111, 084 2, 093, 261 1, 316, 461 1, 498, 520 40, 426, 560 55, 462, 386 20, 304, 811 6, 906, 084 9, 095, 462 7, 893, 218 5, 673, 565 4, 417, 476 5, 298, 774 8, 256, 304 14, 040, 188 6, 293, 296 12, 386, 407 2, 278, 614 4, 227, 409 13, 188, 014 47, 210, 078 32, 785, 152 18, 834, 496 27, 906, 489 13, 996, 162 8, 950, 595 66, 184, 512 17, 221, 252 18, 684, 426 1, 034, 378 405, 226 10, 066, 643	654, 334 724, 626 681, 819 837, 911 907, 932 937, 751 1, 176, 506 1, 343, 431 1, 770, 616 1, 858, 108 1, 864, 769 1, 869, 363 2, 069, 077 2, 265, 220 2, 988, 751 3, 526, 597 3, 542, 014 4, 035, 710 3, 636, 603 3, 830, 176 3, 118, 422 2, 810, 249 2, 936, 943 3, 517, 541 3, 959, 647 4, 284, 724 4, 247, 583 4, 892, 931 5, 568, 483 5, 790, 558 5, 731, 112 6, 263, 331 5, 783, 886 5, 731, 112 6, 626, 331 5, 783, 886 5, 731, 112 6, 626, 331 5, 783, 886 5, 731, 157 6, 266, 331 5, 783, 886	38, 556, 294 41, 943, 285 48, 787, 779 52, 669, 218 42, 254, 157 98, 835, 097 130, 833, 102 66, 756, 653 46, 347, 106 68, 669, 744, 909, 749 68, 223, 073 72, 225, 998 42, 136, 436 42, 663, 095 48, 445, 801 61, 131, 460 46, 449, 441, 71, 909, 513 65, 161, 067 68, 769, 384 87, 003, 338 147, 693, 195 143, 497, 191 133, 920, 120 153, 101, 681 132, 580, 830 127, 004, 443 177, 753, 384 143, 378, 970 153, 109, 494 176, 580, 655 207, 415, 975 145, 557, 230 130, 371, 108
1920	1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918	119, 338, 150 118, 504, 953 113, 278, 957 119, 217, 239 120, 722, 159 204, 355, 339 101, 416, 485	3, 496, 769 1, 846, 880 4, 719, 876 4, 209, 612 2, 522, 290 1, 906, 126 6, 431, 236	20, 914, 227 31, 985, 879 18, 978, 572 22, 881, 854 91, 099, 419 571, 448, 086 153, 405, 687	2, 155, 233 2, 732, 439 3, 261, 967 15, 420, 256 271, 541, 705 124, 111, 619	6, 025, 502 6, 061, 727 6, 057, 184 5, 748, 959 6, 330, 201 8, 046, 828 7, 812, 167	151, 929, 881 161, 131, 878 146, 296, 556 167, 477, 920 492, 215, 774 909, 867, 998 309, 487, 722 151, 363, 364
Total	1920 1921	106, 416, 689 72, 714, 480	5, 079, 373 1, 887, 929	78, 021, 266 509, 493, 374	29, 003, 844 76, 813, 705	10, 989, 866 12, 798, 620	229, 511, 038 673, 708, 108

Deposits of silver at United States mints and assay offices since 1885.

	1								1	
	Character of silver deposited.									
Fiscal	Domestic bullion,	Domest	ic coin.		F	oreign co	oin.	Surplus	-	
year ended June 30—	including domestic refinery product			Foreign bullion.	Philipp	oines.		bullion, grains, jewelers'	Total.	
	from foreign ores, etc.	United States.	Ha- waiian		For recoinage.	Assay coin.	Other.	bars, old plate, etc.		
1885 1886 1887 1888 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1893 1894 1895 1898 1896 1897 1898 1898 1900 1900 1901 1902 1904 1905 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1914 1915 1916 1917 1917 1918 1919 1919 1919 1919 1919 1919 1917 1918 1919	25, 101, 639 29, 293, 372 28, 921, 649 29, 606, 387 29, 187, 135 50, 667, 116 56, 817, 548 56, 976, 082 15, 296, 815 6, 809, 626 4, 420, 770 3, 914, 985 2, 116, 690 5, 584, 912 4, 977, 978 2, 466, 749 1, 425, 660 12, 523, 630 9, 991, 187 20, 388, 871 14, 55, 655 2, 398, 871 114, 555 35, 535, 538 1, 547, 145 3, 220, 236 5, 436, 636 10, 114, 553 5, 355, 513 3, 104, 347 7, 526, 635 9, 446, 085 9, 346,	Fine ounces. 678,741 216,015 5,848,585 1,202,177 494,346 637,652 5,036,246 5,346,912 5,012,060 3,015,905 3,170,768 2,208,953 1,243,050 6,060,986 3,587,992 2,050,225 5,012,060 1,333,595 959,568 786,085		1, 627, 619 1, 145, 017 1, 127, 213 1, 290, 390 1, 683, 900 1, 585, 155 1, 767, 908 1, 556, 618 1, 738, 711 994, 901 1, 362, 141 680, 757 716, 085 209, 987 716, 077 1, 088, 019 1, 362, 141 1, 306, 149 1, 152, 023 1, 110, 463 1, 361, 701 1, 996, 410 3, 162, 507 2, 963, 399 2, 326, 847 1, 162, 240 799, 105 527, 233 624, 215 527, 233 624, 215 527, 233 2, 130, 138 1, 860, 420 2, 327, 785 6, 780, 011 1, 670, 071	1 2,560,236 1 7,700,310 1 58,670 4,680,692 8,866,692 8,866,692 1,314,573 1,389,545 620,964 227,127 342,053 143,793 136,179 138,024 149,129 1,910,988 617,755	6,901 3,456 2,663 99 3,411 5,739 2,042 836 80 68 43 378 776	867, 856 628, 545 271, 166 67, 549 328, 276 951, 162 1, 970, 912 349, 652 505, 171 522, 725 15, 291 150, 942 101, 157 6, 808 144, 704 4, 250, 198 29, 265 21, 869 1, 471, 963 29, 265 21, 869 1, 287, 658 282, 612 134, 974 21, 917 13, 295 6, 040 7, 934 17, 010 85, 141 383, 439 204, 470 816, 725 7, 145, 386 7, 145, 386 7, 145, 386	Fine ounces. 336, 981 361, 316 396, 656 485, 190 502, 223 526, 270 633, 073 572, 661 582, 728 467, 958 580, 125 604, 386 473, 755 249, 468 484, 751 557, 831 567, 648, 077 520, 715 460, 935 572, 948 636, 722 648, 007 520, 715 460, 935 572, 687 536, 887 537 537 537 537 537 537 537 537 537 53	Fine ounces. 28, 454, 591 27, 452, 532 36, 936, 992 31, 986, 955 31, 895, 132 32, 983, 024 55, 676, 661 43, 332, 725 65, 149, 604 51, 783, 088 9, 027, 623 3, 826, 003 3, 826, 003 10, 256, 524 11, 204, 311 5, 456, 863 16, 794, 981 11, 204, 311 5, 456, 863 16, 794, 981 18, 116, 400 16, 703, 378 8, 506, 377 29, 310, 560 29, 517, 051 16, 225, 515 5, 124, 023 4, 945, 972 11, 671, 420 10, 927, 944 11, 671, 420 10, 927, 944 11, 2816, 677 17, 974, 016 46, 133, 607 11, 280, 518	
1921	63, 540, 055	541, 117 507, 894		2, 205, 066 2, 158, 717			4, 413, 248 763, 075	1, 274, 743 830, 570	13, 770, 583 67, 800, 311	
Total.	590, 357, 469	76, 753, 877	618,724	59, 891, 234	36, 856, 670	27, 190	32, 951, 379	22, 393, 858	819, 850, 401	

¹ Spanish-Filipino coins.

Coinage of the mints of the United States, authority for coinage, changes in weight and fineness, act discontinuing same, and amount coined for each denomination of coin since organization, 1792, to June 30, 1921.

Denomination.	Act authorizing coinage or change in weight or fineness.	Weight (grains).	Fineness.	Pieces.	Total amount coined to June 30, 1921.
GOLD COINS.					
50-dollar piece, memo-					
rial: Panama-Pacific					
International Exposition—				1 500	\$75, 450. 00
Octagonal	Jan. 16, 1915do	1, 290 1, 290	900	1,510	\$75, 450. 00 75, 500. 00 2, 451, 867, 120. 00
Double coale (\$20)	Mar 3 1849	516 270	900 9163	122, 593, 356	
Eagle (\$10)	Apr. 2, 1792 June 28, 1834	258	899, 225 900	51, 797, 985	517, 979, 850. 00
Half eagle (\$5)	Jan. 18, 1837. Apr. 2, 1792. June 28, 1834.	135	9163	70 040 000	391, 249, 345. 00
	June 28, 1834	129	899, 225 900	78, 249, 869	391, 213, 313. 00
Quarter eagle (\$2.50)	Jan. 18, 1837. Apr. 2, 1792. June 28, 1834. Jan. 18, 1837.	67. 5 64. 5	916 3 899, 225	17,856,590	44, 641, 475. 00
	Jan. 18, 1837		900	1	
Quarter eagle (\$2.50), memorial:			000	10,017	25, 042, 50
Panama-Pacific International	Jan. 16, 1915	64. 5	900	10,017	20,012.00
Exposition.	Feb. 21, 1853 (act discontinu-	77. 4	900	539, 792	1,619,376.00
3-dollar piece	ing coinage Sept. 26, 1890). Mar. 3, 1849 (act discontinu-	25. 8	900	19, 499, 337	19, 499, 337. 00
1 dollar	ing coinage Sept. 26, 1890).	2.7.			
1 dollar, memorial: Louisiana Purchase	June 28, 1902	- 25.8	900	250,000	250, 000, 00
Exposition	Apr. 13, 1904	25. 8	900	60,000	60,000.00
position.	Jan. 16, 1915	25. 8	900	25,034	25, 034, 00
ternational Expo-	3811. 10, 1310				
sition. McKinley	Feb. 23, 1916	25. 8	900	30,040	30, 040. 00
Total gold				290, 915, 039	3, 427, 397, 569, 50
SILVER COINS.			1		
	Apr 2 1799	416	892, 4)	
Dollar	Jan. 18, 1837 (act discontinu-	412½	900		
	ing coinage Feb. 12, 1873). Feb. 28, 1878. July 14, 1890.	4123	900	1 597, 346, 848	597, 346, 848. 00
	Mar. 3, 1891	4126	900		
Trade dollar 2	Apr. 23, 1918	412½ 420	900	35, 965, 924	35, 965, 924. 00
	ing coinage Mar. 3, 1887).				
Dollar, memorial: Lafayette	. Mar. 3, 1899	$\frac{412\frac{1}{2}}{208}$	900 892, 4	50,000	50,000.00
Half dollar	Ion 18 1837	2061	900	443, 417, 312	221,708,656.00
	Feb. 21, 1853. Feb. 12, 1873.	. 192 3 192. 9			
Silver dollars coine	ed 1792 to 1895				\$1,439,51° 6,591,72
Coined from Ja	nn. 18, 1837, to Feb. 12, 1873				0,001,12
Coined under	acts of—				8,031,238
Feb. 28, 18	78			\$378, 10 187, 0	56, 793 27, 345
July 14, 18 Mar. 3, 189	acts of— 25			5,0	78, 472 570, 272, 61
Apr. 23, 19	18 (Pittman Act), replacement				19,043,00
					597, 346, 84

Note.—Silver dollar coinage suspended 1805 to 1837 and 1874 to 1878. The bullion value of the dollar was greater than its coin value prior to 1878.

² Coinage limited to export demand by joint resolution July 22, 1876. Redeemed \$7,689,036 at face value under act Mar. 3, 1887, which were converted into 5,078,472 standard dollars and \$2,889,011 subsidiary silver coin.

⁸ 12½ grams, or 192.9 grains.

Coinage of the mints of the United States, authority for coinage, changes in weight and fineness, act discontinuing same, and amount coined for each denomination of coin since organization, 1792, to June 30, 1921—Continued.

Denomination.	Act authorizing coinage or change in weight or fineness.	Weight (grains).	Fineness.	Pieces.	Total amount coined to June 30, 1921.
SILVER COINS—contd.					1
Half dollar, memorial: Columbian Exposi-	Aug. 5, 1892	192.9	900	5,000,000	4 \$2,500,000.00
tion. Panama-Pacific International Expo-	Jan. 16, 1915	192. 9	900	60,000	30,000.00
sition. Illinois Centennial Maine Centennial Landing of Pilgrims		192.9	900 900 900	100, 058 50, 028 200, 112	50, 029. 00 25, 014. 00 100, 056. 00
Tercentennial. Quarter dollar	Apr. 2, 1792. Jan. 18, 1837. Feb. 21, 1853. Feb. 12, 1873.		892. 4 900	551, 758, 558	137, 939, 639. 50
Quarter dollar, memorial:					
Columbian Ex- position.	Mar. 3, 1893	96. 45	900	40,000	10,000.00
20-cent piece	ing coinage May 2, 1878).	e 77. 16	900	1, 355, 000	271,000.00
Dime	Apr. 2, 1792 Jan. 18, 1837 Feb. 21, 1853	41. 6 41 1 38. 4	\$92, 4 900	1,087,636,797	212, 010, 879. 70
Half dime	Feb. 12, 1873. Apr. 2, 1792. Jan. 18, 1837. Feb. 21, 1853 (act discontinu-	7 38, 58 20, 8 20\frac{8}{8} 19, 2	892, 4 900	97, 604, 388	4, 880, 219. 40
3-cent piece	ing coinage Feb. 12, 1873). Mar. 3, 1851. Mar. 3, 1853 (act discontinuing coinage Feb. 12, 1873).	12¾ 11. 52	750 900	} 42,736,240	1, 282, 087. 20
Total silver	•••••			2, 881, 823, 265	1, 112, 773, 352. 80
MINOR COINS.					
5-cent (nickel)	Mar. 3, 1865 (act discontinu-	77. 16 30	(8) (8)	1, 230, 811, 662 31, 378, 316	61, 540, 583. 10 941, 349. 48
2-cent (bronze)	ing coinage Sept. 26, 1890). Apr. 22, 1864 (act discontinuing coinage Feb. 12, 1873).	96	(9)	45, 601, 000	912, 020. 00
Cent (copper)	Apr. 2, 1792. Jan. 14, 1793. Jan. 26, 1796 10 (act discontinuing coinage Feb. 21,	264 208 168		156, 288, 744	1, 562, \$87. 44
Cent (nickel)	1857). Feb. 21, 1857 (act discontinu-	72	(11)	200, 772, 000	2,007,720.00
Cent (bronze)	ing coinage Apr. 22, 1864). Apr. 22, 1864. Apr. 2, 1792.	48	(9)	4, 274, 725, 683	42, 747, 256. 83
Half cent (copper)	Jan. 14, 1793. Jan. 25, 1796 10 (act discontinuing coinage Feb. 21,	132 104 84		7, 985, 222	39, 926. 11
	1857).				
				5, 947, 562, 627	109, 751, 742. 96
Total comage				9, 120, 300, 931	4, 649, 922, 665. 26

⁴ Total amount coined.
5 6¼ grams, or 96.45 grains.
6 5 grams, or 77.16 grains.
7 2¾ grams, or 38.58 grains.
8 Composed of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel.
9 Composed of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc.
10 By proclamation of the President, in conformity with act of Mar. 3, 1795.
11 Composed of 88 per cent copper and 12 per cent nickel.

Coinage of each mint of the United States since its

[Coinage of the mint at Charlotte, N. C., from its organization, 1838, to its suspension, 1861.]

Calendar years.	Half eagles.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	Total value.
1838 to 1861	\$4, 405, 135	\$544,915	\$109,138	\$5,059,188

[Coinage of the mint at Carson City from its

		Gold.		Silver.		
Calendar years.	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Dollars.	Trade dollars.	
1870 to 1893	\$17,283,560	\$2,997,780	\$3,548,085	\$13,881,329	\$4,211,400	

[Coinage of the Mint at New Orleans from its organization, 1838,

	Gold.						Silver.
Calendar years.	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1838 to 1909	\$ 16,375,500	\$23,610,890	\$4,618,625	\$72,000	\$3,023,157.50	\$1,004,000	\$187, 111, 529

[Coinage of the mint at Denver since its organization

	Gold coinage.						
Calendar years.	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Quarter eagles.			
1906 to 1910	\$59, 145, 000 16, 930, 000	\$55, 356, 800 301, 000	\$24, 865, 800 362, 500	\$ 139, 200			
1912. 1913. 1914.	7,870,000 9,060,000	3, 435, 000	1, 235, 000	1, 120, 000			
1916. 1917. 1918.							
1919. 1920. Total.	93, 005, 000	59, 092, 800	26, 463, 300	1, 259, 200			

organization; by calendar years since 1910.

(Coinage of the mint at Dahlonega, Ga., from its organization, 1838, to its suspension, 1861.

Colondon wasan			old.		Patalanda
Calendar years.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	Total value.
1838 to 1861	\$ 5, 536, 055		\$494, 625	\$ 72,529	\$6, 106, 569

organization, 1870, to its suspension, June 30, 1893.]

Silver.				Total e		
Half dollars.	Quarter dol- lars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.	Gold.	Silver.	Total value.
\$2,654,313.50	\$2,579,198.00	\$28,658.00	\$2,090,110.80	\$23, \$29, 425, 00	\$ 25, 445, 009. 30	\$49, 274, 434, 30

to its suspension, 1861, and from its reopening, 1879, to April, 1909.

		Silver.			Total	coinage.	
Half doilars.	Quarter dollars.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.	Gold.	Silver.	Total value.
\$ 40, 117, 338	\$15, 085, 750	\$6, 807, 990. 60	\$812, 327. 50	\$21,600	\$48, 704, 172. 50	\$249, 956, 535. 10	\$298,660,707.60

as a mint, February, 1906, to Dec. 31, 1920.

Sil	ver coinage	·.	Minor	coinage.	Т	m		
Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Dimes.	Five cents.	Cents.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total value.
347, 540 1,150, 400 267, 000 585, 200 507, 200 1,352, 700 1,926, 520 582, 500 775, 500	1,933,400 1,845,000 486,000 896,600	1, 120, 900 1, 176, 000 1, 190, 800	\$423,700 474,650 195,600 378,475 666,650 495,540 418,100 400,300 470,900	\$126, 720 104, 110 158, 040 11, 930 220, 500 359, 560 551, 200 478, 300 571, 540 492, 800		1,952,300 1,508,700 2,168,800 4,226,300 6,039,000 2,062,400	\$126, 720 527, 810 632, 690 207, 530 598, 975 1, 026, 210 1, 046, 740 896, 400 971, 840 963, 700	\$151, 498, 500 19, 561, 260 2, 854, 210 9, 132, 390 17, 009, 830 2, 107, 675 3, 195, 010 5, 273, 040 6, 935, 400 3, 034, 240 4, 552, 900 225, 154, 455

70073-FI 1921---41

Coinage of each mint of the United States since its

[Coinage of the mint at San Francisco from

				Gold.			
Calendar years.	Fifty dollars.	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dol- lars.
1854-1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918	1 \$150,950	\$1,386,415,520 15,515,000 680,000 29,960,000 11,350,000 15,920,000	510,000 3,000,000 660,000 2,080,000 590,000 1,385,000	7,080,000 1,960,000 2,040,000 1,315,000 820,000		\$1,861,255.00	1 2 5, 034
1919	-	11, 160, 000				1, 886, 297. 50	

¹ Panama-Pacific International Exposition coins.

	Minor coinage.			
Calendar years.	Five cents.	Cents.	Total.	
1854 to 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919.	209, 650, 00	\$97, 780, 00 40, 260, 80 44, 310, 00 61, 010, 90 41, 370, 00 48, 330, 00 225, 100, 00 326, 200, 00 346, 800, 00 1, 337, 600, 00 462, 200, 00	\$97, 780, 00 40, 260, 01 56, 210, 00 226, 712, 00 214, 870, 0 123, 580, 0 818, 100, 00 535, 850, 0 590, 900, 0 1, 773, 650, 0 946, 650, 0	
Total	2, 333, 600. 00	3, 090, 960. 00	5, 424, 560. (

organization; by calendar years since 1910—Continued.

its organization, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1920.]

	Silver.										
Dollars.	Trade dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.	Half dimes.					
	\$26,647,000	\$29, 666, 445, 50 636, 000, 00 685, 000, 00 302, 000, 00 496, 000, 00 254, 000, 00 3, 253, 000, 00 5, 141, 000, 00 776, 000, 00 2, 312, 000, 00	177, 000, 00 10, 000, 00 66, 000, 00 176, 000, 00 1, 876, 000, 00 2, 768, 000, 00 459, 000, 00	\$231,000	342,000,00 51,000,00 210,000,00 96,000,00 1,627,000,00 2,733,000,00 1,930,000,00						
109, 523, 073	26, 647, 000	44, 353, 445, 50	18, 163, 534, 25	231,000	17, 194, 218, 90	119,100					

Includes \$30,000 in Panaina-Pacific International Exposition coins.

	Total coinage.					
Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total value.			
\$1, 649, 412, 407. 00 23, 105, 000. 00 4, 960, 000. 00 3, 380, 000. 00 33, 355, 000. 00 12, 961, 026. 50 18, 505, 000. 00 12, 425, 000. 00 1, 758, 103, 433. 50	\$184, 562, 371. 65 1, 235, 000. 00 1, 204, 000. 00 363, 000. 00 772, 000. 00 1, 104, 000. 00 1, 881, 000. 00 7, 882, 000. 00 9, 839, 000. 00 2, 120, 000. 00 5, 289, 000. 00 216, 231, 371. 65	\$97,780.00 40,260.00 56,210.00 226,710.00 2214,870.00 123,580.00 818,100.00 535,850.00 599,900.00 1,773,650.00 946,650.00	\$1,834,072,558.65 24,380,260.00 6,220,210.00 3,969,710.00 34,341,870.00 14,188,606.50 21,204,100.00 8,397,850.00 10,429,900.00 3,893,650.00 18,660,650.00			

Coinage of each mint of the United States since its

[Coinage of the mint at Philadelphia from

	Gold coinage.							
Calendar years.	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.		
1793 to 1910	\$834, 369, 900 3, 947, 000 2, 996, 480 3, 376, 760 1, 906, 400 3, 041, 000	\$269, 105, 580 5, 055, 950 4, 050, 830 4, 420, 710 1, 510, 500 3, 510, 750	\$189, 255, 195 4, 575, 695 3, 950, 720 4, 580, 495 1, 235, 625 2, 940, 375	\$1,357,716	1, 540, 492, 50 1, 805, 412, 50 600, 292, 50			
1918. 1919. 1920. Total.	4, 565, 000 854, 202, 540	287, 654, 320	206, 538, 105	1,357,716	37, 458, 322. 50	18, 563, 478		

¹ Includes 50,000 Lafayette souvenir dollars. ² Includes 250,000 dollars Louisiana Purchase Exposition and 60,000 dollars Lewis and Clarke Exposition. ³ McKinley Memorial dollars.

		Minor coinage.	
Calendar years.	Five cents.	Three cents.	Two cents.
1793 to 1910. 1911 1912. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919.	\$32, 780, \$81, 00 1, 977, 968, 60 1, 311, 835, 70 3, 042, 611, 95 1, 033, 286, 90 1, 049, 363, 50 2, 571, 201, 45 1, 604, 315, 7 3, 043, 400, 00 3, 154, 650, 00	\$941,349.48	\$912,020.00
Total	54, 744, 418. 10	941, 349. 48	912, 020. 00

organization; by calendar years since 1910—Continued.

its organization, 1793, to Dec. 31, 1920.]

	Silver coinage.										
Trade dollars.	Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.				
	1\$267,837,917	\$108, 397, 534, 00 703, 271, 50 775, 350, 00 94, 313, 50 62, 305, 00 63, 225, 00 64, 146, 000, 00 4 31, 367, 029, 00 5 3, 311, 070, 00	930, 135, 75 1, 100, 175, 00 121, 153, 25 1, 561, 152, 50 870, 112, 50 460, 000, 00 5, 655, 000, 00 2, 831, 000, 00 2, 831, 000, 00		1,976,032,20 1,736,065,50 562,045,00 4,067,090,00 5,523,000,00 2,668,000,00 3,574,000,00	\$3, 948, 791. 90					
5, 107, 524	267, 837, 917	123, 711, 098. 00	88, 023, 303. 00,	11,342	72, 650, 379. 40	3, 948, 791. 90	1, 260, 487. 20				

Includes \$50,029 Illinois Centennial coins.
 Includes \$25,014 Maine Centennial and \$100,056 Landing of Pilgrims coins.

Minor e	oinage.		Total value.		
Cents.	Half cents.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total value.
752, 384, 32 290, 921, 20 1, 318, 336, 77	\$39,926.11	12, 538, 522, 50 14, 183, 377, 50 5, 252, 817, 50 11, 007, 375, 00, 20, 026, 00 10, 014, 00	\$493, 352, 246, 75 3, 520, 461, 55 3, 810, 595, 00 2, 191, 528, 95 3, 359, 528, 00 1, 501, 382, 00, 00 17, 324, 000, 00 9, 595, 029, 00 6, 886, 000, 00 16, 179, 070, 00	\$57, 614, 802, 39 2, 989, 746, 47 1, 993, 366, 30 3, 807, 935, 47 1, 785, 671, 22 1, 340, 284, 70 4, 535, 499, 30 4, 485, 362, 04 6, 963, 610, 00 6, 256, 300, 00	\$1,893,825,275.64 21,849,330.52 18,342,483.80 20,182,841.92 10,398,011.72 13,849,042.20 9,344,266.07 21,869,513.30 14,080,391.04 13,849,610.00 27,000,370.00
39, 628, 104. 27	39, 926, 11	1, 405, 774, 481. 50	562, 550, 836, 75	96, 265, 817, 96	2, 064, 591, 136. 21

Combined coinage of the mints of the United States, by denominations,

	Gold coinage.								
Calendar years.	Fifty dollars.	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.		
1793 to 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1916 1917 1918	\$150,950	2, 996, 480 11, 926, 760 40, 926, 400 14, 391, 000 15, 920, 000	\$486,205,110 5,866,950 7,050,830 5,080,710 7,025,500 4,100,750 1,385,000			1, 805, 412. 50 1, 720, 292. 50	5 25, 034 8 20, 026		
1919. 1920.									
Total	150, 950	2, 451, 867, 120	517, 979, 850	391, 249, 345	1,619,376	44, 666, 517. 50	19, 864, 411		

¹ Includes \$2,500,000 in Columbian Exposition coins.
2 Includes \$10,000 in Columbian Exposition coins.
3 Includes 50,000 Lafayette souvenir dollars.
4 Includes \$250,000 Louisiana Purchase Exposition coins and \$60,000 Lewis and Clark Exposition coins. coins.

	Minor coinage.				
Calendar years.	Five cents.	Three cents.	Two cents.		
1793 to 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1919. 1919. 1920. Total.	\$32, 780, 881. 00 1, 977, 968. 60 1, 747, 435. 70 3, 682, 961. 95 1, 402, 386. 90 -1, 503, 088. 50 4, 434, 553. 30 3, 276, 391. 45 2, 266, 515. 70 3, 819, 750. 00 4, 110, 000. 00				

Note.—For coinage of individual years prior to 1911 see Reports of the Director of the Mint for years prior to 1921.

since their organization; by calendar years since 1910.

	Silver coinage.										
Trade dollars.	Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Twenty cents.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.				
		2,610,750.00 663,313.50 558,305.00 71,486,425.00 1,065,200.00 10,751,700.00	1, 410, 535, 75 1, 277, 175, 00 493, 853, 25 2, 388, 652, 50 1, 969, 612, 50 2, 095, 200, 00 9, 464, 400, 00 8, 173, 000, 00 9, 456, 600, 00		3, 359, 954, 30 3, 453, 070, 00 2, 027, 062, 20 3, 136, 865, 50 658, 045, 00 5, 720, 400, 00 9, 196, 200, 00 6, 865, 480, 00 5, 452, 900, 00						

Minor c	oinage.	Total co	Grand total.		
Cents. Half cents.		Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Grand total.
829, 950, 60 984, 373, 52 805, 684, 32 559, 751, 20 1, 902, 996, 77 2, 841, 697, 85 3, 706, 146, 34 5, 889, 350, 00 4, 110, 000, 00		17, 498, 522, 50 25, 433, 377, 50 53, 457, 817, 50 23, 968, 401, 50 18, 525, 026, 00 10, 014, 00	3, 184, 228, 95 6, 083, 823, 00 4, 114, 082, 50 8, 880, 800, 00 29, 412, 300, 00 25, 473, 029, 00 11, 068, 400, 00 25, 057, 271, 00	6, 337, 550. 07 6, 118, 089. 30 5, 972, 662. 04 9, 709, 100. 00 8, 166, 650. 00	\$4,238,407,238,94 65,790,850.52 27,416,903.80 33,284,941,92 61,749,711.72 30,145,323.70 33,743,376.07 35,540,403.30 31,445,691.04 20,777,500.00 50,213,920.00
45, 847, 114, 27	39, 926. 11	3, 427, 397, 569. 50	1,092,519,299.55	108, 688, 992. 96	4, 628, 605, 861. 01

 ⁵ Panama-Pacific International Exposition coins.
 6 Includes \$25,042.50 in Panama-Pacific International Exposition coins.
 7 Includes \$30,000 in Panama-Pacific International Exposition coins.
 8 McKinley Memorial dollars.
 9 Includes \$50,029 Illinois Centennial half dollars.
 10 Includes \$25,014 Maine Centennial and \$100,056 Landing of Pilgrims half dollars.

STOCK OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES JUNE 30, 1921.

On June 30, 1921, the stock of domestic coin in the United States was \$1,374,719,650, as shown by the following table:

Official table of stock of coin in the United States June 30, 1921.

Item.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Estimated stock of coin June 30, 1920. Coinage executed, fiscal year 1921. Net imports, United States coin, fiscal year 1921.		\$527, 712, 733 32, 432, 070 804, 199	\$1, 425, 767, 521 32, 432, 070 804, 199
Total	898, 054, 788	560, 949, 002	1, 459, 003, 790
Less— United States coin withdrawn from monetary use, face value, fiscal year 1921. Net exports, United States coin, fiscal year 1921. United States coin used in industrial arts, estimated, fiscal year 1921. Total.	78, 035, 473 3, 500, 000 83, 437, 891	746, 249 100, 000 846, 249	2,648,667 78,035,473 3,600,000 84,284,140
Estimated stock of coin in the United States June 30, 1921	814, 616, 897	560, 102, 753	1, 374, 719, 650

Note.—The number of standard silver dollars coined to June 30, 1921, was 589,315,610, which added to the Hawaiian dollar coinage, 500,000, plus the number imported from the Philippine Islands, 150,000, and the number returned in Government transports, 496,859, equals 590,462,469. Since July 1, 1898, the number of standard silver dollars exported in transports has been 2,495,000, the net export from November, 1919, to July, 1920, in movement due to the high price of silver, was 28,287,142, those melted to June 30, 1921, under the terms of the Pittman Act of April 23, 1918, totaled 270,232,722, those melted to June 30, 1921, use 455,329, a total disposition of 301,674,091, leaving in the United States on June 30, 1921, 288,788,378 standard silver dollars and 271,314,375 dollars in subsidiary silver coin.

Bullion in mints and assay offices June 30, 1921.

	Bullion.					
GoldSilver						\$2,408,682,047 59,623,229
Total						2, 468, 305, 276
Basic	metallic stoc	k June 30, 1	916, 1917, 1	918, 1919, 1	920, and 192	1.
Coin and bullion.	June 30, 1916.	June 30, 1917.	June 30, 1918.	June 30, 1919.	June 30, 1920.	June 30, 1921.
Gold	\$2,450,516,328 763,218,469	\$3,018,964,392 772,908,391	\$3,075,339,748 745,747,094	\$3,112,320,547 568,329,597	\$2,707,866,274 548,938,429	\$3, 294, 909, 763 619, 725, 982
Total	3, 213, 734, 797	3,791,872,783	3,821,086,842	3,680,650,144	3, 256, 801, 703	3,914,635,745

Location of moneys of United States, June 30, 1921.

		arm of the second control of		
Money.	In Treasury.	In national and Federal reserve banks.	In other banks and in circulation.	Total.
letallic: Gold bullion. Silver bullion. Gold coin. Silver dollars. Subsidiary silver coin.	\$2, 408, 682, 047 59, 623, 229 258, 881, 884 213, 735, 045 9, 663, 502	\$71,610,819 106,689,718 18,155,000 57,801,000	\$449, 045, 295 56, 898, 333 203, 849, 873	\$2, 480, 292, \$66 59, 623, 229 \$14, 616, \$97 288, 788, 378 271, 314, 375
Total metallic	2, 950, 585, 707	254, 256, 537	709, 793, 501	3, 914, 635, 745
aper: Treasury notes (old issue). United States notes (act July 14, 1890). National-bank notes ² Federal reserve notes.	4, 031, 479 16, 162, 708 4, 719, 921	109, 282, 000 74, 893, 000 3 173, 668, 000	1, 576, 184 233, 367, 537 803, 007, 066 2, 506, 826, 274	1, 576, 184 346, 681, 016 894, 062, 774 2, 685, 214, 195
Total notes	24, 914, 108	357, 843, 000	3, 544, 777, 061	3, 927, 534, 169
old certificatesilver certificates	4 28, 808, 940 4 1, 044, 470	287, 309, 280 68, 396, 000	429, 223, 709 133, 138, 213	
Total certificates	29, 853, 410	355, 705, 280	562, 361, 922	
Total stock of money				7, 842, 169, 914

Includes \$52,000 held for redemption of clearing-house certificates.
 Includes Federal reserve bank notes, except in national banks.
 Includes Federal reserve bank notes in national banks.
 In active cash.

Ownership of gold and silver in the United States June 30, 1921.

S						
Ownership.	Gold coin and bullion.	Silver	Silver coin a Subsidiary coin.	Silver	Total silver.	To are co bu
Inited States Treasury (free) Inited States Treasury (re-	\$231, 386, 081	1\$11,156,362	\$9,663,502	\$59, 623, 229	\$80, 443, 093	
served against United States notes and Treasury notes) Inited States Treasury (for certificates outstanding)		202, 578, 683				47,9
rederal reserve banks (gold settlement fund)	1, 537, 856, 895	; ;				1,537
banks. Vational banks (for clearing house certificates)	52,000	18, 155, 000				
Private banks and individuals Total	3, 294, 909, 763	56, 898, 333				
10141	, 201, 500, 100	200, 100, 010	211,017,010	00,020,220	010, 120, 302	3, 514, 0

¹ Treasury notes are secured by the dollars here stated as free, as well as by the gold reserve.

Cash holdings of nonnational banks.

Reports to the Comptroller of the Currency of 22,109 repor panks, other than national banks, as of June 30, 1920, show c noldings as follows:

old coin	\$12,683,
fold coin. Silver coin	14, 793,0
finor coin	2.3.
Jnited States notes, etc	98,92
Vational-bank notes	2 375,0
ederal reserve notes	3,, 04,0
old certificates	4, 8 3, 11
ilver certificates	
Jnclassified cash	432, 467, 06
Total	626 027 004

Estimated stock of gold and silver in the United States and the amount per capita at the close of each fiscal year since 1873.

		Total stock of bullion			Per capit	a.
Fiscal year ended June 30—	Population.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Total metallic.
1873	41, 677, 000 42, 796, 000 43, 951, 000 45, 137, 000 46, 353, 000 47, 598, 000 48, 866, 000 50, 155, 783 51, 316, 000 52, 495, 000 53, 693, 000 54, 911, 000 57, 404, 000 58, 680, 000 59, 974, 000 61, 289, 000 62, 622, 250 63, 975, 000 66, 946, 000 68, 397, 000 71, 390, 000 72, 937, 000 74, 522, 000 74, 522, 000 76, 148, 000 77, 754, 000 77, 754, 000 77, 754, 000	\$135,000,000 147,379,493 121,134,906 130,056,907 167,501,472 213,199,977 245,741,837 351,841,206 478,484,538 506,757,715 542,732,063 545,500,797 588,697,036 590,774,461 654,520,335 705,818,855 680,063,505 695,563,029 646,582,852 664,275,335 597,697,685 697,293,201 636,229,825 599,997,685 627,293,201 636,229,825 599,997,685 627,293,201 636,229,825 599,977,844 696,270,542 861,514,780 962,885,505 1,034,439,264 1,124,632,818	\$6, 149, 305 10, 355, 478 19, 367, 995 36, 415, 992 56, 464, 427 88, 047, 907 117, 526, 341 148, 522, 678 175, 384, 144 203, 207, 123 233, 007, 985 255, 568, 142 283, 478, 788 312, 252, 844 352, 993, 566 386, 611, 108 420, 548, 929 463, 211, 919 522, 277, 740 570, 313, 544 615, 861, 484 624, 347, 757 625, 854, 949 628, 728, 071 634, 509, 781 637, 672, 743 639, 286, 743 647, 371, 030 661, 205, 403	\$3, 23 3, 44 2, 75 2, 88 3, 61 4, 47 5, 02 7, 01 9, 93 10, 10 9, 93 10, 10 11, 16 11, 16 11, 16 11, 10 10, 10 10, 10 10, 10 10, 10 10, 10 11, 10	\$0. 15 . 24 . 41 . 41 1. 21 1. 85 2. 40 2. 96 3. 41 3. 87 4. 34 6. 65 5. 05 5. 44 6. 86 7. 39 8. 16 8. 70 9. 13 8. 87 8. 81 8. 80 8. 40 8. 81 8. 81 8. 82 8. 83 8. 83 8. 84 8. 85 8. 8	\$3, 38 3, 68 3, 19 4, 82 6, 32 7, 42 9, 97 12, 73 13, 52 14, 44 14, 58 15, 53 17, 15 18, 20 17, 95 18, 26 18, 85 18, 13 18, 31 18, 07 17, 17 18, 20 18, 20 19, 20 11, 19, 20 11, 20
	77, 754, 000 79, 117, 000 80, 847, 000 81, 867, 000 83, 259, 000 84, 662, 000 86, 074, 000 88, 926, 000 90, 363, 000 93, 983, 000 95, 656, 000 97, 337, 000 99, 027, 000 100, 725, 000 102, 431, 000 104, 145, 000 105, 869, 000 107, 600, 000 105, 768, 000 108, 087, 000	1,124,632,818 1,192,395,607 1,249,532,756 1,327,672,672 1,357,881,186 1,472,995,209 1,466,056,632 1,615,140,575 1,640,567,131 1,635,424,513 1,753,134,114 1,812,856,241 1,866,619,157 1,871,611,723 1,973,330,201 2,450,516,328 3,018,964,392 3,075,339,748 3,112,320,547 2,707,866,274	661, 205, 403 670, 540, 105 677, 448, 933 682, 383, 277 686, 401, 168 687, 958, 920 705, 330, 224 723, 594, 595 733, 250, 073 727, 078, 304 732, 002, 448 741, 184, 095 745, 585, 964 753, 563, 709 758, 039, 421 745, 747, 948, 391 745, 747, 948, 391 745, 747, 948, 391 568, 329, 597 548, 938, 429	14. 47 15. 07 16. 22 16. 31 17. 40 17. 03 18. 46 18. 45 18. 10 18. 65 19. 17 18. 90 23. 92 28. 99 29. 05 28. 92 29. 05 30. 48	8. 50 8. 48 8. 38 8. 33 8. 24 8. 20 8. 25 7. 79 7. 76 7. 61 7. 53 7. 42 7. 04 5. 28 5. 19	22. 97 23. 55 24. 55 24. 55 25. 52 26. 73 26. 73 26. 15 26. 41 26. 51 27. 12 31. 37 36. 41 36. 09 34. 20 36. 74 36. 36 36. 36 36. 37 36. 41

STOCK OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES DECEMBER 31, 1920.

On December 31, 1920, the stock of domestic coin in the United States was \$1,349,375,357, as shown by the following table:

Official table of stock of coin in the United States Dec. 31, 1920.

Item.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Estimated stock of coin Dec. 31, 1919	\$1,055,822,479 16,990,000	\$537,055,707 25,057,270	\$1,592,878,186 42,047,270
Total	1,072,812,479	562, 112, 977	1,634,925,456
Less— United States coin withdrawn from monetary use, face value, calendar year 1920. Net exports United States coin, calendar year 1920. United States coin used in industrial arts, estimated, calendar year 1920.		776, 299 12, 678, 419 100, 000	5,071,732 276,878,367 3,600,000
Total	271,995,381	13, 554, 718	285,550,099
Estimated stock of coin in the United States Dec. 31, 1920.	800, 817, 098	548, 558, 259	1,349,375.357

Note.—The number of standard silver dollars coined to Dec. 31, 1820, was 570,272,610, which added to the Hawaiian dollar coinage, 500,000, phis the number imported from the Philippine Islands, 150,000, and the number returned in Government transports, 496,859, equals 571,419,469. Since July 1, 1888, the number of standard silver dollars exported in transports has been 2,495,000, the net export from November, 1919, to July, 1920, in the movement due to the high price of silver, was 28,287,142, the number melted to Dec. 31, 1920, under the terms of the Pittman Act of April 23, 1918, was 270,232,722, the number otherwise melted (mutilated, etc.) since 1883 was 203,391, and the number of Hawaiian dollars melted to Dec. 31, 1919, was 455,329, a total disposition of 301,673,584, leaving in the United States on Dec. 31, 1920, 269,745,885 standard silver dollars and 278,812,374 dollars in subsidiary silver coin.

Location of moneys of the United States Dec. 31, 1920.

Money.	In Treasury.	Outside Treasury.	Total.
Metalhe: Gold bullion. Silver bullion. Gold coin. Silver dollars. Subsidiary silver coin. Total metallic.	41,934,667 237,030,307 171,418,048 4,946,046	² \$103, 217, 170 563, 786, 791 98, 327, 837 273, 866, 328	\$2,100,434,61 41,934,667 800,817,098 269,745,885 278,812,374
Paper: United States notes (old issue) Treasury notes (act July 14, 1890) National bank notes 4 Federal reserve notes. Total paper.	5, 359, 144 21, 084, 910 11, 722, 288	341,321,872 1,605,352 944,356,712 3,349,389,117 4,636,673,053	3,491,744,638 3,46,681 1,605, 965,441, 3,361,111,
Gold certificates . Silver certificates . Total certificates .		533, 134, 133 151, 983, 912	4,674,839,3
Total stock of money.			8, 166, 584. 033

¹ In mints and assay offices.
2 In Federal reserve banks. Add, for correction after publication of Mint Bureau report, \$40,796,307, giving total, \$144,013,477.

Includes Federal reserve bank notes.

³ There is reserved \$152,979,026 in gold against United States notes and Treasury notes of 1850 outstanding. Treasury notes are also secured by silver dollars in the Treasury.

Monetary stock of gold in the United States since 1873.

			Coin in		
		Y2 111 1	national		
End of year.	Coin in	Bullion in	banks,	Coin in cir-	Total stock
End of year.	Treasury.	Treasury.1	comptroller's	culation.	of gold.
			report.1		
			rebore.		
Fiscal year June 30:					
1873	\$55, 518, 567	\$15,669,981	\$3, \$18, 086	\$30,000,000	\$105,006,634
1874	69, 972, 107	9,539,738	5, 536, 086	39, 607, 488	115, 655, 419
1875	45, 382, 484	8, 258, 706	3,710,682	31,695,660	89, 047, 532
1876	41, 912, 168	9,589,324	3, 225, 707	44,533,218	99, 260, 417
1877	76, 661, 703	10,962,169	5, 306, 263	39, 058, 592	131, 988, 727
1878	122, 136, 831	6,323,372	8, 191, 952	39, 767, 529	176, 419, 684
1879	129, 920, 099	5,316,376	21,530,846	53, 601, 228	210, 368, 549
Calendar year:	, ,	, ,		, ,	
1879 °	95, 790, 430	61,999,892	98, 104, 792	46, \$43, 424	302, 738, 538
1880	61, 481, 245	93, 789, 622	92, 184, 943	150, 085, 854	397, 541, 664
1881	84, 639, 865	88, 726, 016	101, 115, 387	210, 775, 833	485, 257, 101
1882	119, 523, 136	51, 501, 110	75, 326, 033	234, 205, 711	480,555,990
1883	152, 608, 393	65, 667, 190	73, 447, 061	228, 296, 821	520, 019, 465
184	171, 553, 205	63, 162, 982	76, 170, 911	215, 813, 129	526, 700, 227
1885	75, 434, 379	72, 938, 221	96, 741, 747	313, 346, 322	558, 460, 669
1886	187, 196, 596	81, 431, 262	97, 781, 405	223, 199, 865	589, 609, 128
1887	182,618,963	123, 145, 136	99, 162, 377	245, 145, 579	659, 072, 055
1888	227, 854, 212	97, 456, 289	78, 224, 188	246, 218, 193	649, 752, 882
1889	246, 401, 951	67, 265, 944	84, 416, 468	235, 434, 571	633, 518, 934
1890	226, 220, 604	67, 645, 934	80,361,784	274, 055, 833	648, 284, 155
1891	196, 634, 061	83, 575, 643	91, 889, 590	253, 765, 288	625, 864, 582
1892	156, 662, 452	81, 826, 630	100,991,328	242, 621, 832	582, 102, 242
1893	73, 624, 284	\$4,631,966	151, 233, 989	281, 940, 012	591, 430, 251
1894	91, 781, 176	47, 106, 966	151, 117, 047	248, 787, 867	538, 793, 056
1895	\$3,186,960	29, 443, 955	147, 308, 401	242, 644, 697	502, 584, 013
1896	121, 745, 884	54,648,743	161, 828, 050	251, 010, 816	589, 233, 493
1897	152, 488, 113	45, 279, 029	187,608,644	252, 419, 033	637, 794, 819
1898	141,070,022	140,049,456	263, 888, 745	286, 891, 578	831, 899, 801
1899	257, 306, 366	143, 078, 146	203, 700, 570	293, 387, 672	897, 472, 754
20	328, 453, 044	153,094,872	199, 350, 080	307, 870, 474	988, 768, 470
	417, 343, 064	123, 735, 775	190, 172, 340	318, 388, 468	1.049,639,647
***********	458, 159, 776	159, 971, 402	178, 147, 097		1,120,530,773
	478, 970, 232	209, 436, 811	170,547,258	324, 252, 498 332, 731, 989	1, 191, 685, 290
J-1	647, 261, 358	49, 187, 017	195, 111, 219	325, 261, 922	1, 216, 821, 516
905	662, 153, 801	101, 183, 778	196,680,998	327, 549, 686	1,216,821,516 1,287,568,263
.906	737, 677, 337	156, 542, 687	188, 096, 624	376, 096, 767	1, 458, 323, 415
1907	788, 467, 689	162, 937, 136	203, 289, 045	457, 995, 462	1,612,689,332
1908	924, 316, 981	111,041,339	209, 185, 761	411,605,432	1,656,149,513
1909	934, 803, 233	97,347,289	213,990,955	392, 507, 842	1,638,649,319
1910	982, 586, 379	120, 726, 077	227, 977, 678	378, 745, 080	1,710,035,214
1911	1,001,413,292	183,088,870	235, 184, 404	379, 941, 280	1,799,627,546
1912	995, 209, 422	258, 857, 946	240, 452, 237	385, 717, 711	1,880,237,316
1913	987, 678, 101	303, 585, 254	232, 798, 904	380, 631, 886	1, 904, 694, 145
1914	880, 954, 878	304, 354, 958	168,660,282	451, 128, 764	1,805,098,882
1915	1.042,818,106	643, 424, 187	118, 415, 762	494, 796, 127	2,299,454,182
1916	906, 491, 238	1, 294, 802, 847	120, 396, 000	545, 275, 456	2,866,965,541
1917	697, 301, 630	1, 688, 745, 498	61, 560, 000	612, 913, 452	3,042,520,580
7918	775, 502, 510	1, 855, 416, 512	64, 963, 144	469, 344, 056	3, 165, 226, 222
010	547, 210, 009	1,810,807,589	69, 030, 951	281, 813, 828	2,708,862,377
919		2 100 434 614	90, 465, 187	473, 321, 604	2,901,251,712
1920	237, 030, 307	2, 100, 434, 614	90, 100, 181	410,021,004	2, 501, 201, 112

Includes Federal reserve bank holdings for 1918 and following years. 2 Six months ending Dec. 31, 1879,

Exports of refined silver bullion from the United States since 1900.

Calendar year.	United Kingdom.	Asia.	All other.	Total.
1900. 1901 1902 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1911 1912 1918 1919 1919 1911 1912 1919 1919	\$51, 870, 790 44, 732, 679 33, 775, 693 32, 809, 430 39, 314, 272 44, 034, 990 44, 034, 990 42, 682, 769 40, 030, 888 44, 093, 497 45, 270, 823 51, 143, 245 51, 388, 352 41, 299, 073 35, 421, 165 52, 217, 988 27, 080, 143 31, 322, 709 14, 449, 703 4, 902, 478	\$5, 629, 436 4, 507, 540 7, 465, 725 1, 654, 052 4, 627, 162 6, 244, 301 4, 210, 717 3, 003, 325 5, 811, 684 7, 963, 217 7, 495, 997 9, 370, 356 11, 413, 021 12, 696, 925 6, 142, 090 8, 361, 692 12, 019, 899 50, 023, 842 202, 503, 389 181, 671, 933 83, 438, 040	\$813, 929 2, 022, 053 3, 908, 906 4, 202, 030 1, 826, 785 1, 698, 81 325, 087 5, 788, 577 4, 046, 639 3, 434, 646, 639 7, 813, 558 7, 626, 125 2, 742, 312 2, 655, 203 14, 066, 094 5, 970, 531	\$58, 314, 155 51, 262, 272 45, 130, 327 38, 665, 512 45, 768, 219 50, 622, 980 49, 570, 794 51, 494, 671 51, 048, 978 56, 103, 353 56, 201, 497 64, 533, 426 70, 761, 243 61, 899, 556 49, 189, 380 49, 897, 897 79, 770, 188 242, 427, 666 210, 178, 720 94, 311, 049
Total	809,089,403	636, 254, 346	98,711,125	1,544,054,874

Highest, lowest, and average price of bar silver in London, per ounce British standard (0.925), since 1833; and the equivalent in United States gold coin, of an ounce 1.000 fine, taken at the average price and par of exchange.

Calendar year.	High- est quota- tion.	Low- est quota- tion.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine ounce at average quotation.	Calendar year.	High- est quota- tion.	Low- est quota- tion.	age	Value of a fine ounce at average quotation.
		70	70	D 71			-	70	D 71
1833	Pence.	Pence. 584	Pence. 59.36	Dollars.	1877	Pence. 581	Pence. 53½	Pence. 5413	Dollars. 1, 20159
1834	603	592	5915	1. 313	1878	554	491	5215	1. 15358
1835	60	591	5911	1. 308	1879	533	582	512	1. 12392
1836	60 ²	598	60	1, 315	1880	5213	513	521	1. 14507
1837	60%	59	59-3	1.305	1881	52%	50 \$	5144	1. 13229
1835	60½	592	591	1.304	1882	523	50	518	1. 13562
1839	605	60	603	1.323	1883	513	5016	50 3	1.10874
1840	603	60å 59³	60%	1.323	1884	51§	49½ 46½	5013	1.11068
1841 1842	60 § 60	591	$60\frac{?}{16}$ $59\frac{?}{16}$	1.316 1.303	1885 1886	47	42	48 9 453	1.06510 .99467
1843	598	59	59,3	1. 297	1887	474	434	1417	97946
1844	594	591	59%	1.304	1888	44 9	418	427	93974
1845	59ž	58\$	591	1.298	1889	113	4175	4211	. 93511
1846	60å	59	59 5	1.300	1890	548	435	472	1.04634
1847	60%	587	5911	1.308	1891	483	433	4516	. 98800
1848	60	581	593	1.304	1×92	433	37 \$	392	. 87145
1849	60	591	544	1.309	1893	353	30½	35	. 78030
1850	615 615	593	6016	1.316	1894	313	27 27-3	2815	63479
1851 1852	617	60 59¥	61 603	1. 337 1. 326	1895 1896	3135	203	301	. 65406 . 67565
1853	617	608	611	1.348	1897	2913	235	27-76	60438
1854	61%	60%	61%	1.348	1898	253	258	2615	. 59010
1855	618	60	6135	1.344	1899	29	265	277	. 60154
1856	621	603	61 5	1.311	1900	301	27	28.5	. 62007
1857	628	61	613	1.353	1901	29 9	2415	273	. 59595
1858	61%	603	6136	1.344	1902	26 1 5	2111	241	. 52795
1859	623	613	621	1.360	1903	281	2111	243	. 54257
1860 1861	623	61½ 60½	6111	1.352 1.333	1904	28 1 5 30 5	$\begin{array}{c} 2\frac{4}{1}\frac{7}{16} \\ 25\frac{7}{16} \end{array}$	2611 2713	. 57876
1862	621	61	6013	1. 346	1905 1906	331	29	30%	. 67689
1863	613	61	613	1. 345	1907	327	241	30-3	. 66152
1864	621	60%	613	1.345	1908	27	22	2413	. 53490
1865	618	60%	6116	1, 338	1909	247	23 1	2323	. 52016
1866	624	603	611	1.339	1910	262	23 3	2421	. 54077
1867	614	60%	60 9	1.328	1911	261	2311	2413	. 53928
1868	611	601	60½	1.326	1912	2911	251	2816	. 61470
1869	61	60	607	1. 325	1913	293	26 1	27 16	. 60458
1870 1871	603	60½ 60¾	60½	1.328 1.326	1914	27½ 27½	221	25½ 23§	. 55312
1872	611	501	60-5	1. 320	1915	371	2611	313	. 68647
1873	5911	591 571	5916	1. 29769	1917	55	3511	4013	. 89525
1874	591	571	5816	1, 27883	1918	494	423	4744	1. 04171
1875	575	551	5611	1. 24233	1919	791	473	5733	1.25047
1876	58}	464	523	1. 16414	1920	891	38 7	6111	1.34649

Average commercial ratio of silver to gold each calendar year since 1687.

[Note.—From 1687 to 1832 the ratios are taken from Dr. A. Soetbeer, from 1833 to 1878 from Pixley and Abell's tables, from 1879 to 1896 from daily cablegrams from London to the Bureau of the Mint, from 1897 to 1917 from daily London quotations, and since from daily New York quotations.]

					I						
Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.
1687	14.94	1726	15, 15	1765	14.83	1804	15, 41	1843	15.93	1882	18, 20
1688	14.91	1727	15, 24	1766	14, 80	1805	15, 79	1844	15, 85	1883	18.64
1689		1728	15, 11	1767	14,85	1806	15, 52	1845	15, 92	1884	18, 61
1690		1729	14, 92	1768	14, 80	1807	15, 43	1846	15, 90	1885	19, 41
1691		1730		1769	14, 72	1808	16.08	1847	15, 80	1886	20, 78
1692		1731		1770	14.62	1809	15, 96	1848	15, 85	1887	21, 10
1693		1732	15, 09	1771	14, 66	1810	15, 77	1849	15, 78	1888	22,00
1694		1733	15, 18	1772	14, 52	1811	15, 53	1850	15, 70	1889	22, 10
1695		1734		1773	14.62	1812	16, 11	1851		1890	19.75
1696		1735		1774		1813	16, 25	1852	15, 59	1891	20, 92
1697		1736	15, 18	1775		1814		1853	15, 33	1892	23.72
1698		1737	15, 02	1776	14, 55	1815	15. 26	1854	15.33	1893	26. 49
1699		1738	14.91	1777	14, 54	1816		1855	15, 38	1894	32, 56
1700		1739		1778	14.68	1817	15, 11	1856	15.38	1895	31.60
1701	15, 07	1740	14.94	1779		1818	15, 35	1857	15, 27	1896	30, 59
1702		, 1741	14.92	1780		1819	15, 33	1858	15,38	1897	34. 20
1703	15, 17	1742		1781		1820		1859	15, 19	1898	35.03
1704		1743		1782		1821	15, 95	1860	15, 29	1899	34.36
1705	15.11	1744		1783		1822	15, 80	1861	15, 50	1900	33, 33
1706	15, 27	1745		1784		1823	15, 84	1862	15, 35	1901	34.68
1707		1746		1785		1824	15.82	1863	15.37	1902	39. 15
1708	15, 41	1747		1786	14.96	1825	15.70	1864	15, 37	1903	38.10
1709	15, 31	1748		1787	14.92	1826	15.76	1865	15, 44	1904	35.70
1710		1749	14.80	1788		1827	15.74	1866	15, 43	1905	33.87
1711		1750		1789		1828	15, 78	1867	15, 57	1906	30.54
1712		1751		1790		1829	15.78	1868	15, 59	1907	31.24
1713		1752		1791	15, 05	1830		1869	15, 60	1908	
1714		1753		1792	15, 17	1831		1870	15, 57	1909	
1715		1754		1793		1832	15, 73	1871	15, 57	1910	38, 22
1716		1755		1794		1833		1872	15.63	1911	38.33
1717	15. 13	1756		1795		1834		1873	15, 93	1912	33, 62
1718		1757		1796		1835		1874	16, 16	1913	34. 19
1719		1758		1797		1836		1875	16, 64	1914	37. 37
1720		1759	14.15	1798	15.59	1837		1876	17.75	1915	39, 84
1721	15.05	1760	14.14	1799		1838		1877	17. 20	1916	30, 11
1722	15, 17	1761	14. 54	1800		1839		1878	17.92	1917	23.09
1723		1762		1801		1840		1879	18, 39	1918	21.00
1724		1763		1802		1841		1880	18, 05	1919	18. 44
1725	15, 11	1764	14.70	1803	15, 41	1842	15, 87	1881	18, 25	1920	20. 27
			1	I.							

Bullion value of the silver dollar [371 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains of pure silver] at the annual average price of silver each year since 1837.

Calendar year.	Value.	Calendar year.	Value.	Calendar year.	Value.	Calendar year.	Value.
1837	\$1,009	1858	\$1,039	1879	\$0, 86928	1900	\$0, 47958
	1.008					1901	. 46093
1838		1859		1880	. 88564		
1839	1. 023	1860		1881		1902	
1840	1, 023	1861		1882		1903	
1841		1862		1883		1904	
1842	1.007	1863		1884		1905	
1843	1,003	1864		1885	. 82379	1906	
1844	1,008	1865		1886		1907	
1845	1.004	1866		1887		1908	
1846		1867		1888		1909	
1847	1.011	1868	1.025	1889	. 72325	1910	. 41825
1848	1.008	1869	1, 024	1890	. 80927	1911	. 41709
1849	1, 013	1870	1,027	1891	. 76416	1912	. 47543
1850		1871	1, 025	1892		1913	. 46760
1851		1872		1893		1914	
1852	1, 025	1873		1894		1915	
1853	1.042	1874	. 98909	1895		1916	
1854	1.042	1875		1895		1917	
1855	1. 039	1876		1897		1918	
1856		1877		1898		1919	
1857		1878		1899		1920	
	1.010		. 00222	1000	. 10020	1040	. 10011

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS.

The following values, calculated by the Director of the Mint, were proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of section 25 of the act of August 27, 1894, as amended by section 403, Title IV, of the act of May 27, 1921, as the basis for estimating the value of foreign merchandise exported to the United States during the quarter beginning October 1, 1921:

[1] (AHIOV	
Austria-Hungary Go Gold and silver Gold Gold	con- f face
Bolivia	old is
British Colonies in Australasia and Africa do. Pound sterling 4.8665 tralasia and Africa do. Dollar 1.0000	pound
British Colonies in Australasia and Africa do. Pound sterling 4.8665 tralasia and Africa do. Dollar 1.0000	r nor- pence
Canada	
Costa Rica	
Nicaragua	
[1] (AHIOV	
[1] (AHIOV	
[1] (AHIOV	
	er.
Canton	
Chin Kiong 7969	
Fuchau 6882 The cast is a unit of weight;	not a
(quatama) Haikwan tael. The valu	es of
Hankow 6961 other taels are based on the	eir re-
Tael Kiaochow 7209 lation to the value of the	Hark-
China Silver Ninchwang 6977 The Yuan silver dollar of 100	cents
Ningpo	Chi-
Peking	tael.
Swatow 6872	
Takau	
Tientsin 7209	
Dollar Hongkong 4893	
Mexican 4893 Mexican silver pesos issued to	and an
Mexican	1918.
are of silver content app	oroxi-
dollar nere diloted	n the
Colombia Gold Peso	r and
Cul·adodo	
Denmark do Krone 9680	
- 480/	
pound sterling, which is	
illiand	1.1 :
silver. actual standard	IG 18
Germany Gold Mark 2382	
Great Britain .do. Pound sterling. 4,8665 Greece. Gold and Drachma. .1930 Do.	
silver.	
Haiti	г.
India (British). do. Rupee. 4806 Indo-China. Silver. Piaster. 4901 (10 rupees equal 1 pound ster.	ing.)
1101	

	C 1 -			
Country.	Legal standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of United States money.	Remarks.
		-		
Italy	Gold	Lira	\$0.1930	Member Latin Union; gold is
•				actual standard.
Japan	do	Yen	. 4985	
Liberia	do	Dollar	1.0000	Currency: Depreciated silver token
				coins. Customs duties are col- lected in gold.
Mexico			. 4985	
Netherlands			. 4020	
Newfoundland		Dollar	1.0000	
Norway			. 2680	
Panama			1.0000	G D' 1 D
Paraguay		Peso (Argentine)	. 9648	Currency: Depreciated Paragua-
Persia	Silver	Kran	. 0836	yan paper currency. Currency: Silver circulating above ts metallic value. Gold coin is a
D	0.11	F 21		commodity only, normally worth double the silver.
Peru.	Gold	Libra	4.8665	
Philippine Islands Portugal		Peso. Escudo	. 5000 1, 0805	Common con Incommontable manus
Rumania		Leu	. 1930	Currency: Inconvertible paper.
Russia		Ruble	. 5146	
Santo Domingo		Dollar	1.0000	
Serbia		Dinar	. 1930	
Siam.		Tical.	. 3709	
Spain		Peseta	. 1930	Valuation is for gold peseta; cur-
	silver.			rency is notes of the Bank of Spain.
Straits Settlements	Gold	Dollar	. 5678	
Sweden	do	Krona	. 2680	
Switzerland			. 1930	Member Latin Union; gold is actualstandard.
Turkey	do	Piaster	. 0440	(100 piasters equal to the Turkish £.)
Uruguay	do	Peso.	1.0342	~ ·)
Venezuela	do	Bolivar	. 1930	
			. 1000	

Changes in the values of foreign coins during 1921.

Country.	N	Value, 1921.			
, ovantry.	Monetary unit.	Jan. 1.	Apr. 1.	July 1.	Oct. 1.
Central American States:					
Guatemala	Silver peso	\$0, 5502	\$0, 4403	\$0, 4320	\$ 0, 4538
Honduras	Silver tael, Amoy		. 7219	. 7082	. 7439
Do	Silver tael, Canton	. 8992	.7197	.7061	.7417
Do	Silver tael, Cheefco	. 8626	. 6904 :	.6774 :	.7116
Do	Silver tael, Chin Kiang.	8810	7052	. 6918	.7268
Do	Silver tael, Fuchau	. 8343	. 6678	6551	. 6882
Do			. 7345	.7206	.7570
Do		. 8439	. 6754	. 6626	.6961
Do		. 8740	. 6995	. 6863	.7209
Do	Silver tael Nankin		. 7143	. 7008	. 7362
Do	alver tael Nieuchy arg		. 6770	. 6641	.6977
Do	Silver tael Ningpo		. 6940	. 6809	.7153
Do	ilver tael Peking.		. 7037	. 6904	. 7253
Do	Silver ael Shanghai.	. 8238	. 6594	. 6469	.6708
Do	Silver tael, Swatow	. 8331	. 6668	. 6542	.6872
Do	Silver tael Takau	. 9076	. 7264	.7127	.7486
Do	Silver tael. Tientsin.		. 6995	. 6863	.7209
Do.	Silver dollar (Yuan)		. 4730	. 4641	. 4875
Do	Silver dollar, Hongkong	. 5932 . 5932	. 4748	. 4658	. 4893
Do	Silver dollar, British	. 5976	. 4748	. 4692	.4893
Indo-China.	Silver piaster		.4755	. 4665	. 4929
Persia.	Silver kran.	. 101;	.0811	.0795	.0836
India (British)	Gold rupee	. 3244	. 4866	. 4866	. 4866

Production of gold and silver in the United States from 1792 to 1844 and annually since.

[The estimate for 1792–1873 is by R. W. Raymond, commissioner of mining statistics, and since by Director of the Mint.]

	Go	ld.	Silver.		
Calendar years.	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Commercial value.	
1792 to July 31, 1834.	677, 250	\$14,000,000	Insignificant.		
July 31, 1834, to Dec. 31, 1844	362, 812	7,500,000	193, 400	\$253,400	
1845		1,008,000	38, 700	50, 200	
1846	55, 341	1, 140, 000	38,700	50, 300	
1847	43,005	889,000	38,700	50,600	
Total	1, 187, 170	24, 537, 000	309, 500	404, 500	
1848	483,750	10,000,000	38, 700	50, 500	
1849	1, 935, 000	40,000,000	38, 700	50, 700	
1850	2, 418, 750	50, 000, 000	38,700	50, 900 259, 400	
1851–1855. 1856–1860.	14, 270, 625 12, 384, 000	295, 000, 000 256, 000, 000	193, 500 309, 400	418, 300	
1861–1865.	10, 716, 271	221, 525, 000	28, 810, 600	38, 674, 300	
1866-1870.	12, 225, 570	252, 725, 000	49, 113, 200	65, 261, 100	
1871	2, 104, 312	43, 500, 000	17, 789, 100	23, 588, 300	
1872	1, 741, 500	36,000,000	22, 236, 300	29, 396, 400	
Total	58, 279, 778	1, 204, 750, 000	118, 568, 200	157, 749, 900	
1873-1875	4, 980, 631	102, 958, 800	81, 057, 900	103, 285, 000	
1876–1880	10, 300, 633	212, 933, 000	157, 680, 500	182, 506, 400	
1881-1885	7, 730, 372	159, 801, 000	182, 840, 700	202, 806, 600	
1886–1890.	8, 077, 967 9, 106, 834	166, 984, 500	231, 819, 100	227, 495, 200 227, 960, 100	
1891–1895 1896–1900	15, 728, 572	188, 255, 000 325, 138, 400	287, 057, 000 279, 544, 300	172, 688, 800	
1901-1905.	19, 393, 722	400, 903, 800	278, 798, 400	159, 543, 400	
1906	4, 565, 333	94, 373, 800	56, 517, 900	38, 256, 400	
1907	4, 374, 827	90, 435, 700	56, 514, 700	37, 299, 700	
1908	4, 574, 340	94, 560, 000	52, 440, 800	28, 050, 600	
1909. 1910.	4, 821, 701 4, 657, 017	99, 673, 400 96, 269, 100	54, 721, 500 57, 137, 900	28, 455, 200 30, 854, 500	
1911	4, 687, 053	96, 890, 000	60, 399, 400	32, 615, 700	
1912	4, 520, 719	93, 451, 500	63, 766, 800	39, 197, 500	
1913	4, 299, 784	88, 884, 400	66, 801, 500	40, 348, 100	
1914	4, 572, 976	94, 531, 800	72, 455, 100	40, 067, 700	
1915	4, 887, 604	101, 035, 700	74, 961, 075	37, 397, 300	
1916. 1917.	4, 479, 057 4, 051, 440	92, 590, 300 83, 750, 700	74, 414, 802 71, 740, 362	48, 953, 000 59, 078, 100	
1918.	3, 320, 784	68, 646, 700	67, 810, 139	66, 485, 129	
1919	2, 918, 628	60, 333, 400	56, 682, 445	63, 533, 652	
1920	2, 476, 166	51, 186, 900	55, 361, 573	60, 801, 955	
Total	138, 526, 160	2, 863, 587, 900	2, 440, 523, 896	1, 927, 680, 036	
Grand total	197, 993, 108	4, 092, 874, 900	2, 559, 401, 596	2, 085, 834, 436	

70073-FI 1921-42

Gold furnished for use in manufactures and the arts and classification of the materials used, by calendar years, since 1880.

		New material.					
Calendar year.	United States coin.	Domestic and foreign bullion and foreign coins.	Total.	Old material.	Grand total.		
1850 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908	3, 500, 000 3, 500, 000	\$5, 511, 047 6, 271, 311 6, 219, 461 8, 707, 824 7, 600, 423 6, 153, 650 7, 759, 915 7, 992, 406 8, 969, 076 8, 310, 913 9, 525, 462 9, 568, 009 9, 908, 099 7, 498, 690 5, 310, 081 7, 454, 419 6, 005, 116 6, 733, 159 8, 476, 871 12, 215, 809 13, 561, 533 15, 131, 943 17, 605, 984 19, 103, 562 17, 274, 999 21, 975, 192 28, 382, 984 27, 967, 816 20, 945, 797 26, 748, 209 30, 660, 874 29, 603, 054 32, 370, 552 34, 001, 831 33, 912, 758 26, 099, 507 37, 620, 149	\$8, 811, 047 8, 971, 311 8, 719, 461 13, 582, 824 12, 600, 423 9, 653, 650 11, 259, 915 11, 492, 406 12, 469, 076 13, 025, 462 13, 068, 009 10, 998, 690 13, 408, 099 10, 998, 610, 081 10, 954, 419 9, 505, 116 10, 233, 159 11, 976, 871 15, 715, 809 17, 061, 553 18, 631, 943 21, 105, 984 22, 603, 562 20, 774, 999 25, 475, 192 25, 475, 192 25, 475, 192 25, 475, 193 31, 882, 934 31, 467, 816 24, 445, 797 30, 248, 209 34, 160, 87, 816 24, 445, 797 30, 248, 209 34, 160, 87, 816 24, 445, 797 30, 124, 120, 138 37, 412, 758 29, 599, 507 41, 120, 149	\$1, 294, 385 1, 595, 431 1, 795, 246 1, 852, 638 1, 899, 577 2, 171, 092 3, 266, 775 3, 317, 940 4, 045, 764 4, 886, 143 4, 630, 498 6, 618, 907 5, 920, 975 4, 437, 211 3, 548, 523 4, 474, 666 3, 890, 818 3, 637, 072 3, 589, 008 4, 131, 369 5, 086, 589 5, 237, 013 6, 576, 863 6, 459, 989 7, 880, 964 7, 733, 423 7, 243, 829 9, 259, 254 7, 030, 294 7, 380, 560 7, 626, 278 7, 731, 238 8, 106, 705 8, 362, 235 8, 107, 274 8, 220, 520 9, 941, 038	\$10, 105, 4%2 10, 566, 742 10, 514, 767 15, 485, 462 14, 550, 069 11, 824, 742 14, 556, 680 14, 110, 346 16, 514, 842 16, 697, 056 17, 655, 906 19, 359, 916 19, 329, 074 15, 435, 961 12, 558, 604 15, 429, 983, 934 13, 870, 234 15, 565, 879 19, 847, 178 22, 148, 142 23, 848, 956 27, 682, 847 29, 663, 851 33, 268, 615 33, 268, 615 33, 268, 615 33, 268, 615 33, 268, 615 40, 727, 070 31, 476, 091 37, 628, 769 41, 787, 152 40, 834, 292 43, 977, 257 45, 844, 166 45, 520, 032 37, 820, 027 51, 061, 187		
1917. 1918. 1919. 1920.	3,500,000 3,500,000 3,500,000 3,500,000	31, 303, 445 29, 392, 395 52, 635, 951 50, 509, 609	34, 803, 445 32, 892, 395 56, 135, 951 54, 009, 609	18, 112, 196 19, 517, 345 19, 354, 398 28, 205, 478	52, 915, 641 52, 409, 740 75, 490, 349 82, 215, 087		
Total	144, 375, 000	752, 999, 855	897, 374, 855	284, 477, 523	1, 181, 852, 378		

Silver furnished for use in manufactures and the arts and classification of the materials used, by calendar years, since 1880.

		,			
		New material.			
Calendar year.	United States	Domestic and foreign bullion and foreign coin .	Total.	Obl material.	Grand total.
1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1884 1885 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1891 1892 1893 1894 1896 1896 1898 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1905 1905 1907 1908	154, 687 154, 687 154, 687 154, 687 154, 687 154, 687 154, 687 154, 687 77, 344 77, 344 77, 344 77, 344 77, 344 77, 344 77, 344 77, 344 77, 344 77, 344 77, 344 77, 344 77, 344	foreign coin . Fine ounces. 2, 126, 326 2, 415, 873 4, 783, 339 3, 971, 275 3, 784, 167 3, 488, 715 3, 238, 588 3, 464, 589 5, 870, 650 6, 212, 526 6, 345, 372 6, 345, 372 6, 342, 966 6, 274, 268 7, 365, 603 8, 382, 987 6, 943, 496 6, 7675, 818 8, 307, 947 10, 419, 987 11, 338, 941 12, 832, 630 16, 468, 785 15, 956, 742 17, 743, 490 19, 231, 410 17, 886, 898 20, 183, 555 20, 881, 820 21, 193, 998 20, 183, 555 20, 881, 820 22, 567, 747 23, 101, 1024 22, 177, 747 23, 101, 1024	Fine ounces. 2, 590, 389 2, 573, 560 4, 938, 026 4, 125, 962 3, 938, 854 3, 623, 402 3, 393, 275 3, 619, 276 5, 524, 243 6, 025, 337 6, 367, 212 6, 500, 059 6, 476, 693 6, 351, 612 7, 442, 947 8, 460, 281 7, 7020, 840 7, 753, 162 8, 385, 291 10, 493, 481 11, 416, 285 12, 909, 974 16, 546, 129 16, 034, 086 17, 820, 834 19, 308, 754 17, 944, 234 122, 071, 042 20, 250, 898 21, 251, 684 23, 186, 828 24, 585, 103 22, 644, 821 23, 128, 368 22, 551, 7631	Fine ounces. 203, 540 219, 644 297, 690 293, 090 315, 052 44×, 56 523, 090 586, 933 742, 082 755, 347 779, 961 927, 493 717, 349 974, 410 1, 035, 230 871, 528 910, 227 786, 532 1, 629, 261 1, 800, 999 1, 223, 720 2, 788, 880 3, 934, 270 2, 659, 153 4, 391, 923 3, 909, 030 2, 298, 742 3, 589, 929 6, 941, 962 1, 602, 979 5, 736, 582 7, 201, 699 7, 864, 466 7, 786, 330	Fine ounces. 2, 793, 929 2, 793, 204 5, 235, 716 4, 418, 262 4, 253, 906 4, 071, 970 3, 916, 275 4, 266, 209 6, 266, 305 6, 780, 684 7, 138, 173 7, 427, 552 7, 194, 042 7, 451, 511 8, 417, 357 7, 497, 552 7, 194, 042 1, 215, 698 8, 663, 389 9, 171, 848 12, 125, 698 13, 217, 284 14, 133, 694 19, 345, 009 19, 968, 356 20, 479, 987 23, 700, 677 21, 853, 264 24, 369, 784 23, 850, 828 27, 901, 126 24, 789, 807 32, 013, 685 29, 936, 520 30, 992, 834 29, 309, 961
1915. 1916. 1917. 1918.	77, 344 77, 344 77, 344 77, 344 77, 344 77, 344	22, 888, 896 22, 126, 917 15, 921, 463 26, 644, 989 26, 160, 175	22, 966, 240 22, 204, 261 15, 998, 807 26, 722, 333 26, 237, 519	7,001,875 9,899,246 11,041,038 9,530,263 6,463,002	29, 968, 115 32, 103, 507 27, 039, 845 36, 252, 596 32, 700, 521
Total.	77, 344 4, 485, 989	19, 202, 785 537, 601, 354	19, 280, 129 542, 087, 293	8, 694, 392 129, 529, 226	27, 974, 521 671, 616, 519

Monetary stock of principal countries of the world, end of calendar year 1919.
[Stated in United States dollars.]

\$40.51 65.92 3.23 7.07 7.07 28.53 34.49 13.09 1.40 . 91 1.55 7.57 7.57 4.28 46.88 401.59 1120.59 99.54 67.05 1173.45 213.90 48.38 48.38 97.75 64.53 1.84 Gold. | Silver. | Paper. Per capita. 20,68 16, 75 14, 71 14, 61 16, 88 4.66 37.79 classi-fied. 2, 22 . 15 Popula-8,361 15,502 41 464 41 464 2,899 2,500 631 740 740 450 30, 492 3, 870 5, 473 5,800 27, 477 7, 658 7, 658 13, 595 2, 941 3, 330 3, 330 55, 100 46, 089 6, 779 6, 779 000 tion. 108,041 7, 193, 986 \$1,377,057 120,600 24,865 67,045 1,258 circulation. 12,500 3, 580, 460 456, 156 437, 446 100,000 10,094 \$513,510 葉の 6,000 853 1,078 6, 229 424 3, 120 63, 296 2, 991 47, 454 396 280 280 743 743 324 931 26,991 1,472 29, 448 25, 758 17, 491 51, 417 7, 137 5, 790 60, 807 15, 209 694, 839 708,862 32, 271 63, 816 380 50,000 384,988 Total. Gold stock. 850,000 42,490 16,600 Metallic In banks and public 708,862 1, 472 2, 510 25 600 29, 443 25, 753 217, 491 15,671 3 5, 790 3 60, 807 8, 422 380 119,211 63,816 3 694, 839 Thou-3 44, 983 stock. fied. States . 4653 . 5462 . 9648 4. 8665 1. 0342 equiva-4,8665 4,8665 lent. 8886 1.00 Monetary unit. Peso..... Dollar Dollar.... Peso..... Crown..... Dollar Gourde Peso.... Cordoba Balboa Peso (Argentine) Krone..... Lev Krone..... Franc..... Mark.....)rachnia.... Dinar Colon Peso.... Pound..... Peso.... drane..... Markka.... ound.... Lira..... Milreis Peso..... Guilder Libra Guilder Monetary standard. Cuba...... Republic..... Salvador Trinidad Argentina. Brazil British.... British Honduras Costa Rica..... Newfoundland Nicaragua.... Panama Jamaica..... Uruguay..... Colombia Dutch Paraguay Austria-Hungary. Belgium Bulgaria Czechoslovakia.... Denmark Greece.... Finland.... France Great Britain.... Janada United States..... Netherlands. North America: South America: Honduras. Germany Gibraltar

45.85 104.55 67.21 47.87 35.86 34.46 59.83	32.91 1.46 4.10 4.21 4.21	2.23 11.89 11.89 11.80 17.73	9.29 157.79 . 19 . 24	26.24 20.24	5, 82 19, 47 5, 86 52, 52	33, 82
2. 46 . 51 10. 46 2. 16 4. 43	. 80 . 94	1. 68 55 1. 04 3. 22 1. 76	9.33	6. 13 2. 80 2. 98 2. 98 1. 46	2,30	1.45 banks.
15.04 . 13 . 02 2.60 12.96 22.67	. 25	5, 16 . 36 6, 71 1, 49	1.85	1, 20	1.39 4.69 3.56 1.08	4.96 luly.
4.94					20.29	91.89 1.45 9 Banks only.
2,632 12,000 5,958 17,393 182,183 20,843 5,814 3,858	21, 274 46 239 25, 000	1,316 315,156 78,708 47,204 10,608	8,820 714 15,000	3,000 12,751 1,499 1,866 6,000 1,217	6,872 1,953 1,953 5,248	1,200 588,726 9
-	67 67 180 167	3, 284 2, 722 704, 756 934, 195 128, 897 61, 199	81, 991 112, 667 2, 895 71	342, 244 342, 244 19, 269 19, 269 12, 164	40,001 40,001 38,021 1,154 275,608	93, 304 93 151, 218 7, 872, 902 2, 297, 830 53, 898, 687 1, 7 Exclusive of old and foreign silver dollars.
6,486 6,066 3,43 218,068 12,558 17,075	6.37 7,375 1304,266	462 82 174, 971 81, 802 152, 099 18, 701	2,428 6,664 4,991 688	18, 379 35, 658 1, 340 28, 250 1, 786	3, 204 3, 721 3, 721 6 454	, 297, 830 reign silver
39, 590 1, 577 1, 577 474, 525 472, 257 75, 350 87, 451	1,064	1,415 114,266 527,801 70,455	1,326	1,509	1, 046 32, 224 6, 951 212 117, 840	35, 3 151, 218 7,872, 902 2, 297, 830 53, 898, 6 Exclusive of old and foreign silver dollars:
		1, 415		193	3, 860	xchusive o
39, 590 1, 577 1, 577 8 328 474, 525 472, 257 75, 350 87, 451	1,064	114, 266 497, 933 8 70, 455	1,326	1, 509 348 348	9 1,046 32,224 3,091 6,212 10 117,840	7,704,193
3 29, 409					10106, 457	38, 262 277, 820 ablished.
. 268 1. 0805 1. 0805 1. 193 1. 193 1. 193 1. 193 1. 193	4.8665 3244 5678 3244 (1)	4.8665 5678 3244 4985 402	. 5678 . 3709 . 5678 . 193	4.8665 4.8665 4.8665 4.8665 4.8665	4.8665 4.8665 193 .3244 4.8665	4. 8665 rd not est
Krone. Mark. Escudo. Leu. Rubie. Peseta Franc.	Piaster Pound Rupee Straits dollar Rupee	Pound Straits dollar. Yen. Guilder.	Straits dollar Trical Straits dollar Franc	Pound Lira Pound Pound do	do do Rupee	do
do do do do do do do do do do do do do d	dodododo	Gold Go Go Go Go	dododododo.	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	lver.
Norway Poland Potugal Portugal Rumania 5 Russia Russia Spain Sweden Sweden	Asia: Arabia-Aden British North Borneo Ceyton.	Cyptus Island. Federated Malay States. India, British. Japan, including Chosen, falwan, and Karafuto. Netherlands Indies.	Sarawak Siam Strails Settlements. Africa: Belgian Congo. British Somaliland	East Afrea and Uganda Egypt Eritea Gold Coast Gambia Nigeria Nyasaland Protectorate	Southern Rhodesia. South Africa. Tunisia. Zanzibar Protectorate. Australia and Papua.	Total Total Telestrates with price of sil Pluctuates with price of sil Pluctuates with price of sil State bank.

Note.—Gold held abroad: Greece, \$296,534,357 (gold and silver): Eritrea, \$158,031; Union of South Africa, \$5,390,676 (gold and silver); British Honduras, \$289,702; Panama, \$539,000; Salvador, \$160,000; Argentina, \$76,216,117; Uruguay, \$3,534,806; France, \$381,811,900; Canada, \$17,647,320; Italy, \$83,309,929; Rumania, \$95,289,973; Switzerland, \$12,728,533; Ceylon, \$3,024,735; Egypt, \$15,81,811; India, \$88,927,587. Government treasury.

Monetory stock of principal countries of the world, and of calendar year 1920.

Baled in Tuited States dollared.

				District.	=	nifed States dollars	dollars.]					:		t
		Monethry III		Metallie	_	and stock						Per capita	pila.	
Country.	Monotary	Name.	States States equiva-		and pub- life frens- mries.	In cir culation.	Total.	Silver stock.	Paper eff.	Popula-	Un- classl- fied.	Gold.	Silver.	Paper.
North America: United States. Canada. Meyleo	Gold	Dollar do Peso	2.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	**************************************	Thou sands. 2, 901, 252 112, 604	Thou sands. \$ \$125, 123	\$2,901,252 112,604 125,123	**************************************	Thousands. \$4,671,839 540,473	Thou- sands. 108,041 8,361 15,502	\$7.48	\$26, 85 13, 46 8, 07	\$5.46 3.42 1.63	\$43, 27 61, 42
British Hondura. Puba Dominican Republic. Cuntennala. Hajda.	Si S	Dollar Pero Dollar Pero Geourdo,	388683	3, 000	.c	39, 390	32 45, 000 800 800	200 α 100 α 10 α 1	150, 000 7, 000 89, 760 1, 960	2, 2, 2, 2, 4, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,	3. 10	15. 73		51.73 51.73 40.21
Munuten Newragan Newragan Newroundland British West Indies- Trimidad Barbados		Pound Cordoba Dollar Pound do.	4. 8665 4. 8665 4. 8665	000				315 315 483 5	2,7697 2,516 2,516 1,20 5,281	2891 740 377 198	6.01			23.8. 24.0. 10.07 10.09
French West Indies- Martingue, Candeloupe	do.	Francdo.	<u> </u>		108		301	611	3, 873	200		1.47	99	19,36
	999999999	Peso. Milreis Peso. Peso (Argentine) Peso (Argentine) Peso. Bolivar	9618 5462 365 9733 4, 8665 1, 0842 1, 0842 1, 0842		22, 23, 309 22, 973 62, 266 12, 412	3,674	23, 349 23, 349 26, 047 62, 266 22, 546	6, 784 1, 500 10, 524	621, 033 985, 007 110, 530 10, 094 10, 094 1, 600 03, 542 35, 286	30, 284 30, 492 3, 877 3, 876 1, 9, 800 9, 368 3, 368		61. 73 1. 12 2. 12 4. 26 4. 59 9. 95	4, 90	75. 32 31. 31 28. 55 1. 84 1. 84 63. 54 6. 08
Austrin do, Martin do, Belgium do, Bullgatin do, Bullgatin do, Czechesloviskia. (3) Est honin Est honin (2014 Friburd Germany do, Germany	0.000 E E 0.000 0.	Krone. Franc. Franc. Krone. Krone. Marka. Marka. Franc. Fr	2026 193 193 2026 2026 193 183 2026 193 2026 193	14,380 8,078	51, 428 7, 155 6, 104 60, 970 8, 517 286, 928 804, 928 804, 928 804, 932 7, 000 5 204, 348	6,791	1, 774 51, 428 7, 155 61, 104 60, 970 15, 125 085, 517 260, 028 804, 232 804, 232	5, 289 3, 264 16, 370 697 4, 602 51, 402 4, 354, 999 10, 316, 23 1, 400 0, 22, 107	6, 208, 810 1, 181, 013 647, 322 150, 047 119, 196 12, 012 8, 372, 009 8, 372, 713 2, 604, 950 3, 931, 192 3, 931, 192	6,087 7,658 13,595 13,595 1,300 1,300 3,330 41,470 46,089 4,950 4,950 1,410 36,740		20. 29 1. 29 1. 20. 44 20. 44 20. 44 1. 20 1. 20 20 1. 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	25.7. 11.6.6. 25.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2	20,003 117,103 117,103 117,103 117,03 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1

46, 41	207.00	67, 21	070 070	100 N	105, 06	-10,08	36, 02	51.96	5, 65	8:00	3.6	2.49	25.55	11.12		4.70	= .	103, 92		35, 33	4.91		16, 27	4. 2.0	1.43	95	13, 71	100	88. ±3	380, 78
13.		7.8	F	3, 19		5.31	. 05	6.08	1.82	.36		S	Z.	90.			T. !	12.		666	6. 6.		TS die	300	. 05	8	3			1, 43
68.	£ 8.	37.73					13.04	92 Fil	:	Ξ.			£ :	6	1.67			0.00		21			98.	: 3		:	6.70		B. 15	5.16
0.03		:						:		90.	2			:	:	1.17													31.05	
13,908	2,000	6,779	19 000	5,958	17, 393	20,843	5, 814	3, 353	4,262	325,000	1,316	315, 156	5.00	000'65	47,204	10,608	999	これが		6, 200	3,000		12, 751	1,217	1,836	1, 403	6, N.2		0.000	1,595,544
645, 417	414,000	456, 205	1 757 900	654, 232	1, 827, 831	834,966	203, 647	200, 183	24,112	07, 382	3, 154	785, 376	50,942	314, 134		49, 922	19	75. 157		220, 432	14, 737		207, 497	USP 107	2,635	1,100	25, 25		40, 180	13, 489, 907
	· · · ·		- 1	-			_					_												_						111 6
2,902		51,991	8 048	19,064		110,698	:07	23, 46,		120, 192		310,57	15, 147	20.03			200	S, 687		000	29, 052		35, 840	33.15	0.		3,69			2, 275, 133
12,386	5, 500	255, 720	20.472	9, 200	668	473, 762	10, 857	92, 202		9,000		116, 261	5,975	040, 480	89,000			1,606					3,884	581	942		45, 960		115, 409	8, 245, 826 2, 275, 133
																														188, 333
12,386	5. 400	255, 729	20,112	9, 206	662	473, 762	75,827	92, 202		5,000		116, 261	5,975	045, 480	89,000			1, 606					3,884	58.1	2963		45, 960		115, 409	8,000,493
801			:							19,517	153					12,372				13,532									19 No. 1963	200,980
193	288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288	2010	0000	1.080.	. 193	. 193	268	. 193	. 4866	(3)	2000	1866	(F)	1880	3015	.50	Sign.	SUSA.		. 183	1809		1,9431	- News	- See	L. NGGS	- S665		SEEN T	
		:								**********			:																	
Punnr	Ost mark	Guilder.	Mark	Esendo.	Lotte	Peseta	Krone.	Frances	Rupee.	Dollar	Dollar	Rupee	Pinster.) ell	Guilder.	Peso	Dollar	Tient		Franc	Florin		Pound	do do	do.	do	Rupee.		Pound	
(1	(a)	Gold	000	- : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	- Co.	9.0	do	do	do	Silver.	do	do	Silver	old	do	do	do	000		do ob.	d ob		.do	000	10	do	99		5 5	
	: :	:	-				-	:	- :	T					:	:		:	-	:			-	:		:	:			
Jugoslavia.	Lithamin	Notherlands				Spain		Switzerland			Sederated Malay States	tish	ndo China, French	Japan (19cl. Chosen	ds Indies	s Islands		Hements			venymu Colony (former	Iv East Africa) and		Nyasaland Profeetosate			South Africa Zanzibar Protectorate		but	
Ingoslavia	Lithumin	Notherland	Norway.	Portugal.	Kumania	Spain	Sweden	Switzerlan	Coylon	Chima.	Federated Mai	India, British	Indo-Chim	Japan (1961.	Notherlands Indies	Philippine Islands	Sarawak	Straits Settlements	.11:	Algeria	Kengan Colony	ly Enst	Egypt	Nyarahand	Rhodesin	Sterra Leono	South Africa Zanzibar Pro	Australastar	Australia New Zealand	Total
								Z. Color	TON										Africa:									Aus		

1 Reclusive of notes of bank of feare. a Part in erreulation.

4 Actual value much less; converted at gold value while original data state frems as 3 Monetary standard not established,

o In Banks of Italy, Naples, and Sielly. paper marks.

Nown. Gold held abroad: Argentina, \$1978.023; Paraguary, \$787.77; Rank of France, \$757.000; Greece, \$557.99; Bark of Nowary, \$15.000; Milling
⁹ Straits Settlements silver and notes in elrentation not included; they predominate, ? Polish mark has no fixed value, converted as the equivalent of the German mark.

⁶ Evelusive of United 2 The Clovernment notes. 8 Pluctuates with the price of silver. 10 Sliver com in circulation.

"Russia's paper circulation, estimated at 700 billions of rubles, not included

World production of gold and silver in 1919 and 1920.

		Valuet (\$1.01940 per oz.)	\$56, 435, 588 13,041, 736 67, 955, 501	137, 432, 825	2,752,380	20,388 2,242,680 20,388 1,834,920 489,312 35,679	8, 155 9, 374, 690 4, 078	14,030,290	14, 256 693, 263 12, 233 10, 970 152, 910 355, 730 36, 770 11, 220 30, 572 101, 940 5, 085, 936
	Silver.	Ounces, fine.	55, 361, 573 12, 793, 541 66, 662, 253	134, 817, 367	2,700,000	2, 20, 000 2, 20, 000 20, 000 1, 800, 000 480, 000 35, 000	8,000 9,196,282 4,000	13, 763, 282	13,985 680,069 12,000 56,000 150,000 150,000 346,706 56,000 101,387 3,101,387 3,101,000 100,000
Calendar year 1920.	1	Kilos, fine.	1,721,977 397,932 2,073,476	4,193,385	83,981	68, 429 682 622 55, 987 14, 930 1, 089	249 286,043	428,095	21, 153 21, 153 1, 555 4, 666 10, 784 10, 784 1, 555 99, 265 99, 265 9, 265 110
Calendar		Value.	\$51, 186, 900 15, 853, 478 15, 265, 568	82, 305, 946	3,000,000	3,000 1,806,000 7,706,000 5,800,000 7,50,000	182, 749 300, 000 900, 000 1, 297, 302 8, 000 500, 000	12, 246, 051	181,106 150,904 4,000 15,000 1,447,028 10,000 1,808,038
	Gold.	Ounces, fine.	2, 476, 166 766, 913 738, 472	3,981,551	145,125	145 242 87, 075 33, 862 280, 575 36, 281	8,840 14,512 43,537 62,757 24,187	592, 400	8,741 7,300 193 726 70,000 70,000
		Kilos, fine.	77, 019 23, 854 22, 969	123,842	4,514	2,708 1,053 8,727 1,129	275 451 1,354 1,952 12 752	18, 425	273 227 6 2,177 1,5 1,5 2,721
		Value 1 (1.12087 per oz.)	\$63,533,652 17,957,074 73,870,068	155, 360, 794	3,138,436	28,022 2,729,318 28,022 2,129,653 554,080 44,835	8, 967 11, 008, 881 4, 596	16, 536, 374	17, 297 13, 450 113, 450 176, 684 176, 684 179, 339 350, 365 48, 346 17, 22, 417 1, 735, 362 112, 087 4, 034, 369
	Silver.	Ounces, fine.	56, 68 2 , 445 16, 020, 657 65, 904, 224	138, 607, 326	2,800,000	25,000 2,435,000 25,000 1,900,000 494,331 40,000	8,000 9,821,729 4,100	14,753,160	15, 432 580, 918 12, 000 68, 415 160, 000 315, 820 400, 000 1, 548, 228 31, 509 31, 509 32, 509, 320
Calendar year 1919.	And the second s	Kilos, fine.	1, 763, 062 498, 310 2, 049, 898	4,311,270	87,092	777 75, 739 778 59, 098 15, 376 1, 244	249 305, 497 127	458, 885	480 18,009 2,133 2,175 4,976 10,886 9,730 12,442 12,442 12,442 13,110 3,110
Calendar		Value.	\$60, 333, 400 15, 850, 415 15, 676, 565	91,860,380	3,300,000	4,000 2,000,000 765,000 6,000,000 800,000	335, 214 329, 343 1, 100, 000 1, 348, 465 10, 000 600, 000	13, 297, 022	125, 602 150, 863 15, 276 10, 999, 791 10, 306, 147
	Gold.	Ounces, fine.	2, 918, 628 766, 764 758, 354	4, 443, 746	159,638	193 242 96, 750 37, 007 290, 251 38, 700	16, 216 15, 932 53, 212 65, 232 484 29, 025	643,244	6,076 7,298 225 739 332,115 482 546,935
		Kilos, fine.	90, 782 23, 849 23, 588	138,219	4,966	3,009 1,151 9,028 1,204	504 496 1,655 2,029 15 903	20,007	189 227 23 23 16,551 15 15 17,012
		Сопиту.	North America: United States Canada Mexico	Total	entral America and West Indies.	South America: Argentina Argentina Balvia Brazil Chile Colombia	Vugits. Pritish Dutch French Peru Urnguay	Total	Europe: Austria Austria Prance France Great Britian Greee Italy Noway Noway Supain Swelen Turkey Total

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6, 598, 502 103, 174 6, 861 256, 326 508, 396 558, 841	8, 056, 723	2, 427, 362 72, 857 22, 417	1, 128, 539 1, 121 5, 548, 831 7, 027 28, 022	9, 236, 176	191, 459 11, 209	340	19,819	9,629	989, 036	1, 425, 405	197, 788, 277
5, 886, 947 92, 098 561 6, 121 223, 332 453, 561 525, 343	7.187,919	2, 165, 606 65, 000 20, 000	1,006,842 1,000 4,950,468 6,269 25,000	8,240,185	170, 813 10, 000	304	17,682	8, 591 172, 000	891, 304	1, 271, 699	176, 459, 609
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Australasia: New South Wales. Northern Territory Queensland. South Australia. Victoria. Vest Australia. New Zealand. Tasmania. Papua.	Total	Asia: British India. China. Chosen (Korea) East Indie.	Potterial Netherlands Federated Malay States Indo-China. Japan. Satawak Taiwan (Formosa).	Total	Africa: Algeria. Belgian Congo. British West Africa—	Egypt and Abyssinia Franch West Africa (Guisse	And Work Coast). Madagascar Portuguese East Africa. Rhodesia—	Northern. Southern.	Cape Colony	Total	Total for the world

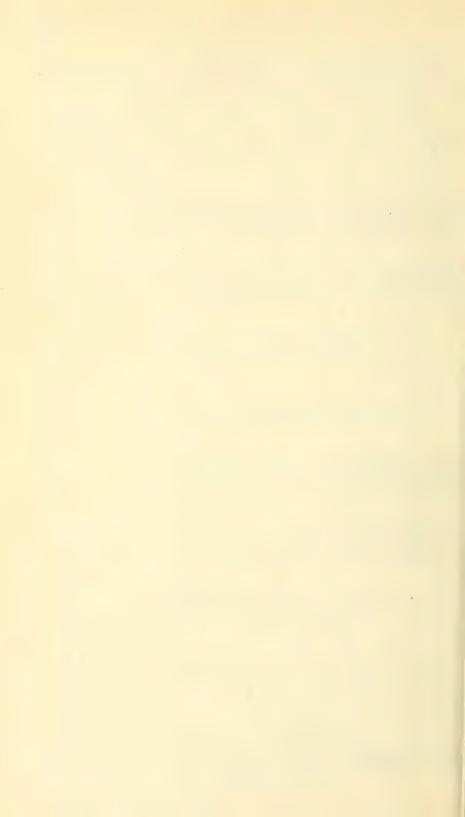
¹ Average price per ounce, 1.000 fine, of bar silver in New York.

Production of gold and silver in the world since the discovery of America.

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1940. 1910. 1912. 1913. 1914. 1916. 1916. 1919. 1919.	
1910 1910 1911 1913 1915 1916 1918 1918 1920	Total



REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF REGISTER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, September 30, 1921.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Regis-

ter's office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921:

The movement of public debt securities during the past fiscal year, as reflected in the accounts of the Register's office has been in large volume. Especially heavy have been the retirements of securities. This has been due in large measure to the exchange of temporary bonds for permanent bonds of the Liberty loans, all of which, except the 3½ per cent first Liberty loan and the Victory Liberty loan, were originally issued in temporary form.

Tabulated statements appended and submitted as a part of this report show in detail the enormous tasks handled by the department in connection with the public debt. The figures in this report are final audit figures and agree with the reports of forwarding offices, except where necessary deductions or adjustments have been

made and securities returned for correction or repayment.

The securities issued by the United States and later redeemed, including bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, war-savings securities, and interest coupons, are not finally paid until they reach the Register's office and receive appropriate examination. All redeemed securities, whether paid by the Treasurer of the United States direct or through Federal reserve banks, are charged against the Treasurer's account, and the amounts are included in his monthly statement of account covering payments on the public debt. examination of the securities the Register executes a certificate setting forth the classes and amounts thereof and forwards it to the Comptroller General of the United States for use in settling the Treasurer's public debt account. Securities so retired (except interest coupons) effect a reduction in the principal of the public debt and may be divided into five general classes: (a) Those which have matured and are payable on presentation; (b) those which have been purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury under provisions of law for the sinking fund or other retirement account; (c) those received on account of estate or inheritance taxes under the provisions of the act of Congress approved September 24, 1917, as amended; (d) those which are payable before the designated maturity date at the option of the holder, as in the case of war-savings certificates; (e) those which are surrendered for the benefit of the United States, as in cases where United States bonds, etc., are received by the department as donations, contributions on account of conscience, or canceled on account of forfeiture to the United States.

669

COUPON BONDS PREPARED FOR ISSUE.

Coupon bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, and war-savings securities prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and delivered to the Division of Loans and Currency during the last fiscal year, according to books of account in this office, amounted to \$17,339,075,477.50.

REGISTERED SECURITIES ISSUED.

The records in the Register's office indicate that registered securities were issued during the fiscal year 1921 amounting, at face value, to \$6,445,523,810. The figures include securities issued on account of transfers, exchanges, etc., as well as original issue.

BONDS REDEEMED.

Matured bonds of the United States received for redemption during the past fiscal year amounted to \$151,580. This compares with \$441,170 redeemed during the fiscal year 1920. It may be of interest to note that \$4,780 of the redemptions for the fiscal year 1921 represented old issues of the Civil War period or prior thereto. Texan indemnity stock to the amount of \$1,000 face value was redeemed during the year. This stock was issued under the act of Congress approved September 9, 1850, and the original issue was \$5,000,000, of which \$19,000 remain outstanding. Only two redemptions have been made on account of this issue in the last 40 years.

BONDS AND NOTES PURCHASED BY THE SECRETARY.

Liberty bonds and Victory notes purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury under the act of September 24, 1917, as amended, and examined in this office during the fiscal year 1921, amounted to \$405,564,850, as compared with \$1,220,852,000 in 1920, \$550,916,700 in 1919, and \$76,641,500 in 1918. Subsequent pages of this report carry details of these purchases, such as loans, denominations, etc.

BONDS AND NOTES RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF ESTATE AND INHERITANCE TAXES.

Liberty bonds and Victory notes received in payment of estate or inheritance taxes during the fiscal year amounted to \$26,479,300, of which \$23,183,650 were in coupon form and \$3,295,650 in registered form. The total compares with \$3,189,400 received during the fiscal year 1920.

TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Redemptions of certificates of indebtedness are shown in tabulated form on another page of this report. Altogether 82 loan and tax issues of certificates have been sold, the first issue in April, 1917, which bore 3 per cent interest, and the last issue of the fiscal year 1921, in June, 1921, which bore $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Total certificates of indebtedness retired on redemption account during the fiscal year amounted to 638,379 pieces, or \$8,552,216,500 face value. Of this amount, \$5,082,000,000, consisted of special certificates comprising only 505 pieces.

WAR-SAVINGS SECURITIES.

War-savings certificates, bearing one or more war-savings stamps, are redeemable at post offices upon demand after 10 days' notice, according to the regulations of the Treasury Department. Treasury savings certificates (war-savings certificates in the denominations of \$25, \$100, and \$1,000) are redeemable at the Treasury Department before maturity in accordance with the regulations. Redemptions of war-savings certificates, including Treasury savings certificates, during the fiscal year 1921, amounted to \$159,731,095.78 at redemption value, compared with \$200,108,482.81 in 1920 and \$133,757,849.56 in 1919. Four series of war-savings certificates have been issued, one series for each of the calendar years 1918, 1919, 1920, and 1921.

PAID INTEREST COUPONS.

The payments of interest coupons during the fiscal year 1921 show a substantial falling off as compared with 1920. The total payments for 1921 comprised 112,924,776 pieces, aggregating \$777,544,734.98 face value, while 132,428,930 pieces, or \$792,412,576.64, were paid in 1920. It may be noted that while the number of interest coupons paid in 1921 show a decrease of 14.7 per cent, as compared with 1920, the actual amount paid as coupon interest decreased only 1.8 per cent. The total number of coupons redeemed from December 15, 1917 (the date of the first Liberty loan coupon), to June 30, 1921, was 353,934,279 pieces, aggregating \$2,088,671,765.98.

TOTAL SECURITIES PAID.

Total securities of the United States redeemed and retired on account of the principal of the public debt during the fiscal year 1921 and examined and filed in this office aggregated \$9,144,315,-176.03, or 35,873,849 pieces. Of these securities, \$5,158,185,311.98 were in registered form and \$3,986,129,864.05 in coupon or bearer form.

SECURITIES RECEIVED FOR CREDIT TO FISCAL AGENCY ACCOUNT.

The securities received from Federal reserve banks for credit to fiscal agency account showed a decided increase in amount over 1920. As fiscal agents of the Government, Federal reserve banks make exchanges of coupon bonds of one denomination for those of another and accept Liberty bonds and Victory notes for conversion, in order to meet the convenience of their member banks and the general public and facilitate transactions. They also transmit to the department coupon bonds tendered for exchange into registered bonds and registered bonds submitted to them for transfer of ownership or exchange for coupon bonds. The securities received by them from the public in exchange for other bonds paid out (or to be issued) are forwarded by them to the department for credit to appropriate fiscal agency account.

Securities so received during the last fiscal year amounted to 71,242,703 pieces, with an aggregate face value of \$13,998,011,090. This compares with 86,529,438 pieces, or \$9,746,304,516, for the

fiscal year 1920.

War-savings stamps, thrift stamps, and certificates of indebtedness, as well as interim certificates issued on account of the first Liberty

loan, are received for credit from Federal reserve banks, while warsavings stamps and thrift stamps are also received from post offices. Interest coupons are received from Federal reserve banks for credit in cases where they have been detached in adjusting interest on exchanges or conversions of bonds. Data as to these items will be found on a subsequent page.

EXCHANGE OF TEMPORARY BONDS FOR PERMANENT BONDS.

The exchange of temporary Liberty loan bonds for permanent bonds proceeded rapidly during the past year. The total number of temporary bonds received, audited, and filed on this account from July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921, was 29,099,528 pieces, aggregating at face value \$8,215,442,600.

REGISTERED BONDS RETIRED.

United States registered bonds, including registered certificates of indebtedness issued under the Pittman Act, canceled and retired otherwise than on redemption account, amounting to 769,969 pieces, or \$762,523,190 face value, were received for audit and file. These were canceled on account of transfers of ownership, exchanges of registered bonds for coupon bonds, conversions, etc. Following audit of these securities, the amounts were checked against issues, if any, which had been made by the Division of Loans and Currency against these retirements and which had been previously reported to the Register's office.

TOTAL SECURITIES RECEIVED FOR ALL ACCOUNTS.

The total securities of all classes (not including interest coupons) received by the Register's office during the fiscal year 1921 from all sources and for all accounts amounted to \$23,938,050,003.11, or 107,921,393 pieces. This may be compared with the fiscal year 1920, when \$27,698,312,936.59 and 134,942,389 pieces were received, and the fiscal year 1919, when the receipts amounted to \$23,408,359,244.56, or 122,695,774 pieces.

DESTRUCTION OF RETIRED SECURITIES.

Following the enormous issues of securities on account of the war and the large retirements on account of exchange, conversion, and redemption, the files in the Register's office were filled with a vast amount of coupon or bearer securities, some of which were received as far back as 1911–12, when the last regular destruction of such securities took place. Valuable space was used for the storage of these securities in the Treasury Building in addition to almost two floors in the building occupied by the Register's office at 119 D Street NE. It was deemed absolutely necessary in the interest of good administration to begin the destruction of these securities, the great bulk of which had long since ceased to serve any useful purpose. Under regulations approved by the Secretary the destruction was begun in October, 1920, the securities being subjected to a final examination by a corps of specially chosen clerks before delivery to the department destruction committee for maceration.

The first delivery was made to the destruction committee under these regulations on October 25, 1920. From that date to June 30, 1921, 57,060,844 pieces, aggregating \$48,348,989,014.84, have been

destroyed thereunder, excluding interest coupons. During the same period 34,818,222 interest coupons, with a face value of \$174,369,-575.27, have been destroyed.

Tabulated statements elsewhere in this report give details as to

all securities destroyed during the year.

SECURITIES IN THE FILES.

Securities in the files of the Register's office are properly safeguarded, and the vaults in which they are stored are under joint control of two employees of the office in each case.

PROGRESS SINCE REORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC DEBT SERVICE.

Since the reorganization of the public debt work in March, 1920, great progress has been made in bringing up to date lines of work that were seriously in arrears at that time. This reorganization under department order of January 6, 1920, was referred to in the Register's report for the fiscal year 1920. The elimination of duplication made possible the bringing to current basis much work in the Register's office that was seriously behind and without the employment of additional clerks. Indeed, during the whole of the fiscal year ended June 30 last there has been a steady reduction in the number of employees. On April 1, 1920, the office contained 1,206 employees; on June 30, 1920, the number had been reduced to 1,092; on June 30, 1921, the total number of employees carried on the rolls of the Register's office was 934. Every effort was made during the fiscal year to hold expenditures for salaries and supplies down to the minimum. Of the total appropriations for salaries in the Register's office for the last fiscal year \$180,760.08 remained unexpended on June 30, 1921. . The total appropriation authorized for salaries was \$1,367,500 and the expenditures \$1,186,739.92.

ALLOCATION OF FUNCTIONS IN THE REGISTER'S OFFICE.

Following the reorganization of the work in the Register's office, the duties assigned the office were divided among 10 functional units—nine divisions and one section. The divisions are chief clerk, accounts, paid securities, canceled securities, interest coupons, numerical records, registered files, vaults and files, destruction, and the section of inquiries. The duties assigned to these units may be described briefly as follows:

Chief clerk.—Handles time reports of employees, pay rolls, requisitions for supplies including custody thereof, prepares correspondence relating to personnel matters and keeps general correspondence files for the entire office, receives and distributes incoming mail, and collects for dispatch outgoing mail. The section of efficiency records

in this division makes up efficiency records for all employees.

Division of accounts.—Keeps controlling accounts of all the various securities handled by the Register's office, in addition to accounts of United States securities delivered by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and of registerd bonds issued; prepares, or checks after preparation, all consolidated reports emanating from the Register's office, including semimonthly balance sheets, etc.; authorizes all adjustments in office or divisional accounts in the Register's office; consolidates and checks all statements appearing in the annual report; makes check periodically with other Treasury Bureaus having to do with the public debt.

Division of paid securities.—Audits paid securities received by the department, the retirement of which effects a reduction of the public debt, such as bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, war-savings securities, etc., and keeps detail records of these transactions.

Division of canceled securities.—Audits all securities received for credit to fiscal agency account, including bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, war-savings securities, and thrift stamps; keeps

detail records of same.

Division of interest coupons.—Audits all interest coupons whether redeemed or received for credit to fiscal agency account; keeps detail

records of same.

Division of numerical records.—Maintains numerical records of all bearer securities retired representing the principal of the public debt, except war-savings securities. Record is made opposite the appropriate bond number of every bond, note, or certificate of indebtedness, showing the date of retirement and reason, such as redemption, exchange, conversion, etc. More than 80,000,000 entries have been made on these records since May 1, 1920.

Division of registered files.—Audits and files all registered bonds

retired, and keeps detail records of same.

Division of vaults and files.—Records all incoming securities from whatever source and holds them subject to requisition by the appropriate auditing unit; makes out schedule each day of all incoming securities including shipments received from the city post office; receives all securities after audit, except registered securities and interest coupons, and holds them until they are withdrawn for destruction; keeps appropriate records of securities received, delivered, and in files.

Division of destruction.—Examines immediately before destruction all securities to be destroyed and delivers them to the destruction committee of the department; keeps detail records of securities de-

stroved

Section of inquiries.—Records and makes report of any available information concerning bonds and other securities which have been the subject of inquiry addressed to the department; prepares correspondence relating to retired bonds, etc.

OFFICE FORCE.

The responsibilities imposed upon the employees in the Register's office during the past year have been great, and the enormous volume of retired securities received has been handled with promptness and accuracy. More than 100 employees were requested to work on a night shift for a period of several months and complied most cheerfully and effectively. The officials and employees of the office have responded with alacrity and whole-hearted loyalty to every demand made upon them. I am glad thus to record my appreciation of their cooperation and support.

The Assistant Register of the Treasury, since assuming his duties in July of this year, has rendered valuable assistance, which has facilitated the preparation and timely submission of this report.

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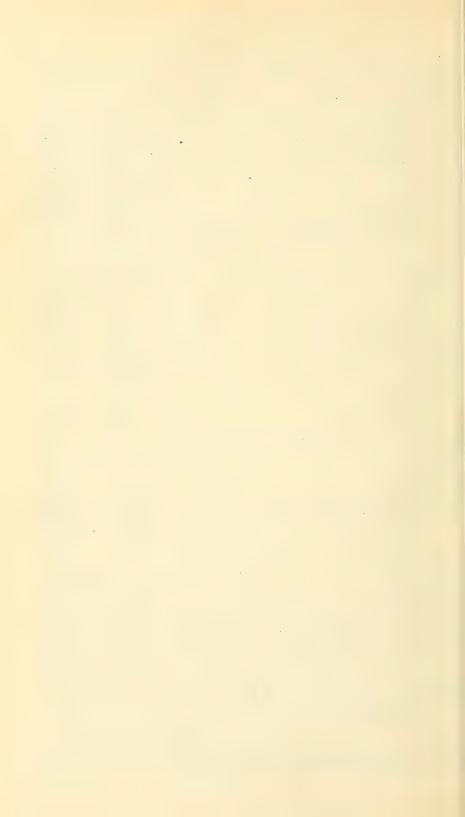
The following is a summary of securities received, examined, and retired in the Register's office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921:

Class of securities.	Pieces.	Amount.
Redeemed:		
Bearer	400	000 000 00
Prewar loans Liberty loans	466 305, 517	\$89,060.00 413,073,700.00
Certificates of indebtedness.	637, 874 23, 138, 658	3,470,216,500.00
Liberty loans Certificates of indebtedness War-savings securities Interest coupons	112, 924, 776	413,073,700.00 3,470,216,500.00 102,750,604.05 777,544,734.98 38,700.00
District of Columbia loans. District of Columbia interest coupons.	1,892	$38,700.00$ $10,431.68\frac{1}{2}$
	-	
Total	137,009,264	4, 763, 723, 730. 71½
Registered— Prewar loans	250	60 500 00
Prewar loans Liberty loans	1,059	62,520.00 19,138,950.00
Liberty loans Certificates of indebtedness.	505	19, 138, 950. 00 5, 082, 000, 000. 00
War-savings securities. Interest checks (Liberty loans). District of Columbia loans.	11,789,520 -6,929	56, 983, 841. 98 602, 667. 83 527, 000. 00 168, 429. 25
District of Columbia loans.	123 329	527, 000. 00
District of Columbia interest checks.		
Total	11,798,715	5, 159, 483, 409. 06
Retired on account of exchanges for other securities, etc.:		
Bearer— Prewar loans	4,092	3, 230, 780, 00
Liberty loans	49, 518, 628	3, 230, 780, 00 11, 724, 172, 350, 00
Treasury notes. Certificates of indebtedness.	1, 141 453, 277	2,384,500.00 2,120,351,500.00
Certificates of indebtedness. Interim certificates (Liberty loans). War-saying soourities	3,307 21,262,258 2,166 7,002,906	2,534,500.00 2,120,351,500.00 4,560,700.00 143,311,260.00 11,076,000.00 119,048,050.97
War-savings securities. Insular possessions loans. Interest coupons.	2, 166	11,076,000.00
Interest coupons	7,002,906	119, 048, 050. 97
Total	78, 247, 775	14, 128, 135, 140. 97
Registered—	10 005	00 040 000 00
Prewar loans Liberty loans Certificates of indebtedness	18,665 751,150	512, 535, 800. 00
Certificates of indebtedness.	154	187, 338, 000. 00
War-savings securities Insular possessions loans	13,750 11,348	62,649,390.00 512,535,800.00 187,338,000.00 68,750.00 20,245,000.00
District of Columbia loans.	146	474, 000.00
Total	795, 213	783, 310, 940.00
Recapitulation:		
Bearer— Prewar loans	4,558	3, 319, 840.00
Liberty loans.	49, 824, 145	12, 137, 246, 050. 00
Liberty loans. Treasury notes. Certificates of indebtedness. Interim certificates (Liberty loans).	1,141 1,091,151	2,384,500.00
Interim certificates (Liberty loans)	3,307 41,400,916	4,560,700.00
Interest coupons (Liberty loans)	44,400,916 119,927,682	. 246, 061, 864. 05
District of Columbia loans.	81	3, 319, 840, 00 12, 137, 246, 050, 00 2, 384, 500, 00 5, 590, 568, 000, 00 4, 560, 700, 00 246, 061, 864, 05 896, 592, 785, 95 38, 700, 00
District of Columbia loans. District of Columbia interest coupons. Insular possessions loans.	1,892 2,166	$10,431.68\frac{1}{2}$ $11,076,000.00$
Total	215, 257, 039	18, 891, 858, 871. 683
Registered—		
Prewar loans	18, 915	62,711,910.00 531,674,750.00
Liberty loans. Certificates of indebtedness.	752, 209 659	531,674,750.00
War-savings securities Interest checks (Liberty loans)	11,803,270	5, 269, 338, 000. 00 57, 052, 591. 98 602, 667. 83
District of Columbia loans.	6, 929 269	602, 667. 83 1, 001, 000. 00
District of Columbia loans. District of Columbia interest checks. Insular recessions loans.	329	168, 429, 25
THEOLET POSSESSIONS TORDS	11,348	20, 245, 000. 00
Total	12,593,928	5, 942, 794, 349. 06
Grand total	227, 850, 967	24, 834, 653, 220, 74\frac{1}{2}

Respectfully,

W. S. Elliott, Register of the Treasury.

Hon. A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.



STATISTICAL STATEMENTS.

No. 1.—Interest-bearing debt of the United States and debt on which interest has ceased,

June 30, 1921.

Title of loan.	Rate.	Amount issued.	Amount retired.	Amount out- standing.
Loans prior to Liberty loans: Stock of 1790 2 Deferred stock of 1790 2. Stock of 1790 2. Navy stock 2. Loan of 1800 2. Sixteen million loan of 1813 2. Ten million loan of 1814 2. Mississippi stock 2. Stock of 1815 2. Treasury note stock of 1815 2. Treasury notes prior to 1846 2.	Per cent.		i	
Stock of 1790 2	6	\$30,088,397.75	\$30,060,527.98	\$27,869.77
Stock of 1790 2	3	19, 719, 237, 39	19, 705, 284, 26	13, 934. 90 13, 953. 13
Navy stock 2	6	\$30, 088, 397, 75 14, 649, 328, 76 19, 719, 237, 39 711, 700, 00 1, 481, 700, 00	711,600.00	100.00
Loan of 1800 2	8	1, 481, 700, 00 18, 109, 377 43	\$30, 060, 527, 98 14, 635, 393, 86 19, 705, 284, 26 711, 600, 00 1, 481, 200, 00 18, 109, 331, 04	500. 00 46. 39
Ten million loan of 1814 2.	6	9, 919, 476, 25	9, 919, 187. 27	288. 98
Mississippi stock 2	None	4, 282, 036, 92	4, 281, 190. 14	846. 78
Stock of 1815 2	6	9,070,386.00	9,070,353,48	32. 52 67. 53
Treasury notes prior to 1846 2	1 of 1 to	9,070,386.00 1,505,352.18 47,002,900.00	1, 481, 200, 00 18, 109, 331, 04 9, 919, 187, 27 4, 281, 190, 14 9, 070, 353, 48 1, 505, 284, 65 46, 920, 484, 65	82, 415. 35
Treasury notes of 1846 2	of 1 to	7,687,800.00	7,681,900.00	5, 900. 00
Treasury notes of 1847 2 Treasury notes of 1857 2 Bounty land scrip 2 Mexican indemnity stock 2 Loan of 1847 2 Texan indemnity stock 3 Loan of 1858 2 Loan of February, 1861 2 Treasury notes of 1861 2 Oregon war debt 2 Loan of July and August, 1861 2 Loan of July and August, 1861, continued 2	5%. 5% and 6.	26, 122, 100, 00	26, 121, 150, 00	950.00
Treasury notes of 1857 2	3 to 6	26, 122, 100. 00 52, 778, 900. 00 233, 075. 00	26, 121, 150. 00 52, 778, 200. 00	700.00
Bounty land scrip 2	6	233, 075. 00 303, 573. 92	230, 175. 00 302, 469. 01	2,900.00
Loan of 1847 2	6	28, 230, 350. 00	28, 229, 400. 00	1, 104. 91 950. 00
Texan indemnity stock 2	5	5, 000, 000, 00	28, 229, 400. 00 4, 981, 000. 00	19, 000. 00
Loan of 1858 2	5	20, 000, 000, 00 18, 415, 000, 00	19, 998, 000. 00 18, 410, 000. 00	
Treasury notes of 1861 2	6	35, 364, 450. 00	35 362 150.00	2, 300. 00
Oregon war debt 2	6	1,090,850.00	1,088,600.00	2, 250. 00
Loan of July and August, 1861 2	31	1,090,850.00 189,321,350.00 127,597,200.00	1,088,600.00 189,306,300.00 127,596,600.00	15, 050. 00
continued.2	02	121,001,200.00		
Seven-thirties of 1861 2	73	139, 999, 750, 00	139, 990, 400. 00 514, 666, 250. 00 716, 096, 397. 16	9, 350. 00 105, 350. 00 2, 850. 00
Five-twenties of 1862 2	4, 5, 6	514, 771, 600, 00 716, 099, 247, 16	716 096 397 16	2 850 00
Temporary loan of February, 1862 ² Certificates of indebtedness, 1862– 1863. ²	6	561, 753, 241. 65	561, 750, 241. 65	3, 000. 00
Loan of 1863 2	6	75, 000, 000. 00	74, 996, 900. 00	3, 100. 00
Loan of 1863, continued 2	32	50, 457, 950. 00 44, 520, 000. 00	50, 457, 850. 00 44, 489, 860. 00	100. 00 30, 140. 00
2-year notes of 1863 2	5	166, 480, 000.00		95 000 00
Compound-interest notes 2	6	266, 595, 440. 00	266, 439, 110. 00	156, 330. 00 18, 550. 00
Ten-forties of 1864 2	6	196, 118, 300, 00	195, 099, 750, 00	18, 550, 00
Seven-thirties of 1864-1865 2	7-30	829, 992, 500. 00	829, 873, 000. 00	119, 500. 00
Loan of 1863 ² . Loan of 1863 ² . Loan of 1863, continued ² . 1-year notes of 1863 ² . 2-year notes of 1863 ² . Compound-interest notes ² . Ten-forties of 1864 ² . Five-twenties of 1864 ² . Seven-thirties of 1864 ² . Five-twenties of 1865 ² . Consols of 1865 ² .	6	266, 595, 440. 00 196, 118, 300. 00 125, 561, 300. 00 829, 992, 500. 00 203, 327, 250. 00 332, 998, 950. 00	203, 307, 400. 00	19, 850. 00
Consols of 1865 2	6	332, 998, 950. 00 379, 618, 000. 00	100, 433, 000. 00 266, 439, 110. 00 196, 099, 750. 00 125, 547, 350. 00 203, 307, 400. 00 332, 941, 900. 00 379, 524, 450. 00	13, 950. 00 119, 500. 00 119, 850. 00 57, 050. 00 93, 550. 00
Consols of 1865 ² Consols of 1867 ² Consols of 1868 ² Cortificates, acts of Mar. 2, 1867, and	6	42, 539, 930.00	42, 000, 000, 00	9,000.00
Certificates, acts of Mar. 2, 1867, and	3	85, 155, 000. 00	85, 150, 000. 00	5, 000. 00
July 25, 1868. ² Funded loan of 1881 ²	5	517, 994, 150. 00	517, 971, 750. 00	22, 400. 00
Funded loan of 1881, continued 2	$3\frac{1}{2}$	401, 504, 900. 00	401 504 050 00	50.00
Loan of July 12, 1882 2	3	305, 581, 250. 00	305, 581, 050, 00	200. 00 19, 800. 00
Funded loan of 1891, continued 2	2	25, 364, 500, 00	25, 363, 500, 00	1,000.00
Loan of 1904 2	5	100, 000, 000. 00	99, 986, 950. 00	13, 050. 00
Loan of 1907 2	4	250, 000, 000. 00 25, 364, 500. 00 100, 000, 000. 00 740, 930, 950. 00 40, 012, 750. 00 198, 792, 660. 00	401, 304, 530, 60 305, 581, 050, 00 249, 980, 200, 00 25, 363, 500, 00 99, 986, 950, 00 740, 550, 150, 00 40, 902, 400, 00	380, 800, 00
Loan of 1908–1918 2.	3	198, 792, 660, 00	100, 110, 000, 00	376, 660. 00
July 25, 1868. ² Funded loan of 1881 ² Funded loan of 1881, continued ² Loan of July 12, 1882 ² Funded loan of 1891 ² Funded loan of 1891 ² Loan of 1904 ² Loan of 1904 ² Loan of 1907 ² Refunding certificates ² Loan of 1908–1918 ² Loan of 1925 Consols of 1926 Panama Canalloan— Series of 1916–1936	4	162, 315, 400. 00	43, 825, 500, 00	1,000.00 1,000.00 13,050.00 380,800.00 10,350.00 376,660.00 118,489,900.00
Panama Canalloan—	2	646, 250, 150. 00	46, 526, 100. 00	599, 724, 050. 00
Series of 1916–1936	2	54, 631, 980. 00	5, 677, 800. 00	48, 954, 180. 00
		30, 000, 000, 00	5,677,800.00 4,052,600.00	25, 947, 400.00
Series of 1911–1961 Conversion bonds—	3,	50, 000, 000. 00		50, 000, 000. 00
- Carlo A De De Carlo A De Carlo				4 H MA4 000 00
Series of 1916–1946. Series of 1917–1947.	3	15, 761, 000. 00		15, 761, 000. 00 13, 133, 500. 00

¹ Does not include obligations noninterest bearing from date of issue, except thrift stamps and "Mississippi stock."

³ Matured.

2 Matured.

No. 1.—Interest-bearing debt of the United States and debt on which interest has ceased. June 30, 1921—Continued.

Title of loan,	Rate.	Amount issued.	Amount retired.	Amount out- standing.
Loans prior to Liberty loans—Contd.				
Postal savings bonds—	Per cent.			
First series	24			\$41,900.00
Second series	2½	417, 380, 00		\$41, 900.00 417, 380.00 854, 860.00
Third series	29	1 074 980 00		1,074,980.00
Third series. Fourth series. Fifth series.	22.	1, 116, 880.00		1. 116, 880, 00
Sixth series Seventh series Eighth series	21	1, 129, 820.00		1, 129, 820, 00 872, 240, 00
Seventh series	21	872.240.00		872, 240.00
Eighth series	91	933, 540. 00		933, 540. 00 865, 500. 00
Ninth series.	91	\$65, 500. 00 938, 000. 00		938, 000. 00
Tenth seriesEleventh series		906 700 00		906, 700.00
Twelfth series Thirteenth series Fourteenth series Fifteenth series	21	887, 960. 00		887, 960, 00
Thirteenth series	25	718, 800.00		718, 800. 00
Fourteenth series	21	302, 140, 00		302, 140. 00
Fifteenth series	23	198, 180, 00 91, 080, 00	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	198, 180. 00 91, 080. 00
Sixteenth series	28	103, 140. 00		103, 140. 00
Fightaenth series	27	\$6, 260, 00		\$6, 260, 00
Ninteenth series	23	\$6, 260. 00 72, 800. 00		72, 800. 00 106, 080. 00
Fortreenth series. Fifteenth series. Sixteenth series. Seventeenth series Eighteenth series. Ninteenth series. Twentieth series.	25	106, 080. 00		106, 080, 00
		8, 963, 664, 430. 41	\$8,078,240,540,15	885, 423, 890. 26
Total				
Liberty loans: First, 1932–1947. First converted, 1932–1947. Do. First, second converted, 1932–1947. Second, 1927–1942. Second converted, 1927–1942. Third, 1928. Fourth, 1933–1938. Victory, 1922–1923. Do	0.1	1 515 520 150 00	105 (61 000 00	1, 410, 074, 250, 00 17, 982, 800, 00 520, 709, 600, 00 3, 492, 150, 00 77, 870, 150, 00 3, 238, 666, 400, 00 6, 354, 860, 350, 00 6, 354, 860, 350, 00 6, 400, 928, 000, 00
First converted 1022 1047	32	1, 515, 539, 150, 00 568, 318, 450, 00 542, 387, 650, 00 3, 492, 150, 00 3, 807, 865, 000, 00 3, 650, 936, 150, 00	105, 464, 900.00 550, 335, 650.00	17 082 800 00
Do	4	542 387 650 00	21, 678, 050. 00	520, 709, 600, 00
First, second converted, 1932-1947	41	3, 492, 150, 00		3, 492, 150, 00
Second, 1927-1942	4	3, 807, 865, 000.00	3, 729, 994, 850, 00 412, 269, 750, 00 564, 089, 750, 00 609, 720, 750, 00	77, 870, 150, 00
Second converted, 1927-1942	11	3, 650, 936, 150. 00	412, 269, 750.00	3, 238, 666, 400. 00
Third, 1928.	44	4, 175, 650, 050. 00	564, 089, 750, 00	3,611,560,300.00
Fourth, 1933–1938	4	6, 964, 581, 100, 00	609, 720, 750.00	6, 354, 860, 350. 00
Victory, 1922-1923	23	4, 115, 900, 450, 00 1, 078, 253, 250, 00	843, 048, 100. 00 437, 325, 250. 00	640, 028, 000, 00
Total		26, 422, 923, 400. 00	7, 273, 927, 050. 00	19, 148, 996, 350. 00
Treasury notes: Series A, 1924	53	311, 191, 600, 00		311, 191, 600. 00
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	04			011, 101, 000
Certificates of indebtedness:	,	401 000 200 00	101 000 200 00	0 000 00
Fob 8 1018 2	4	491, S22, 500, 00 500, 000, 000, 00	491, 820, 500. 00 500, 000, 000. 00	2,000.00
Var. 20 1918 2	41	543, 032, 500. 00	543, 032, 000. 00	500 00
Apr. 10, 1918 2	45	551, 226, 500. 00	551, 216, 500.00	10,000.00
June 25, 1918, series 4-A 2	41	839, 646, 500. 00	839, 646, 000. 00	500.00
July 9, 1918, series 4–B 2	41/2	753, 938, 000. 00	753, 936, 000. 00	2,000 00
July 23, 1918, series 4-U2	42	584, 750, 500. 00 575, 706, 500. 00	584, 745, 000, 00	5, 500. 00 3, 500. 00
Aug 20 1918 series T2	42	157, 552, 500. 00	575, 703, 000. 00 157, 526, 000. 00	26, 500. 00
Sept. 3, 1918, series 4-F.2	41	639, 493, 000. 00	639, 492, 000. 00	1,000.00
Dec. 5, 1918, series 5-A2	45	613, 438, 000. 00	613, 436, 500. 00	1,000 00 1,500.00
Dec. 19, 1918, series 5-B 2	$4\frac{1}{2}$	572, 494, 000.00	572, 493, 000, 00	1,000.00
Jan. 2, 1919, series 5-C2	41/2	751, 684, 500.00	751, 684, 500.00	
Jan. 16, 1919, series 5-D 2	42	600, 101, 500. 00	600, 101, 500.00	27, 500. 00 1, 000. 00
Feb. 13 1919, Series T-Z ²	42	392, 381, 000. 00 620, 578, 500. 00	392, 353, 500. 00 620, 577, 500. 00 532, 381, 500. 00	1,000,00
Feb. 27, 1919, series 5-G2	41	532, 381, 500, 00	532, 381, 500, 00	1,000.00
Mar. 13, 1919, series 5-H2	45	532, 381, 500. 00 542, 197, 000. 00	542, 197, 000. 00	
Apr. 10, 1919, serles 5-J 2	45	646, 025, 000. 00	646 025 000 00	
May 1, 1919, series 5-K2	45	591, 308, 000. 00 238, 711, 500. 00	591, 308, 000. 00 238, 711, 500. 00 326, 468, 000. 00	
June 3, 1919, series T-5 2	41	238, 711, 500. 00	238, 711, 500. 00	
Tuly 1, 1919, series T -62	42	326, 468, 000. 00 511, 444, 000. 00	326, 468, 000. 00 511, 444, 000. 00	
July 15, 1919, series T-8 2	41	323.074.500.00	323, 034, 500, 00	10,000.00
Aug. 1, 1919, series A-1920 2	45	533, 801, 500, 00	533, 801, 500, 00	10,000.00
Aug. 15, 1919, series B-1920 3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	532, 152, 000.00	532, 152, 000. 00	
Sept. 2, 1919, series C-1920 2	41	573, 841, 500. 00	573, 838, 000. 00	3,500.00
Sept. 15, 1919, series T-9 :	41	101, 131, 500.00	101, 131, 500.00	33,500.00
Dec 1 1919 series D 1990 2	45	162 178 500 00	162 178 500 00	3.5, 500.00
Dec. 1, 1919, series TM-3-1920 2	41	260, 322, 000, 00	260, 319, 000, 00	3,000,00
Dec. 15, 1919, series TJ-1920 2	45	728, 130, 000, 00	728, 088, 500, 00	41, 500, 00
Jan. 2, 1920, series TD-1920 2	43	511, 444, 000. 00 533, 074, 500. 00 533, 801, 500. 00 532, 152, 000. 00 533, 811, 500. 00 101, 131, 500. 00 1657, 469, 000. 00 162, 178, 500. 00 260, 322, 000. 00 728, 130, 000. 00 703, 026, 000. 00 304, 877, 000. 00 200, 669, 500. 00	702, 835, 500.00	3,000.00 41,500.00 190,500.00
Feb. 2, 1920, series TM-4-1920 2	41	304, 877, 000.00	301,872,000.00	5,000.00 193,000.00
Mar. 15, 1920, series TM-1921 2	44	201, 370, 500.00	511, 444, 000. 00 323, 034, 500. 00 533, 801, 500. 00 533, 801, 500. 00 532, 152, 000. 00 573, 838, 000. 00 101, 131, 500. 00 657, 435, 500. 00 162, 178, 500. 00 260, 319, 000. 00 728, 088, 500. 00 702, 835, 500. 00 301, 872, 000. 00 201, 172, 500. 00 200, 665, 500. 00	198, 000. 00 4, 000. 00
Apr 1 1090 sorios E 1000 2				

No. 1.—Interest-bearing debt of the United States and debt on which interest has ceased, June 30, 1921—Continued.

Title of loan.	Rate.	Amount issued.	Amount retired.	Amount out- standing.
Certificates of indebtedness—Contd. Apr. 15, 1920, series F-1920 °. Apr. 15, 1920, series F-1920 °. Apr. 15, 1920, series G-1920 °. May 17, 1920, series H-1920 °. June 15, 1920, series H-1920 °. June 15, 1920, series A-1921 °. June 15, 1920, series B-1921 °. July 15, 1920, series TM-2-1921 °. July 15, 1920, series TM-2-1921 °. Aug. 16, 1920, series TM-3-1921 °. Sept. 15, 1920, series TM-3-1921 °. Sept. 15, 1920, series TM-4-1921 °. Oct. 15, 1920, series TM-4-1921 °. Nov. 15, 1920, series TM-4-1921 °. Dec. 15, 1920, series TD-1921 °. Dec. 15, 1920, series TD-1921 °. Jan. 15, 1921, series TD-1921 °. Jan. 15, 1921, series TS-2-1921 Mar. 15, 1921, series TS-2-1921 Mar. 15, 1921, series TS-2-1921 Mar. 15, 1921, series TM-1922 Apr. 15, 1921, series TM-1922 Apr. 15, 1921, series TH-1921 Specials: Short-term registered. Do Do Pittman Act	5 5 5 5 6 5 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	102, 865, 000, 00 176, 604, 000, 00 242, 517, 000, 00 126, 783, 500, 00 74, 278, 000, 00 157, 654, 500, 00 157, 654, 500, 00 341, 969, 500, 00 124, 252, 500, 00 282, 124, 000, 00 188, 123, 000, 00 192, 026, 500, 00 193, 302, 000, 00 193, 302, 000, 00 199, 511, 500, 00 190, 511, 500, 00 190, 511, 500, 00 190, 511, 500, 00 190, 511, 500, 00 190, 511, 500, 00 190, 511, 500, 00 256, 170, 000, 00 12, 171, 000, 000, 00 37, 500, 000, 00 37, 500, 000, 00 259, 375, 000, 00	37, 500, 000. 00 43, 500, 000. 00	\$500.00 26,000.00 26,000.00 10,000.00 25,500.00 34,000.00 149,000.00 149,000.00 139,500.00 193,500.00 1,605,000.00 1,605,000.00 128,886,500.00 128,886,500.00 128,886,500.00 128,886,500.00 128,886,500.00 128,886,500.00 128,86,500.00 128,86,500.00 128,86,500.00 128,86,500.00 128,86,500.00 128,86,500.00 128,86,500.00 128,86,500.00 128,86,500.00 128,86,500.00 128,86,500.00 128,86,500.00 128,86,500.00 128,86,500.00 128,876,000.00
Total				2,708,574,450.00
War-savings securities				694, 105, 410-37
Grand total		74, 430, 742, 205. 83	50, 682, 450, 505. 20	23,748,291,700.63

 $^{^2}$ Matured. 3 Includes \$283.48 unadjusted items not included in subsequent tables.

 $Note. - Soldiers' \ and \ sailors' \ civil-relief insurance \ bonds \ not \ included \ in \ above; \ total \ issue \ to \ June \ 30, \ 1921, \ \$195,500; \ total \ retired, \ \$141,700; \ outstanding, \ \$53,800.$

No. 2.—United States securities outstanding at the close of the fiscal years 1918, 1919, 1920, and amounts issued, retired, and outstanding for fiscal year 1921.

Retired from Apr. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1921.	\$1,000.00 1,000.00 100.00 530.00
Issued from Apr. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1921.	
Outstanding June 30, 1921.	\$27, 869, 77 13, 953, 19 13, 953, 19 113, 95
Retired during 1921.	\$1,000.00 \$1,000.00
Issued during 1921.	
ing Outstanding Outstanding Issued during Retired duri	\$27, 869. 77 \$13, 933. 13 13, 953. 13 140.00 20, 000.00
Outstanding June 30, 1919.	\$27, 889, 77 13, 934, 90 13, 934, 90 13, 934, 90 283, 13 28, 486, 78 28, 486, 78 28, 486, 78 28, 486, 78 20, 000, 00 20, 000, 00 2, 200, 00 2, 200, 00 2, 200, 00 2, 200, 00 1, 104, 91 1, 104, 91 1, 104, 91 1, 104, 91 1, 106, 00 2, 250, 00 2, 250, 00 3, 00, 00 3, 100, 00 3, 100, 00 3, 100, 00 3, 100, 00 188, 600, 00
Outstanding June 30, 1918.	\$27, 889, 77 13, 934, 90 13, 934, 90 13, 934, 90 20, 900, 00 20, 9
Rates.	Per cent. 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Title of loan.	Prewar loans: Stock of 1790. I an of 1800. Stock of 1815. Stock of 1815. Treasury notes, stock of 1815. Treasury notes prior to 1846. Treasury notes of 1857. Treasury notes of 1857. Treasury notes of 1877. Towan indemnity stock. Loan of 1847. Loan of 1847. Loan of 1847. Loan of 1848. Loan of July and August, 1861. Seven-burites of 1862. Temporaryloan of Feb. 25, 1872. Loan of 1863. Corfficates of indebted- ness, 1862-63. Loan of 1863. Compound-interest notes. Ten-forties of 1863.

	REGIS	STER OF THE TREASURY. 681
50.00 600.00 1,700.00 1,000.00	1,150.00 3,000.00 128,000.00 1,770.00 63,568,800.00	4 4 10 Q 00 4 10 Q
	200 0000	\$\$\$ 212,000,00 4,7%5,000,00 5,064,000,00 9,301,000,00 1,301,000,00 198,180,00
13, 950.00 119, 550.00 119, 550.00 55, 350.00 92, 050.00 5, 000.00 22, 460.00	19, 800.00 1, 800.00 1,000.00 13, 650.00 386, 800.00 10, 350.00 376, 660.00	8,80° 7,21 11. 11. 12. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13
1,800.00 1,600.00 1,000.00	3,600.00 60.00 143,200.00	
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No. 2.—United States securities outstanding at the close of the fiscal years 1918, 1919, 1920, and amounts issued, retired, and outstanding for fiscal year 1927, to June 30, 1921—Continued.

Retired from Apr. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1921.	8114 611 470 00	\$114,011,470.00	2, 095, 028, 100, 00 21, 678, 650, 00 21, 678, 650, 00 412, 289, 750, 00 564, 689, 750, 00 664, 720, 750, 00 843, 480, 250, 00 9, 263, 490, 250, 00	288, 295, 900, 000 200, 000, 000, 000 200, 000, 000
Issued from Apr. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1921.	\$91,080.00 103,140.00 86,260.00 772,800.00 106,080.00	0+0,480.00	3, 505, 0199, 550, 0.0 542, 387, 650, 0.0 542, 387, 650, 0.0 3, 817, 885, 000, 0.0 3, 650, 386, 150, 0.0 4, 115, 500, 1650, 0.0 4, 115, 900, 450, 0.0 1, 078, 253, 250, 0.0 28, 412, 483, 800, 0.0 450, 000, 000, 0.0 4, 115, 600, 0.0 4, 115, 600, 600, 450, 0.0 58, 412, 483, 800, 0.0 4, 115, 600, 0.0	20000000000000000000000000000000000000
Outstanding June 30, 1921.	\$91,080.00 103,140.00 86,260.00 72,800.00 106,080.00	880,425,890.	47, 820, 250, 00 17, 410, 074, 250, 00 19, 300, 200, 200, 200, 200, 200, 200, 200	2,000.00
Retired during 1921.	8.151.580.00		47, 829, 250, 00 199, 300, 00 162, 138, 200, 00 8, 769, 450, 00 39, 499, 250, 00 349, 250, 00 249, 713, 850, 00 909, 127, 600, 00	1,000.00
Issued during 1921.		178,880.00	47,819,700.00 162,137,200.00 194,714,300.00 72,246,200.00 476,922,500.00	
Outstanding June 30, 1920.	\$91,080.00 103,140.00 86,260.00	885, 396, 590. 26	1, 600 00 *1,410,074,400 00. 2, 750 00 65, 803, 650 00. 2, 650 00 3, 482, 150 00. 3, 482, 150 00. 3, 250 00 3, 240, 008, 350 00. 1, 700 00 8, 62, 175, 800 00. 1, 700 00 1, 812, 384, 564, 500 00. 3, 550 00 3, 427, 869, 700 00. 5, 150 00 3, 818, 384, 560. 6, 150 00 18, 581, 201, 450.	3,000.00
Outstanding June 30, 1919.	\$91,080.00	855, 648, 360. 26	3,746,724,600,00 1,410,071,600,00 1,410,071,600,00 1,410,071,600,00 1,792,750,00 473,3492,000,00 1,840,100,00 1,440,100,10 1,440,100,00 1,440,100,10 1,440,100,10 1,440,100,10 1,440,100,10 1,440,100,10 1,44	6,000.00
Outstanding June 30, 1918.	20 012 000	\$967,603,740.26	1, 421, 240, 700, 00 567, 666, 500, 00 3, 746, 724, 600, 00 2, 618, 329, 330, 00 8, 353, 961, 130, 00	1,000.00 5,000.00 1,000.00 2,073,500.00 8,549,000.00
Rates.	Per cent. 23. 22. 22. 22. 22. 22. 22. 22. 22. 22			v ೧೦೦೧ ೧೦೦೦ ೧೦೦೦ ೧೦೦೦ ಈ ಈ ಈ ಈ ಈ
Title of loan.	Prewar loans—Continued. Postal savings—Contd. Sixteenth series. Seventeenth series. Fighteenth series Nincteenth series	Total	Liberty loans: First, 1932–1947 First converted, 1932–1947 First second converted, 1932–1942 Second 1937–1942 Second converted, 1937–1942 Third, 1938 Fourth, 1933–1933 Victory, 1922–1923 Total. Treasury notes: Series A., 1924 Treasury notes: Series A., 1924 Treasury notes: Series A., 1924	Apt. 25, 1917 May Uo 1917 May 10, 1917 May 25, 1917 June 8, 1917 Aug. 9, 1917 Aug. 28, 1917 Sept. 17, 1917 Sept. 26, 1917 Oct. 24, 1917 Nov. 30, 1917, series tax.

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400,000,000,000 500,000,000,000 500,000,0	339, 644, 500, 00 339, 644, 500, 00 554, 750, 500, 00 554, 750, 500, 00 659, 483, 900, 00 659, 483, 900, 00 651, 2115, 500, 00 641, 003, 000, 00 751, 683, 900, 00 751, 683, 900, 00 751, 683, 900, 00 752, 381, 500, 00 753, 500, 00 753, 50	200
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38,000.001 889,500.00 1,272,000.00 382,571,000.00 382,571,000.00 389,500.00 39,100.00	833) 646, 500.00	
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Jan. 2 Feb. 8 Febru Febru Mar. 1 Mar. 2 Apr. 1 Apr. 1	Aug. 2 Sept. 1 July 9.2 Sept. 3 Sept. 3 Sept. 3 Sept. 3 Sept. 3 Sept. 3 Sept. 1 July 9.2 Sept. 1 July 9.2 Sept. 1 July 9.2 July 9.2 July 9.2 July 9.2 July 9.2 Sept. 1 Sept. 2 Sept. 1 Dec. 1.1 Dec. 1.1 July 9.3 Sept. 1 Sept. 2 Sept. 1 Sept. 2 Sept. 1 July 9.3 Sept. 1 Sept. 2 Sept. 1 Sept. 2 Sept. 1 Sept. 2 Sept. 1 Sept. 2 Sept. 3 Sep	Mar. 1 Apr. 1

¹ Figures on issues and retirements include securities issued and retired on conversion accounts.
² Difference is accounted for by restoration to circulation of \$2,800, formerly reported as first 4's surrendered.
³ \$5,400 adjustment between second 4's and second 4's on conversion account.
⁴ Issued March 31, 1917.

No. 2.—United States securities outstanding at the close of the fiscal years 1948, 1949, 1920, and amounts issued, retired, and outstanding for fiscal year 1921, and totals for the period Apr. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1921 Continued

, 836, 000, 000, 00 100, 000, 000, 00 159, 000, 000, 00 130, 000, 000, 00 152, 477, 800, 00 170, 607, 500, 00 102, 855, 000, 00 176, 578, 500, 00 237, 117, 000, 00 1,000,000,00 26, 749, 500, 00 74, 129, 000, 00 2, 162, 000, 00 00, 616, 500, 00 124,059,000,00 230, 981, 000, 00 86, 518, 000, 00 12, 000, 000, 00 18, 584, 000, 00 883, 902, 500, 00 Apr. 6, 1917, to Rotfred from June 30, 1921. , 836, 660, 000, 00 100, 000, 000, 00 159, 000, 000, 00 130, 000, 000, 00 132, 477, 800, 00 \$83, 903, 600, 00 170, 633, 500, 00 102, 865, 000, 00 176, 601, 000, 00 242, 517, 000, 00 500,00 74,278,000,00 124, 252, 500, 00 232, 124, 000.001 118, 660, 000, 00 132, 886, 500, 00 288, 501, 000, 00 190, 511, 500, 00 314, 184, 000, 00 57, 654, 500, 00 106, 626, 500, 00 188, 123, 000, 00 101, 557, 500. (R) 192, 026, 500, 00 193, 302, 000, 00 311, 969, 500, 00 Apr. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1921. Issued from 126, 783 5, 400, 000, 00 35, 500, 00 5, 400, 000, 00 \$5,000,000 193, 500, 00 1, 143, 000, 00 76,000.00 128, 886, 500, 00 288, 501, 000, 00. 190, 511, 500, 00 256, 170, 000. 00 314, 184, 000. 00 149,000,00 55, 492, 500, 00 10,000.00 969, 500, 00 1,605,000.00 389, 557, 500, 00 Outstanding June 30, 1921. 102, 885, 600, 00 176, 578, 500, 00 237, 117, 000, 00 126, 719, 500, 00 74, 129, 000, 00 \$79, 405, 800.001 Reffred during 2, 162, 000, 00 230, 981, 000, 00 186, 518, 000, 00 12,000,000.00 118, 581,000,00 4,000,000.00 124, 059, 000, 00 169,007. 118, 660, 000. 00 192, 026, 500. 00 132, 886, 500. 00 193, 302, 000. 00 \$126,783,500,00 74,278,000,00 157,654,500,00 356, 170, 000, 00 Issued during 124, 252, 500, 00 188, 123, 000, 00 232, 124, 000, 00 401, 557, 500.00 106, 626, 500, 00 190, 511, 500, 00 341, 969, 500, 00 288, 501, 000, 00 100, 033, 500, 001 176, 604, 000, 00 212, 517, 000, 00 Ondstanding June 30, 1920. Outstanding June 30, 1919. \$190,000,000.00 Outstanding June 30, 1918. Per cent. Rufes. 5.4 53 100 53 55555 57 00..... lune 15, 1920, series A-1920 lune 15, 1920, series TJ- 1921 10ly 15, 1920, sories TM2-1921 May 16, 1921, series A-1922 June 15, 1921, series TJ-.00 Mary 17, 1920, series 11-1920 Dec. 15, 1920, series TD-Apr. 15, 1920, series: F-1920 Apr. 15, 1920, sories 0-1920 July 15, 1920, series B-1921 Ang. 16, 1920, series C-1921. ne. 15, 1920, seri st TJ-2-Jan. 15, 1921, series F 1921, Feb. 15, 1921, series G 1921, Mar. 15, 1921, series TS-2-Oct. 15, 1920 series TM1-Cartifleates of indebtedness -Sept. 15, 1920, series TM3-Sept. 15, 1920, Series T'S-Nov. 15, 1920, series D. Inn. 15, 1921, services 16 1021 Mar, 15, 1921, paries TM Apr. 15, 1921, series II-Special typowritten.... little of lonn. 00.... 0..... 1921.

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0.2										-		War savings sociatilies	

o Includes repayments and adjustments aggregating 31, 99, 42 above this prior to fiscal year 1921, but received in this office June 30, 1920, also includes \$1,510.11 re-Soldier and sulface cell religious productions of the supplied of the sulface of · On adjustment, deduction made of \$38.10 in retirements 1919, following regudit. payment, made in 1921 and not included in subsequent tables, 1921, \$141,100; outstanding 1921, \$53,800.

No. 3.—United States and other securities prepared by Bureau of Engraving and Printing and delivered to Division of Loans and Currency for issue, as shown by accounts in office of Register of Treasury during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

Class of securities.	Interest rate.	Coupon or bearer.	Registered.	Total.
	T)			
United States securities:	Per cent.	810 000 000 00		210,000,000,00
First Liberty loan, 1932–1947. First Liberty loan, converted, 1932–	33	549,000,000.00		\$49,000,000.00
1947, permanent	4	18,000,000.00		18,000,000.00
1947, permanent. First Liberty loan, converted, 1932–		(22, 222, 222, 22		
1947, permanent. First Liberty loan, second con-	47	436, 000, 000. 00		436, 000, 000. 00
verted, 1932-1947, permanent Second Liberty loan, 1927-1942,	41	3, 900, 000. 00		3, 900, 000. 00
Second Liberty loan, 1927-1942,	4	70, 000, 000. 00		70,000,000.00
permanent				
1927-1942, permanent	4 <u>1</u>	2, 139, 950, 000. 00 389, 500, 000. 00	\$7,700,000.00 91,585,000.00	2, 147, 650, 000. 00
1927-1942, permanent. Third Liberty loan, 1928, permanent Fourth Liberty loan, 1933-1938,	43	333, 300, 000.00	31, 860, 800, 80	481, 085, 000. 00
temporary	41	237, 500, 000. 00		237, 500, 000. 00
Fourth Liberty loan, 1933-1938,	41	6, 750, 500, 000. 00	669, 450, 000.00	7, 419, 950, 000. 00
permanent	43	4, 500, 000.00	28, 900, 000, 00	33, 400, 000. 00
Treasury notes, A-1924.	51	735, 000, 000. 00		735, 000, 000. 00
permanent Victory Liberty loan, 1922-1923. Treasury notes, A-1924. ostal savings bonds, nineteenth series.	24	3, 400.00	304, 000. 00	307, 400.00
ostal savings bonds, twentieth				
series	25	7, 040, 00	306, 000. 00	313, 040. 00
Total		10, 833, 860, 440, 00	798, 245, 000. 00	11, 632, 105, 440. 00
Certificates of indebtedness:				
June 15, 1920, series TJ-1921	6	33, 500, 000. 00		33, 500, 000. 00
June 15, 1920, series TJ-1921. July 15, 1920, series B-1921. July 15, 1920, series TM2-1921. July 15, 1920, series TM2-1921.	54	33, 500, 000. 00 185, 000, 000. 00		
July 15, 1920, series TM2-1921	5§ 6	195. (RE), (RE), (R)		195, 000, 000. 00
Aug. 16, 1920, series C-1921	23	264, 500, 000, 00		264, 500, 000, 00
Aug. 16, 1920, series T-1921. Sept. 15, 1920, series T-1921. Sept. 15, 1920, series T-1921. Oct. 15, 1920, series T-144-1921. Nov. 15, 1920, series D-1921. Doc. 15, 1920, series D-1921.	(i)	256, 000, 000. 00 264, 500, 000. 00 453, 500, 000. 00		453, 500, 000. 00
Oct. 15, 1920, series TM4-1921	53	2015 5081 (908) (81		
Nov. 15, 1920, series D-1921	5 <u>4</u>	301 500 000 00		325, 000, 000, 00
Dec. 15, 1920, series TD-1921	6	325, 000, 000. 00 301, 500, 000. 00 532, 000, 000. 00		325, 000, 000. 00 301, 500, 000. 00 532, 000, 000. 00
Nov. 15, 1920, series D21021. Dec. 15, 1920, series TJ2-1921. Dec. 15, 1920, series TD-1921. Jan. 15, 1921, series F-1921. Jan. 15, 1921, series F-1921. Feb. 15, 1921, series F-1921.	53	199. (NX). (NX). (X)		
Jan. 15, 1921, series F-1921	34	2,1,000,000.00		271,000,000.00
Feb. 15, 1921, series G-1921. Mar. 15, 1921, series TS2-1921 Mar. 15, 1921, series TM-1922.	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	271, 000, 000. 00 231, 500, 000. 00 295, 000, 000. 00		271, 000, 000. 00 231, 500, 000. 00 295, 000, 000. 00
Mar. 15, 1921, series TM-1922	$5\frac{3}{4}$	585, 000, 000, 00		555, 000, 000, 00
Apr 15 1921, semes H-1921	2.5	300, 000, 000. 00		300, 000, 000. 00 445, 000, 000. 00
May 16, 1921, series A-1922 June 15, 1921, series TJ-1922	5 5	300, 000, 000. 00 445, 000, 000. 00 445, 000, 000. 00		445, 000, 000. 00 445, 000, 000. 00
				5, 523, 000, 000, 00
Total		0, 323, 000, 000. 00		5, 525, 000, 000.00
Thrift stamps: Series 1918		50 312 50		59, 312. 50
War savings certificate stamps:		200 000 00		202 000 00
Series 1918.		300, 000. 00		300, 000. 00 50, 000, 00
Series 1920		662, 250. 00		50, 000. 00 662, 250. 00 30, 794, 625. 00
Series 1921		30, 794, 625. 00		30, 794, 625. 00
Total		31, 806, 875, 00		31, 806, 875. 00
Treasury savings stamps: Series 1921		2, 361, 850.00		2, 361, 850.00
Treasury savings certificates:				
Series 1915			53, 000. 00	53, 000. 00
Series 1919			62,000.00	62,000.00 3,942,500.00 33,584,500.00
Series 1920 Series 1921			3, 942, 500. 00 33, 584, 500. 00	33, 584, 500, 00
Total			37, 642, 000. 00	37, 642, 000. 00
Insular possessions securities:				
Philippine loan of 1914–1934, land purchase	4		2, 000, 000. 00	2, 000, 000. 00
Manila, Philippine Island loan,				
1930–1950 Interim certificates, Manila, Philip-	2 3		13, 000, 000. 00	13, 000, 000. 00
pine Island, loan, 1930–1950	33		8,000,000.00	S, 000, 000. 00
pine Island, loan, 1930–1950 Manila port works and improve- ment loan, 1920	51		38, 000, 000. 00	38, 000, 000. 00
шент тоан, 1920	0.5		35, 000, 000.00	33, 000, 000.00

No. 3.— United States and other securities prepared by Bureau of Engraving and Printing and delivered to Division of Loans and Currency for issue, as shown by accounts in office of Register of Treasury during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921—Continued.

Class of securities.	Interest rate.	Coupon or bearer.	Registered.	Total.
Insular possessions securities—Contd. Interim certificates, Manila port works and improvement loan, 1920. Phillippine Island, certificates of in-	Per cent.		\$17,000,000.00	\$17,000,000.00
debtedness, Aug. 2, 1920 Interim certificates, Philippine Island, certificates of indebted-	4	\$10,000,000.00		10,000,000.00
Porto Rico workingmen's house construction loan—	4			10,000,000.00
Series A. Series B. Interim certificates, Porto Rico workingmen's house construction loan.	42 42	250, 000. 00 250, 000. 00	2, 000, 000. 00 1, 000, 000. 00	2, 250, 000. 00 1, 250, 000. 00
Series A. Series B. Interin certificates, Porto Rico pub- lie improvement loan, 1920—	41/2	,	500, 000. 00	250, 000. 00
Series A. Series B. Series C. Series D. Porto Rico high school building	412 412 412 412		750, 000. 00 750, 000. 00 750, 000. 00 750, 000. 00	750, 000. 00 750, 000. 00 750, 000. 00 750, 000. 00
loan, 1920	41/2	300, 000. 00		300, 000. 00
high school building loan, 1920	4½			300, 000. 00
Total		21,600,000.00	84, 500, 000. 00	106, 100, 000. 00
District of Columbia funded loan of 1924.	3.65		6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00
Grand total		16, 412, 688, 477. 50	926, 387, 000. 00	17, 339, 075, 477. 50

 ${\tt Note.--}$ Registered certificates of indebtedness in blank for departmental use only, having no face value are not included in the above figures.

No. 4.—Registered securities issued by the Division of Loans and Currency on account of original issue, exchange, transfer, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, as shown by the accounts in the office of the Register of the Treasury.

Title of loan.	Interest rate.	Original issue.	Transfer, exchange, etc.	Total.
United States loans: Loan of 1925. Consols of 1930. Panama Canal of 1906. Panama Canal of 1908. Panama Canal of 1908. Panama Canal of 1911. Conversion bonds, 1916. Conversion bonds, 1917. Postal savings— First series. Second series. Third series. Fourth series. Fifth series. Sixth series. Seventh series. Eighth series. Ninth series. Tenth series. Tenth series. Therefore series. Therefore series. Therefore series. Thirteenth series. Twelfth series. Fifteenth series. Fifteenth series. Fifteenth series. Fifteenth series. Sixteenth series. Seventeenth series. Twentieth series. Twentieth series. Twentieth series. Twentieth series. Twentieth series.	2 2 2 3 3 3 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	889.400 99,040 168.440	21, 120 10, 540 12, 040 4, 600 500	\$18, 783, 350 26, 942, 600 2, 476, 240 2, 476, 240 2, 476, 240 2, 476, 240 2, 476, 240 2, 476, 240 2, 476, 240 2, 476, 240 2, 700 1, 157, 700 3, 900 21, 300 44, 800 59, 240 56, 900 71, 080 66, 640 56, 990 71, 080 67, 880 88, 880 108, 080 91, 640 43, 240 31, 180 21, 120 10, 540 12, 040 74, 000 99, 540
LU(a1		108, 440	56, 409, 070	56, 577, 510

No. 4.—Registered securities issued by the Division of Loans and Currency on account of original issue, exchange, transfer, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, as shown by the accounts in the office of the Register of the Treasury—Continued.

Title of loan.	Interest rate.	Original issue.	Transfer, exchange, etc.	Total.
Liberty loans:	Per cent.			
First, 1932–1947 First converted, 1932–1947	31		\$79,773,500	\$79,773,500
First converted, 1932-1947	4		\$79, 773, 500 156, 750	\$79, 773, 500 156, 750
Do	41		3) 066 250	31,066,250
First-second converted, 1932–1947	41		39, 050 332, 150 206, 988, 850	39,050
Second, 1927-1942.	4		332, 150	332, 150
Third 1008	41		158 834 150	206, 988, 850 158, 834, 150
Fourth, 1933-1938	41		505. 214. 200	505, 214, 200
Victory, 1922-1923	43		134, 928, 900	134, 928, 900
First-second converted, 1932–1947. Second, 1927–1942. Second, converted, 1927–1942. Third, 1928. Fourth, 1933–1938. Victory, 1922–1923. Do.	33		158, 834, 150 505, 214, 200 134, 928, 900 16, 679, 950	134, 928, 900 16, 679, 950
Total			1, 134, 013, 750	1, 134, 013, 750
Soldiers and sailors' civil relief insurance			= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	
bonds	35	\$100	1,000	1,100
Special certificates of indebtedness:				
Short term. Do.	2	2,010,000,000		2, 010, 000, 000
Do	4 53	2,010,000,000 2,967,000,000 37,500,000		2, 010, 000, 000 2, 967, 000, 000 37, 500, 000
Do	6	32, 854, 450		39 851 450
Pittman Act	2	,	187, 338, 000	32, 854, 450 187, 338, 000
Total		5, 047, 354, 450	187, 338, 000	5, 234, 692, 450
nsular possessions loans:				
Philippine loan, land purchase, 1914-1934.	4		437,000	437,000
Philippine public improvement loan—			201,000	201,000
Philippine public improvement loan— First series, 1915–1935	4		203,000	203,000
Second series, 1916-1936	4		20,000	20,000 130,000
Third series, 1919–1939 Philippine loan of 1916	-1		130,000	130,000
Manila part works and improvement loan	4		673,000	673,000
Manila port works and improvement loan, 1920-1950.	55	8,750,000	8,061,000	16,811,000
City of Manila sewer and water loan:		, , , , , , , ,		
First series, 1915–1935. Second series, 1917–1937. Third series, 1918–1938.	4		97,000 107,000 54,000	97,000 107,000
Second series, 1917-1937	4		107,000	107,000
Third series, 1918-1938	4		54,000	54,000
City of Cebu, 1921-1941	·±		5,000 45,000	5,000 45,000
Porto Rico gold toan of 1913	4		25,000	25,000
Porto Rico gold loan of 1910. Porto Rico gold loan of 1913. Porto Rico house construction of 1920,			20,000	= -, - ()
series A	41	250,000	179,000	429,000
Porto Ricoirrigation of 1913—				
Series B.	4		4,000	4,000
Series C	4		9,000 16,000	9,000 16,000
Series C Series E	4		32,000	32,000
Series F.	4		38,000	38,000
Porto Ricoirrigation of 1914—				
Series B Series C	4		38,000	38,000
Series C	4		24,000	24,000
Series D Porto Rico irrigation of 1915—	4		10,000	10,000
	4		6,000	6,000
Series F	4		6,000 66,000	66,000
Series G	4		17,000	17,000
Series G Porto Ricoirrigation of 1916—			07 000	27 000
Utilità I	4		25,000	25,000 75,000
Series J Porto Rico irrigation of 1918—	-1		75,000	1.1, 1.10
Series A	4		16,000	16,000
Series B	4	83,000		83,000
Porto Rico public improvement of 1914 Porto Rico public improvement of 1916,	4		50,000	50,000
sories C	4		4,000	4,000
series C. Porto Rico publicimprovement of 1918—	1		1,000	1,000
Series G	4		35,000	35,000
Series H	4 .		5,000	5,000
Series G. Series H. Porto Rico refunding of 1914—			0.000	Carrier Co
Series 1	4		6,000	6,000 5,000
Series J	4		5,000 4,000	4,000
Series O Series Q	-1		5,000	5.000
Series S.	4		10,000	0,000

No 4.—Registered securities issued by the Division of Loans and Currency on account of original issue, exchange, transfer, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, as shown by the accounts in the office of the Register of the Treasury—Continued.

Title of loan.	Interest rate.	Original issue.	Transfer, exchange, etc.	Total.
Insular possessions loans—Continued. Porto Rico refunding municipal of 1915— Series C. Series F. Series G. Series H. Series I. Series M. Series N. Series N. Series N. Series O. Series P. Series G. Series P. Series G. Series H. Series O. Series O. Series P. Series G. Series F. Series G. Series H.	Per cent. 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		\$1,000 2,000 14,000 3,000 12,000 19,000 3,000 4,000 20,000 20,000 20,000	\$1,000 2,000 14,000 3,000 12,000 10,000 3,000 5,000 10,000 4,000 20,000 20,000
Total		\$9,083,000	10, 682, 000	19,765,660
District of Columbia funded loan of 1924.			474,000	474,000
Grand total		5,056,605,990	1,388,917,820	6, 445, 523, 810

70073-FI 1921-44

No. 5.—United States matured bonds and other obligations redeemed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

					1										!
		•	\$10	••	\$20	•	\$50	**	\$100	66	\$500	69	\$1,000	To	Total.
Class and title of loan.	Interest rate.	Pieces.	Pieces. Amount. Pieces. Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Pieces. Amount.	Pieces.	Pieces, Amount. Pieces. Amount. Pieces. Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Picces.	Amount.
Coupon: Texan indemnity stock.	Per cent.					*		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *				-	\$1,000		\$1,000
FIVE-twenties of 1862, fourth	999								300	3	\$500		1,000	11041	1,800 1,600 100
Consols of 1868 Two-year treasury notes	@ 1C 4		100						100		1			- 67	100 202
Compound-interest notes Funded loan of 1907	9	7 ::	02.8			2	\$100	20	2,000	-	200		1,000	24	3,600
Refunding certificates Loan of 1908–1918 ¹	40	9	00	224	\$4,480			72	7,200	112	56,000	13	13,000	421	80,680
Total	:	00	08	224	4,480	2	100	66	9,900	117	58, 500	16	16,000	466	89,060
Registered: Loan of 1908-1918 1.	හෙ		4 9 9 9 9	61	1, 220			123	12,300	34	17,000	32	32,000	250	62, 520
Grand total		00	80	285	5, 700	2	100	222	22, 200	151	75, 500	48	48,000	716	151, 580

Adjustment two pieces amounting to \$40, previously reported on coupon account, transferred to registered account.

No. 6. -- United States Liberty loan bonds and Victory notes purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury and retired during the fiscal year ended June 30,

000,000	Amount.	\$2,050,000 110,000 14,850,000 450,000
010	Pieces. Amount	205 11 1, 485 45
99,000	Amount.	\$3,900,000 26,930,000
ě	Pieces,	780
\$1,000	Amount.	62 \$62,000 14,109 14,109,000 37,000
8	Pieces.	62 14, 109 37
\$500	Amount.	\$2,000 959,500 5,000
6 ∳	Pieces.	1,919
\$100	Amount. Pieces. Amount.	\$500
66	Pieces.	
\$50	Amount.	\$850 650 400
69	Pieces.	17 13 8
	Liberty loans.	Coupon: Second 44 per cent converted, permanent. Third 44 per cent, temporary Third 44 per cent, permanent. Fourth 44 per cent, permanent.

					RE	EGISTE	ER OF	TI	HE 1	TRE	ASURY	9	
1, 654 [106, 540, 000]	142, 140, 000			14, 230 142, 300, 000	-	Total payment.	0.00	31, 340, 202, 78	27, 929, 677, 29 268, 863, 353, 53 54, 090, 898, 37	381, 058, 484, 73			384, 058, 484. 73
1 10,65	14,214	1		1			1 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20			5,008,946.20			.
25, 760, 000	58, 715, 000	5,000 15,000	20,000	58, 735, 000		Acerned interest.			·	_			11
5,152	11,743	3.1	4	11,747		Discount.	\$254 058 30	3, 016, 236. 73	6, 037, 472. 10 1, 365, 244. 25	10, 673, 011. 47			10, 673, 011. 47
125, 424 125, 424, 000 34, 640 34, 640, 000	174, 272, 000	5,000	10,000	174, 282, 000		Principal payment.	\$1, 796, 791, 61		265, 210, 777. 90 53, 636, 755. 75		10, 371, 900. 00	10, 371, 900. 00	11
125, 424 34, 640	174, 272	5	10	174, 282						379, 049, 538, 53	: :	-	389, 421,
9, 290, 500	10, 353, 500	1,500	1,500	10, 355, 000	Total.	Amount.	\$2,050,850	33, 819, 650 97, 497, 800	271, 248, 250 271, 248, 250 55, 002, 000	389, 722, 550	95, 100 10, 371, 900 5, 375, 300	15,842,300	405, 564, 850 389, 421, 438, 53
18, 581	20, 707	6	3	20,710		Pieces.	222	18,311	223, 519 37, 077	284, 746	7 129 64	200	284, 946
2,096,700	2, 103, 100	100 300 300	700	2, 103, 800	\$100,000	Amount.					\$10, 200, 000 5, 300, 000	15, 500, 000	15, 500, 000
20, 967	21,031	~ ⇔⇔	2	21,038	69	. Pieces.					102 53	155	155
2, 137, 050	2, 138, 950	100	100	2, 139, 050	\$50,000	. Amount.					\$50,000 50,000 50,000	150,000	150,000
42, 741	42, 779	62	5	42, 781 2		Pieces.					### :::		60
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		Registered Third 4‡ per cent, converted Third 4‡ per cent. Victory 4‡ per cent.		Crand total		Liberty loans.	Coupon: Second 44 per cent converted, permanent Third 44 per cent, femoneany	Third 44 per cent, permanent Fourth 44 per cent, temporary	Victory 32 per cent, permanent Victory 32 per cent, permanent	Domistoned.	Second 4 per cent, converted Third 44 per cent. Victory 42 per cent	Total	(irand total

¹ Temporary and permanent combined.

No. 7.—United States Liberty loan bonds received on account of conscience fund and forfeiture during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

Coupon: Coupon: First converted, 1932–1947, temporary. First, 1932–1947, Per cent. First, 1932–1947, per manent. Second, 1922–1947, temporary.	nt of—				Депопи	Denominations.							
Per cent.		\$50		6/9	\$100	69	\$500	15	\$1,000	Total pieces.	Par value.	crued inter-	Total payment.
Per cent.	Pie	eces. A	mount.	Pieces.	Pieces, Amount, Pieces, Amount, Pieces, Amount, Pieces, Amount,	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.		٠	· gar	
- CO -+	. نه		\$50	10	000%					9	\$550		\$550.00
: 		101	5000	-55	0000		\$500		\$1,000	cuic &	150 1,000 2,050	\$0.37	150.37 1,000.00 2,050.00
Second of the se		-1	350	36	2,600	60	1, 500	6	9,000	45	13,450		13, 450, 00
mporary 44 938, temporary 44 933, permanent 43		01 10	1,000 2,700 250	40000	2, 300 2, 900 200	10	5,000	136	136,000	77 5 8 130 8	1,400 350 146,600 1,450	5. 94 8. 90 1. 02	1, 405, 94 350, 00 146, 608, 90 1, 451, 02
	ce fund	- 00	150	· m	300					1 9	450		50,00
Total coupon		104	5, 200	88	8,300	Ŧ1	7,000	117	147,000	348	167, 500	16, 23	
Registered: Second converted, 1927–1942 Third, 1928	e,	-					200			11	500		500.00
Total registered.						Ç1	1,000			ବଃ	1,000		1,000.00
Grand total.		101	5, 200	88	8,300	91	8,000	147	147,000	350	168, 500	16.23	168, 516, 23

No. 8.— United States bonds and notes received on account of payment of estate and inheritance tuxes under the act of Sept. 24, 1917, as amended by the act of sept. 24, 1917, as amended by the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

					:	Беног	Denominations.			ı	
Class and title of loan.	Rate.	99	\$30	\$100	06	\$500	06		\$1,000	1 63	55,000
	Parameter St. (1.5)	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Pieces. Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.
mporary: rmanent Gemporary permanent	Personal designation of the second of the se	25 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2, 73-0 2, 73-0 1, 400 20, 93-0 30, 93-0 7, 73-0 7, 600	二 云层度	25 m	525 53 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	22.3.500 22.3.500 22.3.500 25.500 157.500 110,000 68,300	2, 8,9,1, 2,8,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,	815,000 815,000 2,738,000 2,738,000 3,000 1,738,000 3,861,000 3,861,000	-48888F88 %	\$5,000 29,000 1845,000 6645,000 785,000 545,000 780,000 180,000
Total coupon		1,905	95,250	3,919	391,900	1, 105	702,500	11,869	11,869,000	625	3, 125, 000
Registered: 1992–1947 First converted, 1927–1942. Second converted, 1927–1942. Third, 1928. Fourth, 1928–1938. Victory, 1922–1922.	44444	1222	223 690 650 650 650 650	11 8 4 86 3	1, 100 3,000 4, 400 5,886 1,600	313	600 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	50 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	15, 000 70, 000 111, 000 189, 000 7, 000	\$ 2 5 0 0	115, 000 60, 600 130, 000 30, 000
Total registered		000	1,750	159	15,900	92	38,000	5000	355,000	9	115,000
Fand total		1,940	97,000	4,078	407,800	1,481	740, 500	12, 224	12, 224, 000	708	3,540,000

No. 8.—United States bonds and notes received on account of payment of estate and inheritance taxes under the act of Sept. 24-1917, as amended by the ucts approved Apr. 4, 1918, and Mar. 3, 1919, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921—Continued.

			Denom	Denominations.						
Class and title of loan.	\$10	\$10,000	850	\$50,000	01\$	\$100,000	Total pieces.	Par value.	Accrued interest.	Total payment.
	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.				
Coupon: First converted, 1932–1947, temporary. First converted, 1932–1947, permanent. Second converted, 1937–1992, permanent. Second converted, 1937–1992, permanent. Trincl 1938, temporary. Third 1938, temporary. Fourth, 1933–1938, temporary. Fourth, 1933–1938, permanent. Victory, 1933–1938, permanent. Victory, 1932–1938, permanent. Trial all compon.	2 & 8 & 22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	\$20, 000 60, 000 960, 000 380, 000 1, 220, 000 3, 020, 000 320, 000 320, 000					20, 13, 198 20, 24, 111 20, 34, 198 30, 341 30, 341 30	\$25, 150 152, 550 552, 550 4, 650, 200 5, 128, 100 5, 158, 100 5, 785, 150 915, 300 23, 183, 650	\$189.20 1,384.45 6,084.45 6,101.24 9,128.85 51,08.87 52,176.03 47,823.12 9,063.21	\$25,689.20 156,114.95 558,598.40 4,693,601.24 5472.388.86 5,472.988.86 5,472.988.86 5,872.978.81 2,832.978.31 927,393.13
Registered: First converted, 1932–1917. First converted, 1937–1912. Second converted, 1937–1912. Third, 1938. Vistory 1928-1928.	68	680, 000 230, 000 410, 000	T 10	\$200,000 300,000 50,000	∞ 84	\$:400,000 100,000 200,000	22.22 22.22 22.23 22.23 24.23 37.23 37.23	19,100 1,404,750 848,500 981,150 42,150	151.91 10, 340.57 8, 142.13 6, 450.67 233.78	19, 251. 91 1, 415, 090. 57 856, 642. 13 987, 600. 67 42, 383. 78
Total registered	132	1,320,000	111	550,000	9	600,000	857	3, 295, 650	25,319.06	3, 320, 969, 06
Grand total	832	8,320,000	11	550,000	9	600,000	21,280	26, 479, 300	245, 602, 99	26, 724, 902. 99

No. 9. — United States Liberty loan bonds and notes received on account of payment of estate and inheritance taxes during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, shown by Federal reserve districts.

				Regis	Registered 1	Con	Courson	To	Total
Dis-	Salara Lacoura bank and branch banks	- Coan	Rate.	9011	-				
trict.		TOO STATE		Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.
N.0.1	Boston	First converted, 1932–1947 Second converted, 1927–1942 Third, 1928. Fourth, 1932–1938 Victory, 1922–1923	Per cent.	24 28 449 6	\$299, 200 195, 500 361, 700 26, 000	558 568 424 945 68	\$40,050 616,650 500,750 1,063,450 58,850	55 592 452 994 74	\$40,050 915,850 696,250 1,425,150 84,850
	Total-District No. 1			107	882, 400	2,060	2,279,750	2,167	3, 162, 150
N 0. 13	New York.	First converted, 1932–1947. Second converted, 1927–1942. Third, 1928. Fourth, 1933–1938. Victory, 1922–1923.	स्यस्यस्य स्य	64 57 56 36 36	800 715,300 317,200 222,900	1, 108 1, 466 2, 102 124	28, 400 1, 516, 400 2, 333, 300 3, 444, 800 141, 600	1,175 1,523 2,158 2,158	29,200 2,231,700 2,650,500 3,667,700 142,300
				187	1,256,900	4,856	7,464,500	5,043	8,721,400
	Branch at Buffalo	First converted, 1932-1947. Second converted, 1927-1942. Furld, 1928. Fourth, 1933-1938. Victory, 1922-1923.	से से से से से			11 124 53 146 9	2,600 105,400 24,250 502,900 5,700	11 124 53 146 9	2, 600 105, 400 24, 250 502, 900 5, 700
						343	640,850	343	640,850
	Total-District No. 2			187	1,256,900	5, 199	8, 105, 350	5,386	9, 362, 250
N.0.3	Philadelphia	First converted, 1932–1947. Second converted, 1927–1942. Third, 1928. Fourth, 1933–1933.	मा सा सा सा सा	200 80 80 80	3,000 14,000 28,500 62,100	10 375 460 881 75	6,750 334,400 415,350 1,097,750 41,350	14 382 468 910 75 1.849	9,750 348,400 443,850 1,159,850 41,350 2,003,200
	Total Tastrict INO. 5				200610	1	and found		
No. 4	No. 4 Cleveland	First converted, 1932–1947. Second converted, 1927–1942. Third, 1928. Fourth, 1933–1933.	या या या या या	16	60, 000 12, 000 2, 000 2, 700	110 110 209 209 26	10,350 180,000 152,450 220,350 31,050	11 126 114 211 35	10, 350 240, 000 164, 450 222, 350 33, 750
				00	OU TOWN TOWN OWNERSON AND TOWN OF THE PROPERTY	The state of the s	100 July 200	Total for	ogodaria od

¹ Registered bonds on this account are received by the Division of Loans and Currency directly from collectors of internal revenue, but have been distributed for the purposes of this tabulation according to Federal reserve distributed from which received.

No. 9 — United States Liberty loan bonds and notes received on account of payment of estate and inheritance taxes during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, shown by Federal reserve districts—Continued.

Dis-	77	Tona	2700	Regi	Registered.	Cou	Coupon.	To	Fotal.
trict.	Federal reserve dank and dranen danks.		Kale.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.
No.4	Cleveland—Continued. Branch at Cincinnati	First converted, 1932-1947	Per cent.			112	\$9,200	11	\$9,200
		Fourth, 1933–1938. Victory, 1922–1923.	। या या या या या या		1 D 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	35 131 11	43, 200 112, 000 10, 050	131 111	43, 200 112, 000 10, 050
						303	234,450	303	234, 450
	Branch at Pittsburgh	First converted, 1932–1947. Second converted, 1927–1942. Third, 1928. Fourth 1932, 1938.	4 4 4	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	746 1,108	11,700 737,750 1,216,600	746 1,108	11,700 737,750 1,216,600
		Victory, 1922-1923	14 A1 (40)4			22	14,650	22	1, 554, 000
						2,486	3, 375, 300	2,486	3, 375, 300
	Total—District No. 4			35	\$76,700	3,251	4, 203, 950	3,286	4,280,650
0.5	Richmond.	First converted, 1932-1947 Second converted, 1927-1942 Third, 1928. Fourth, 1932-1933.	4 4 4 4 4 U4U4U4U40	13 13 13	1,000 31,000 52,000 27,350	2 53 67 140 11	150 30,850 18,650 148,300 13,550	3 59 70 153 11	1, 150 61, 850 70, 650 175, 650 13, 550
				23	111,350	273	211,500	296	322, 850
	Branch at Baltimore	First converted, 1932–1947. Second converted, 1927–1942	4 4			14	3,900	14 167	3,900
		Third, 1928. Fourth, 1933-1938 Victory, 1922-1923.	444			72 249 83	63, 450 232, 350 290, 150	246 83	63, 450 232, 350 290, 150
						585	810,150	585	810,150
	Total—District No. 5			23	111,350	858	1,021,650	881	1,133,000
No. 6	Atlanta	First converted, 1932–1947. Second converted, 1927–1942. Third, 1928.	4 4 4	∞ =-	25,000	10 35 77	3,000 43,350 34,350	10 43 78	3,000 68,350 35,350

		Fourth, 1933–1938. Victory, 1922–1923.	44.44	2 4	2,000	114	63, 300	116	65,300 2,000	
				15	30,000	236	144,000	251	174,000	
	Branch at New Orleans	First converted, 1932-1947	4			7	5,100	2	5,100	
		Third, 1928.	4 4			73	68, 450	73	68, 450	
		Fourth, 1933–1938. Victory, 1922–1923.	44 4 kH40			126	111,750	126	111,750	
			H				, xox		2, 100	
						250	209, 150	250	209, 150	
	Branch at Jacksonville	Second converted, 1927-1942	44			34	15,400	34	15, 400	
		Third, 1928. Fourth, 1933–1938.	44			10	6,050	10	6,050	
			P.			0.7	000,00	24	10,000	
						69	35,000	69	35,000	
	Branch at Birmingham	Second converted, 1927-1942.	44			25	87,100	25	87,100	
		I nira, 1928 Fourth, 1933-1938	4444			I #	48, 700	######################################	2, 050 48, 700	
			'	-		70	137 850	70	127 950	
		TANK TO BE TO SERVE THE TANK T					Out first	01	101,000	
	Branch at Nashville	First converted, 1932–1947. Second converted, 1927–1949.	4. 4			17	0000		0000	
		Third, 1928.	444			24	12,500	24	12,500	
			44 K			72	34,400	77	34, 400	
			F			0	0,000	0	0,000	
						119	59,820	119	59, 850	
	TotalDistrict No. 6			15	30,000	753	585, 830	268	615, 850	
0. 7	Chicago	First converted, 1932–1947.	47	1.3	8 500	75	30 100	27	47 800	
	D	Second converted, 1927-1942.	4 4	24 A	160, 450	522	445, 450	570	605, 900	
		1	4.	57	56, 200	200	381, 900	292	438, 100	
		Fourth, 1955-1958 Victory, 1922-1923	4 4	95	78,200	1,369	1, 053, 400	1, 464	1, 131, 600	
			**		0,000	1	and for	1	or 'c'	
				225	308, 900	2, 577	1, 993, 750	2,802	2, 302, 650	
	Branch at Detroit	First converted, 1932–1947.	44			31	12, 200	- 12	12,200	
		Second converted, 1927-1942.	74.4	:		274	186,200	274	186, 200	
		Fourth, 1933-1938.	7 17			277	198, 250	277	198, 250	
	٠		र्वे च			17	28, 950	17	28, 950	
						790	545, 950	790	545,950	
	Tota'—District No. 7			225	308, 900	3,367	2, 539, 700	3, 592	2,848,600	
		_								

No. 9. United States Liberty loan bonds and notes received on account of payment of estate and inheritance taxes during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, shown by Federal reserve districts—Continued.

								į	
į			,	Regi	Registered.	Cou	Coupon.	To	Total.
Dis- trict.	Federal reserve bank and branch banks.	Loan.	Rate.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.
% .0%	St. Louis	First converted, 1932-1947 Second converted, 1927-1942 Third, 1938 Fourth, 1938-1998	Per cent.	212.2	\$6,000 73,300 39,050	88.52	\$550 50, 200 50, 700 100, 550	2.22.22.11	\$550 56, MO 124, 000 139, 600
		٠		41	118,350	245	202,600	286	320,950
	Branch at Louisville	First converted, 1932–1947 Second converted, 1927–1942 Third, 1938 Fourth, 1938 Fourth, 1938 Victory, 932–1943	स्य स्य स्य स्य			112 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	3, 250 15, 850 12, 950 20, 550 2, 000	12 12 12 12 12 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	3, 250 15, 850 12, 950 20, 550 2, 000
						108	54,600	108	54,600
	Branch at Little Rock	Third, 1928. Fourth, 1933-1938.	44				8.00		50
						2	100	2	100
	TotalDistrict No. 8			41	118,350	355	257,300	396	375,650
o N	No. 9 Minneapolis	First converted, 1932–1947 Second converted, 1927–1942 Third, 1938. Fourth, 1933–1938 Victory, 1922–1923	स स स स स	1 10 10 16	1, 000 5, 000 5, 250 100	56 53 143 15	24, 900 24, 350 127, 150 4, 750	1 57 63 159 16	500 45, 900 29, 350 180, 400 4, 850
				29	59,850	267	201, 150	296	261,000
	Branch at Helena	Second converted, 1927–1942 Third, 1928. Fourth, 1933–1938.	44 44			41.5	200 100 1, 500	71.5	200 100 1,500
						10	1,800	10	1,800
	Total-District No. 9			29	59, 850	277	202, 950	306	262, 800

First converted, 1922-1947, First converted, 1922-1944, Firs	2 1, 100 57 73, 200 115 103, 200 215 100, 750 57 23, 650	446 301, 900	32 81, 550 38 20, 200 97 54, 850 2	169 156, 800	4 400 60 57, 700 125 99, 800 60 49, 150 23 3, 700	272 210, 750	887 669, 450	9 4, 850 59 110, 500 41 50, 800 231 192, 200 20 12, 200	360 370, 550	7 1, 500 199 222, 000 190 223, 150 422 491, 750 25 30, 800	843 969, 200	2 1, 100 28 17, 100 72 57, 950 1123 155, 450 193 99, 700	418 331, 300
First converted, 1927-1942 14,000	62, 450 49, 650 52, 150 18, 550	182, 800	84, 550 20, 200 54, 850 200	156, 800	400 57, 700 99, 800 49, 150 3, 700	210, 750	550, 350	1,150 85,000 35,800 182,200 12,200	316, 350	1,000 165,450 183,900 417,750 30,800	798, 900	1, 100 17, 100 57, 950 155, 450 99, 700	
First converted, 1927–1942 144 1828–1943 144 1828–1942 144 1828–1943 145	42 90 180 55	367	58.50 23.50 23.50 24.50 25.50 26.5	169	125 60 50 53 53 53	272	808	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	343	6 177 174 410 25	792	28 72 123 193	418
First converted, 1927–1942 144 1828–1943 144 1828–1942 144 1828–1943 145	1,100 10,750 53,550 48,600 5,100	119, 100					119, 100	3, 700 25, 500 15, 000 10, 000	54, 200	36, 550 38, 250 74, 000	170, 300		
## First converted, 1923–1947. Second converted, 1927–1942 Fourth, 1873–1935 Fourth, 1873–1935 Fourth, 1873–1935 Fourth, 1873–1947 Fourth, 1873–1947 Frist converted, 1927–1942 Fourth, 1923–1947 Frist converted, 1927–1942 Frist converted, 1927–1943 Frist converted, 1932–1947 Frist converted, 1932–1943 Frist	2 15 25 35 20 20 20	. 62					62	\$0801	17	1882	10		
maha. enver trict No. 10. trict No. 11.	न्त्र ची भी ची ची अंत्राचीयत्वराज्य		नीय नीय नीय अस योग योग योग योग		नेवलंग नेवलंगक चा चा चा च			नवन्त्रनवन्द्रव चं चं चं चं चं		त्वत्वत्वत्वत्वव्यव्यव यं यं सं सं स		न्यन्य न्यान्य व्याप्त	
Branch at Omaha. Branch at Denver. Total—District No. 10. Total—District No. 11. San Francisco. Branch at Los Angeles.	First converted, 1932–1947 Second converted, 1927–1942 Third 1928 Fourth, 1933–1938 Victory, 1922–1925		Second converted, 1927–1942. Third, 1928. Fourth, 1928. Victory, 1922–1923.		First converted, 1932-1947 Second converted, 1927-1942 Third, 1928 Fourth, 1938-1938. Victory, 1922-1923			Pirst converted, 1922-1947 Second converted, 1927-1942 Third, 1928. Pourth, 1933-1938. Victory, 1922-1933.		First converted, 1922-1947 Secand converted, 1927-1942 Third, 1928. Fourth, 1938-1938 Victory, 1922-1933.			
	No. 10 Kansas City		Branch at Omaha		Branch at Denver		Total—District No. 10	No.11 Dallas	Total-District No. 11	No. 12 San Francisco.		Branch at Los Angeles	

No. 9.— United States Liberty loan bonds and notes received on account of payment of estate and inheritance taxes during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, shown by Federal reserve districts—Continued.

Dis-	Federal reserve bank and branch banks.	Loan.	Rate.	Regis	Registered.	Cour	Coupon.	To	Total.
No. 12	No.12 San Francisco—Continued. Branch at Pordand	Prist converted, 1932–1947 Prescond converted, 1927–1942 Prind, 1928. Fourth, 1938-1938 Victory, 1932–1923 Prescond converted, 1932–1933 Prescon	Per cent.			208 4 74 5	\$200 4, 150 800 12, 500 20, 000	20845.4	\$200 4, 150 800 12, 500 20, 000
	Branch at Seattle	Second converted, 1927–1942. Third, 1928. Fourth, 1933–1933. Victory, 1922–1923.	स्वत्यत्वत्य य य य य			11 13 32 4 4 60	6, 400 9, 250 23, 750 11, 500	113 13 14 60 60	23, 730 8, 230 23, 730 11, 500
	Branch at Salt Lake City	Second converted, 1927–1942. Fourth, 1933–1938.	यो यो यो यो यो यो			11 11	300 5, 800 6, 100	11 14	300 5, 800 6, 100
	Total – District No. 12.			51	\$170,300	1, 351	1, 224, 850 23, 183, 650	1, 402	1, 395, 150

No. 10. — United States certificates of indebtedness, loan and tax issues, paid, cunceled, and retired during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

	Total.	Amount.	\$1,000 2,000 11,000	5,000 10,000 1,000	1,000	1,000 6,500 6,500	7,000 5,000 11,000 3,000 4,000 1,000 1,000	133, 000 13, 500 9, 500 106, 000 26, 500 657, 435, 500
	-	Pieces.	12 7	1 42		w4 00 44 X	40004-0	111 111 111 84,635 16,635
	\$100,000	Amount.						\$423, 100, 000
	69	Pieces.						4, 231
	\$10,000	Amount.						5, 000 2 \$20, 000 5, 000 4 40, 000 5, 000 13, 946 139, 460, 000 5, 000 13, 946 139, 460, 000
	69	Pieces.						13,94
Denominations.	\$5,000	Pieces. Amount.	\$5,000	9000 fe			5,000	50, 000 5, 000 5, 000 5, 000 56, 785, 000 5, 000 5, 000
Deno	69	Pieces.		1			7 .2	10 1 11,357
	\$1,000	Amount.	\$1,000 2,000 6,000	6,000	1,000	1,000	1,000 4,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	24,000 7,000 8,000 31,080,000 3,000
	64	Pieces.	H 61 9	9	-	2	ਜ ਚਾਂ ਜ ਜ ਚਾਂ ਜ	31,080 31,080
	\$500	Amount.		\$4,000 1,000	1,500	1,000 2,000 1,500	1,000 1,000 2,000 1,000	39,000 1,500 1,500 18,000 2,500 7,010,500
	99	Pieces.		000		: :01 41 to	VI 21 - 41 - VI	78 386 36 14, 021
	Issued on account of—		Tax of 1918. Third liberty loan. Fourth liberty loan.	Tax of 1919. Fourth lib-	Victory liberty loan.	dodo Tax of 1919. Victory	loandodododo	Tax of 1920. Loan. do. Tax of 1920. dax of 1920. do. Loan.
	ter- est rate.		P. 4. 4. 4.	+ + 4	संस सं	से से से स्टान्टान्टान्टा	न्यान्यान्यान्यान्यान्यान्याः चा चा चा चा चा चा चा	नारान्यकाराज्यकाराज्यकाराज्यकाराज्यकाराज्यकाराज्यकाराज्यकाराज्यकाराज्यकाराज्यकाराज्यकाराज्यकाराज्यकाराज्यकाराज
	Date of maturity.		June 25 May 9 Nov. 7	1919. July 15 Jan. 2	May 6 May 20	June 3 June 17 June 17 July 15	July 29 Aug. 12 Sopt. 9 Oct. 7 Dec. 15 Sept. 15 Dec. 15	1920. Mar. 15 Jan. 2 Jan. 15 Feb. 2 Mar. 15 Sept. 15 Feb. 16
	Date of issue.		1918. Jan. 2 Feb. 8 July 9	Aug. 20 Sept. 3	Dec. 5	1919. Jan. 2 Jan. 16 Jan. 16 Feb. 13	Feb. 27 Mar. 13 Apr. 10 May 1 June 3 July 1 July 1	July 15 Aug. 1 Aug. 15 Sept. 2 Sept. 15 Sept. 15 Dec. 1
	Series.		Tax-1918. Jan. 2 10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-1	x T T an IV-E	V-A	V-C. Jan. 2 V-D. Jan. 16 T-2. Jan. 16 V-F. Feb. 13	V-G Feb. 27 V-H Mar. 13 V-J Apr. 10 Y-K J May 1 T-5 July 1 T-7 July 1	Do. T-8. July 15 Loan. A-1920. Aug. 1 Do. B-1920. Aug. 15 Do. C-1820. Sept. 2 Tax. T-9. Sept. 15 Do. T-10. Sept. 15 Loan. D-1920. Dec. 1
	Class (bearer).		Tax Loan Do	Tax	Do	Do Tax	13 Do	Do Loan Do Tax Do Loan

No. 10.—United States certificates of indebtedness, loan and tax issues, paid, canceled, and retired during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921—Contd.

	Total.	Amount.	\$35,000 4,289,500	702, 835, 500 58, 000	201, 172, 500	153, 646, 000 79, 015, 000 169, 007, 500 102, 855, 000	176,578,500 237,117,000 126,749,500 74,129,000 2,162,000 106,616,500 236,981,000 12,000,000 12,000,000	118, 584, 000 4, 000, 000	, 470, 216, 500
		Pieces.	33 2, 859	104, 080	37,388	30, 224 16, 534 33, 944 28, 009	31, 112 66, 221 24, 212 21, 302 11, 363 17, 363 57, 593 30, 429	21, 733	337, 874 3
	\$100,000	Amount.	\$100,000	360, 800, 000 104, 080	103, 300, 000	67, 800, 000 36, 100, 000 80, 800, 000 34, 400, 000	76, 600, 000 55, 800, 000 26, 400, 000 600, 000 64, 600, 000 88, 300, 000 12, 000, 000 12, 000, 000	64, 000, 000	17,047 1,704,700,000 637,874 3,470,216,500
	6/2	Pieces.		3,608	1,033	678 361 808 344	766 688 556 264 646 646 120 1,037	640	17,047 1
	\$10,000	Amount.	\$1,550,000	20, 676, 206, 760, 000	49, 030, 000	44, 440, 000 19, 820, 000 44, 590, 000 32, 940, 000	59, 480, 000 84, 550, 000 84, 570, 000 23, 320, 000 760, 000 21, 570, 000 68, 750, 000 43, 670, 000	28, 440, 000 2, 040, 000	95, 161 951, 610, 000
	89	Pieces.	155		4,903	4, 444 1, 982 4, 459 3, 294	5, 948 8, 455 7, 027 2, 107 4, 057 6, 875	2,844	95, 161
Denominations.	\$5,000	Amount.	\$10,000	83, 460, 000	27, 180, 000	24, 745, 000 13, 980, 000 24, 120, 000 18, 760, 000	24, 550, 000 17, 875, 000 17, 875, 000 11, 285, 000 420, 000 22, 605, 000 38, 050, 000	13, 510, 000 790, 000	90, 829 454, 145, 000
Denon	86	Pieces.	1771	16,692	5, 436	4, 949 2, 796 4, 824 3, 752	2, 2575 2, 2575 2, 2575 2, 187 2, 187 7, 610 4, 190	2,702	90, 829
	\$1,000	Amount.	\$19,000 983,000	40, 527, 000	17, 309, 000	13, 169, 000 6, 835, 000 15, 142, 000 12, 891, 000	12, 409, 000 32, 777, 000 9, 955, 000 285, 000 7, 500, 000 17, 116, 000 29, 537, 000 15, 561, 000	9, 721, 000	284, 686, 000
	\$5.	Pieces.	19 983	40, 527	17, 309	13, 169 6, 835 15, 142 12, 891	12, 409 32, 777 9, 955 9, 799 7, 600 18, 116 29, 537 15, 561	9,721	84, 686
	\$500	Amount.	\$6,000 771,500	22, 577 11, 288, 500 26 13, 000	4,353,500	3, 492, 000 2, 280, 000 4, 355, 500 3, 864, 000	3, 539, 500 7, 835, 000 3, 049, 500 97, 000 97, 000 5, 268, 000 6, 344, 000 2, 637, 000	2, 913, 000 143, 000	75, 075, 500 284, 686
	oft	Pieces.	1,543	22, 577 26	8,707	6, 984 4, 560 8, 711 7, 728	7,079 15,670 6,099 6,650 6,650 4,823 10,536 11,588	5,826	150, 151
Notice to the second	lssued on account of—		Tax of 1920	do	Tax of 1921.	Loandododo	dodo	Loando	
	In- ter- est		P. ct. 44.	4.4	At 6014	4 0 0 0	ら ち いっち り さっち ら ち いう いっち いっち こう まっち こう まっち こう まっぱ こう まっぱ まっぱ まっぱ こう	10 10	
	Date of maturity.		1920. Mar. 15 June 15	Dec. 15 Mar. 15	1921. Mar. 15	July 15 July 15 Oct. 15 Nov. 15	1921. Jan	Apr. 15 July 15	
	Date of issue.		1919. Dec. 1 Dec. 15	1920. Jan. 2 Feb. 2	Mar. 15	Apr. 15 Apr. 15 Apr. 15 May 17	June 15 June 15 July 15 July 15 Aug. 16 Sept. 15 Nov. 15 Dec. 15	1921. Jan. 15 Feb. 15	
	Series.		TM-3	TD-1920	TM-1921	E-1920 F-1920 G-1920 H-1920	A-1921 TJ-1921 TM-1921 TM2-1921 TM3-1921 TM4-1921 TM4-1921 TM4-1921 TJD-1921 TJ2-1921	E-1921	Total
	Class (bearer).		Tax	Do	Do	Loan Do Do	TaxLoanTaxLoanTaxLoanTaxTaxTaxTaxTaxTaxDoTaxDoTax	Loan Do	

No. 11.—Special certificates of indebtedness paid, canceled, and retired during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

Issue.	Interest rate.	Number of pieces.	Amount.
Registered: Pittman Act Loan, short term Do. Do. Total	Per cent. 2 2 4 53	88 230 186 1	\$43,500,000 2,034,000,000 2,967,000,000 37,500,000 5,082,000,000

No. 12.—Total certificates of indebtedness (pieces and amounts) redeemed by Federal reserve bunks for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1920 and June

2,03 100,00 Percentage of total. 1921 1920 3,62 8, 552, 216, 500 | 100, 00 . 01 20, 296, 000 84, 797, 000 57, 977, 500 16, 516, 500 13, 007, 500 1, 628, 000 1, 597, 000 58, 265, 000 75, 132, 500 1, 013, 000 1, 374, 000 63, 274, 000 355, 391, 500 000 000 500 000 000 990 500 200 Amount. 44, 393, 20, 296, 6584, 797, 657, 977, 8116, 516, 51113, 007, 5 584, 219, 2 6, 276, 5 578, 637, 3 868, 111, 0 51, 705, 3 100, 578, 0 58, 265, 0 75, 132, 3 12, 477, 10, 439, 73, 721, 45, 192
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No. 13.—Redeemed United States war-savings certificates received from the Treasurer of the United States, by months and series, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

			REGISTER OF
		Amount redemption value.	989 \$13.740 672.76 343 11, 729, 446.23 965 11, 581, 734, 41 140 12, 822, 634, 26 611 13, 229, 310, 13 581 17, 295, 007, 58 127 15, 983, 246, 18 236 12, 504, 52 177 13, 483, 775, 00 405 11, 672, 944, 21 043, 10, 457, 574, 57 670 10, 246, 207, 10
	Total.	Number of stamps.	4, 24, 24, 25, 25, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26
		Num- ber of certifi- cates.	296, 327 242, 456 238, 907 254, 029 254, 029 373, 253 371, 110 277, 995 304, 490 267, 591 222, 668 336, 544
	921.	Amount redemption value.	\$28,753,48 (\$121,15,15 186,374,63 244,685,75 320,288,7 320,284,68
	Series 1921	Num- ber of stamps.	6, 979 24, 985 45, 042 58, 991 64, 081 76, 851
		Num- ber of certifi- cates.	3, 793 11, 943 16, 672 16, 958 15, 220 17, 120 81, 706
	20.	Amount redemption value.	\$716, 478, 11 722, 831, 52 702, 938, 51 697, 078, 25 663, 904, 61 870, 520, 67 870, 520, 67 870, 520, 67 870, 520, 67 870, 520, 67 870, 88, 94 816, 68, 68 916, 634, 90 916, 91 916, 934, 934, 934, 934, 934, 934, 934, 934
	Series 1920	Number of stamps.	171, 526 172, 615 168, 661 165, 679 157, 419 207, 210 205, 456 154, 261 137, 128 137, 120 115, 204 111, 498
		Num- ber of certifi- cates.	31, 302 26, 289 27, 711 27, 711 31, 516 31, 51
	19.	Amount redemption value.	\$1,342,544.77 1,142,057.79 1,102,333.75 1,102,333.75 1,102,302.06 1,159,279.19 966,78.87 980,284.79 912,329.49 867,875.43 864,785.43
	Series 1919	Number of stamps.	312, 471 265, 146 251, 761 254, 761 220, 225 220, 225 221, 425 223, 945 223, 945 207, 939 196, 208 2, 882, 225
		Number of certificates.	33, 041 26, 484 24, 701 25, 292 23, 969 30, 654 22, 869 22, 955 22, 955 23, 955 23, 955 21, 438 310, 731
	8.	Amount redemption value.	28. 9. 841, 649, 88. 88. 9. 864, 656, 92. 90. 864, 656, 92. 90. 864, 656, 92. 90. 967, 92. 90. 967, 93. 97. 97. 97. 97. 97. 97. 97. 97. 97. 97
	Series 1918.	Number of stamps.	23 12 14 54 688 55 70 55 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
		Num- ber of certifi- cates.	231, 984, 2, 644, 9 189, 770, 2, 228, 5 189, 770, 2, 228, 5 189, 770, 2, 278, 7 204, 026, 2, 478, 7 204, 026, 2, 478, 7 303, 544, 3, 110, 6 2, 245, 496, 2, 585, 2 2, 245, 496, 2, 585, 2 179, 340, 1, 892, 1 179, 340, 1, 892, 1 2, 669, 582, 293, 3 1, 789, 1, 952, 2 2, 669, 582, 293, 3 1, 789, 1, 892, 1, 892, 1
		Month of—	uly, 1920 1 uly, 1920 1 uly, 1920 eptember, 1920 ecrober, 1920 anuary, 1921 anuary, 1921 tyril, 1921 tyril, 1921 lay, 1921 Tyril, 1921 Tyril, 1921 Tyril, 1921 Tyril, 1921
,	70	073—FI	n 4 00 0 2 H E H Z 4 Z 5

1 See note to Table No. 14.

No. 14.—Redeemed United States war-savings certificates received from the Treasurer of the United States during the fiscal year 1921, divided into

		Total.	11, 729, 46, 23 11, 729, 46, 23 11, 729, 46, 23 11, 531, 734, 41 12, 822, 634, 26 17, 295, 007, 58 15, 983, 246, 18 15, 504, 627, 95 11, 672, 94, 21 10, 457, 574, 57 10, 457, 574, 57	101,001,200
	Total.	Non- registered.	\$9 180, 173, 35 7, 729, 987, 41 7, 737, 250, 91 8, 815, 663, 79 8, 814, 914, 37 11, 687, 646, 81 8, 335, 91, 35 8, 335, 91, 91, 91, 91, 91, 91, 91, 91, 91, 91	1 It , 4000
	To	Registered.	\$4,560,499,41 \$3,999,478,82 \$4,406,994,47 \$4,406,994,47 \$5,607,380,77 \$5,607,380,77 \$5,607,380,77 \$5,998,611,60 \$5,998	Log, Sto.
	1921.	Non- registered.	\$27, 439, 20 95, 354, 85 1, 88, 482, 25 189, 279, 93 188, 983, 47 226, 548, 35	000
os.	Series 1921	Registered.	\$1,314.28 7,770.30 37,828.38 55,405.83 77,226.75 93,739.88	010
onregisterea group	1920.	Non- registered.	\$538, 051. 14. 1508, 289. 04. 498. 887. 749. 488. 875. 664. 984. 72. 664. 984. 72. 664. 987. 72. 987. 687. 687. 687. 687. 687. 687. 687. 6	1
2	Series 1920.	Registered.	\$175, 426, 97 214, 562, 48 210, 499, 64 198, 691, 67 175, 056, 15 240, 103, 33, 22 240, 103, 33, 32 220, 517, 97 220, 537, 22 220, 537, 27 220, 337, 27 220, 337, 27	-, 200, 200, 1-
regestered and	.919.	Non- registered.	\$894,683.16 714,773.73 697,542.68 697,542.86 634,246.21 776,144.85 741,682.85 616,982.88 616,982.88 675,899.19 575,898.19 575,809.19	0.10
	Series 1919.	Registered.	\$447, 851, 61 427, 284, 06 427, 284, 06 404, 811, 10 886, 757, 21 418, 006, 04 345, 048, 29 345, 048, 77 336, 490, 38 303, 348, 77 336, 490, 39 303, 166, 52 299, 391, 80	
	.918.	Non- registered.	87, 747, 429, 05 6, 506, 924, 64 7, 219, 175, 59 10, 246, 517, 24 9, 232, 517, 24 7, 632, 642, 87 7, 632, 642, 88 7, 632, 643, 28 6, 560, 904, 75 5, 913, 676, 06 5, 913, 676, 06 88, 893, 606, 59	101
	Series 1918	Registered.	\$3, 334, 220, 33 3, 357, 632, 28 3, 503, 491, 70 3, 909, 550, 24 4, 672, 183, 67 3, 57, 68, 53, 74 3, 58, 533, 04 3, 58, 533, 74 2, 903, 757, 96 2, 903, 757, 96 2, 903, 757, 96 4, 91, 605, 41	-
		Month of—	July, 1920. August, 1920. September, 1920. October, 1920. October, 1920. November, 1920. Pecember, 1921. April, 1921. April, 1921. May, 1921. June, 1921. June, 1921.	

1 Deduction of 170 certificates, 1,382 stamps, amounting to \$1,072.97, on account of 1920 fiscal year figures, but adjustment made subsequent to printing of 1920 report.

No. 15.—United States war-savings certificates redeemed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, and total redeemed to June 30, 1921.

[Reported according to the State or Territory in which originally presented for redemption.]

		Amount redeemed.	edeemed.
State or Territory.	Population.	Fiscalyear 1921.	Total to June 30, 1921.
The second secon	0 248 174	99 001 754 50	87 028 165 89
Alabama	334, 162	429, 161, 49	1,709,733.79
Arizona.	1 752, 204	2.230,414.21	9, 431, 782, 12
AFKBUSBS	3, 426, 861	5,435,098,62	18,363,612.90
California	939,629	1,921,371.80	6,463,536.97
Colorado	1.380,631	1, 401, 830, 36	4,985,641.38
Connecticut	223,003	277, 742.14	817,618.35
Jetlawale Dieteiot of Columbia	437,571	579, 279, 49	1,613,249.66
Florida Florida	968,470	1,012,130.19	3,307,399.40
Gentria	2,895,832	3,618,085.17	10,432,622.92
Hawaii	235,912	130,440.84	9 521 601 04
Idaho	421,000	8 401 545 86	23 210 099 00
Illinois	2, 930, 390	5, 514, 829, 33	18, 546, 592, 03
Indiana	2, 404, 021	391.	11, 492, 487. 49
T/WWA	1,769,257	297.	12, 212, 928. 28
Validati	2,416,630	147.	11,345,327.42
Torticions Torticions	1,798,509	961.	7,948,762.57
Marine	768,014	393.	2,150,759.03
Maryland	1,449,661	999,438.74	3, 114, 573.02
Massachusetts	3,852,356	3, 101, 216, 35	10, 231, 322, 33
Michigan	3,668,412	3, 147, 353. 84	19, 664, 278, 21
Minnesota	1, 790, 618	2, 997, 359, 81	10, 588, 769, 45
Missispippi	3, 404, 055	6, 736, 187.01	21,995,595,76
Missouri Markens	548,889	1,157,937.77	3, 551, 522. 58
Notworks Nathracks	1,296,372	5, 991, 487. 25	13, 799, 437. 94
Nevada	77, 407	194,289.30	650,754.15
New Hampshire.	443,083	527, 672. 99	7,550,014.28
New Jersey.	3, 155, 900	2, 139, 305, 41	1 170 456 29
New Mexico.	10 000,000	0 761 930 30	26, 572, 630, 51
New York.	9,550,199	4, 696, 943, 44	11,858,971,39
North Carolina	646,879	1,020,240.44	3 270 062.17
North Dakota	5, 759, 394	11,694,663.48	39,609,335.24
Oltahama	2,028,283	2,768,907.84	12,953,452.78
Ortown	783,389	2,113,647.25	6, 516, 108.86
Panama	22,858	29,718.35	187,310.38
Pennsylvania.	8,720,017	1, 401, 115. (1	102.

RE	489, 942, 405. 45	154, 987, 200. 38	117,639,839	Total
	787,970.90	361, 757. 13		Areasuled of the Children States 5.
	723, 698. 63	267, 506. 14		Transition of the II risked Others 0
	12,053,115.00	3, 776, 700, 93	2, 632, 067	WASSULAH
	6, 566, 605, 63	1,605,175.62	1, 463, 701	W. Weber of M. Millian
	11,786,329.05	3, 726, 862, 05	1,356,621	W. Salling Coll.
	6,847,630.81	2,063,392.56	2,309,187	W. Agusta
	1, 409, 546, 66	450, 144, 62		Vietnort,
	2,971,913.12	793, 516, 79		Volument
	29, 707, 387, 07	8, 450, 033, 63		T-4. A.
	14, 122, 337, 25	3, 795, 276, 45	2, 337, 885	1 entressee
	5, 535, 242, 31	2,830,950.04		Bouth Dakota
	5,500,267,16	2,059,741.86		South Carolina.
	2,900,949.24	971, 701. 33		Vinder Estand
	33, 166, 48	6,514.13		D. Little Stands.
	159, 948, 22	37, 120, 04	1.299.809	1.00 KICO

¹ Deduction of \$6,032.97 on account of 1920 fiscal year figures, but adjustment made subsequent to printing of 1920 report.
² Includes receipts from various sources; not susceptible to allocation by States.

No. 16. Redeemed United States Treasury savings certificates received, by months and series, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

:	Total.	Redemption value.	\$169, 411.00 779, 884.20 191, 884.20 191, 618.29 204, 618.20 159, 780.00 204, 155.80 204, 155.80 204, 249.00 220, 438.40 215, 438.40 215, 438.40 149, 019.20	2, 277, 193. 40
;		Pieces.	7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 9, 9, 9, 9, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9,	21,611
Series 1920.	\$1,000	Redemption value.	\$10,000 50	496, 019, 40
Ser		Pieces,	+ 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	989
	\$100	Pieces, Redemption Pieces, value.	\$125, 477, 00 185, 830, 20 162, 644, 20 149, 316, 20 141, 139, 40 169, 321, 60 150, 321, 60 150, 321, 60 173, 449, 00 173, 449, 00 173, 540, 00 117, 387, 20 117, 387, 20	1,781, 174, 40
		Pieces.	7.7.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2	21,025
	Total.	Redemption value.	\$250,080,40 162,625,40 212,073,40 212,073,40 161,498,80 163,760,20 163,760,20 163,760,20 163,760,20 163,760,20 163,760,20 163,760,20 163,760,20 163,760,20 163,760,20	2, 141, 088, 40
		Pieces.	1, 766 1, 257 1, 257 1, 201 1, 306 1, 163 1, 166 1, 071 1, 071 1, 071	13, 291
Series 1919.	\$1,000	Redemption value.	\$109,220,00 60,340,00 95,040,00 109,322,00 83,304,00 119,462,00 87,440,00 87,440,00 87,440,00 87,460,00 87,860,00 88,100,740,00 88,100,00 80,00 80,00 80,00 80,00 80,00 80,00 80,00 80,00 80,00 80,00 80,00 80,00 80,00	1,095,236,00 13,291
Seri	99	Pieces.	25 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	1,258
	\$100	Redemption value.	\$140, \$70, 40 102, 285, 40 97, 708, 40 102, 101, 40 78, 101, 40 88, 360, 20 76, 360, 30 76, 30	1,045,852.40
		Pieces.	1,639 1,187 1,131 1,131 1,051 1,052 1,029 874 874 874 875 631 702	12,033
es 1918.	\$100	Redemp- tion value.	\$\$ 484.00 6,5404.00 6,7404.00 6,744.00 6,300.00 6,300.00 6,314.00 6,314.00 6,314.00 6,314.00 6,314.00 6,314.00 6,314.00 6,314.00 6,314.00	69, 700. 00
Series	-	Pieces.	\$128255585555 \$14855585555	77.9
	Month of -		July, 1920 August, 1920 September, 1920 October, 1920 November, 1920 July 1921 July 1921 April, 1921	Total

No. 16.—Redeemed United States Treasury savings certificates received, by months and series, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921—Continued.

				Series 1921.	921.				1	
Month of—		\$25		\$100	6 5	\$1,000		Total.	F	Total.
	Pieces.	Redemption value.	Pieces.	Redemption value.	Pieces.	Redemption value.	Pieces.	Redemption value.	Pieces.	Redemption value.
July, 1920. Angust, 1920. September, 1920. October, 1920. October, 1920. December, 1921. February, 1921. March, 1921. March, 1921. March, 1921. March, 1921. March, 1921. March, 1921.	7 2 2 11.2 2 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8	820. 65 1, 572. 50 4, 9077. 20 1, 563. 60	205 360 706 996	\$8.6, 973, 60 46, 470, 60 58, 737, 00 83, 636, 40	200	\$5,776,00 4,980,00 4,992,00 12,506,00	287 777 777 948 1, 566	\$20, 65 24, 502, 10 55, 527, 80 68, 68, 60 107, 126, 00	4448 9, 9, 9, 13, 1024 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14	\$428, 015.40 \$47, 914.20 \$47, 914.20 422, 883.60 \$28, 667.00 \$28, 667.00 \$410, 756.20 \$410, 756.20 \$45, 535.90 \$428, 930.64 \$416, 630.65 \$416, 63
Total	1,078	22, 421. 60	2, 467	205, 237, 60	34	28, 254, 00	3,579	255, 913, 20	39, 260	4,743,895.40

No. 17. -Repaid United States theift stumps received, by months, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

Amount.	\$210.00 246.00 14.00 1.75 639.00
Number of stamps.	840 984 984 56 7 2,556
Month of—	February, 1921 March, 1921 April, 1921 May, 1921 June, 1921 Total
Amount.	\$354.75 97.50 605.25 03.95 1, 08.95 76.50
Number of stamps.	1, 419 390 2, 421 4, 329 306
Month of—	Luly, 1920. August, 1920. September, 1920.

No. 18. Recapitulation showing the amount of all paid securities received by the Register of the Treasury, canceled on account of reduction of the public debt of the United States, during the fiscal years 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, and for the period Apr. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1921.

With of loon	Rate,			1918		1919,	,	1920		1921	Apr. 6, 1917,	Apr. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1921.
	cent.	retirement.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.
Bearer: 'Pexan Indem-	5	Redemption.							1	\$1,000.00		\$1,000.00
nity Stock. 5/20's of 1862. 1-year notes of	910	do		\$10.00	21	\$30.00		\$20.00		100.00	- 10	100.00
1863. 2-year notes of	2	do							1	100,00	1	100.00
Compound In-	9	do	15	260.00	चंग	90.00	10	130,00	ĈĬ	20.00	34	530, 00
5/20's of 1864 7/30's of 1864-1865.	6.7.3	do		50.00				500.00			1 21	50.00
Consols of 1865	990	do			:	100.00			io Tr	1,800.00	10 10 -	1,800.00
Funded Loan of	0 4 4	do		100.00		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		100.00		100.00
Loan of 1907 Refunding cer-	4 4	do	36	11,050.00	114.36	68, 850, 00	67	15, 350, 00, 430, 00	24	3, 600. 00	265	101, 550. 00 1, 470. 00
Loan of 1908-1918.	8	do		1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	48,716	14, 691, 080. 00	905	155, 640.00	421	80, 680, 00	50, 039	14, 927, 400.00
Series of Apr.,	ಣ	do									632	3,980,000.00
Series of July,	ಣ	do	2,392	3, 535, 000. 00							2,392	3, 535, 000. 00
Series of Oct.,	co	do	1,518	5,064,000.00							1,518	5,064,000.00
Series of Jan.,	es	do	2, 531	9, 281, 000. 00					:		2, 531	9, 281, 000. 00
Series of Apr.,	es	do	3,514	8, 212, 000. 00							3,514	8, 212, 000. 00
Series of July, 1917–1918.	က	do		0 0 0 0 4 4 4 6 9 9 9 9	1,208	4,079,000.00		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			1,208	4,079,000.00
Total			10,066	26, 103, 930. 00	50,081	18, 839, 510. 00	1,006	172, 070. 00	466	89,060.00	62,303	49, 187, 570.00
				-					-	The second secon		

15, 518, 000. 00	350. 00 550. 00 21, 332, 000. 00 109, 750. 00	62, 000. 00 154, 750. 00	79, 050, 000. 00 700. 00 1, 000. 00 401, 561, 450. 00	1, 459, 000. 00	2, 150, 00 2, 050, 00 3, 049, 850, 00	4,652,850.00	13, 450.00 505, 926, 750.00 1, 471, 300.00	800.00 1,400.00 39,451,650.00	5, 784, 300, 00	350, 00
17, 576	4 6 19,013 156	283	79, 917 10 15 15 327, 915	1, 455	502	4,416	45 507,761 1,309	12 24 23, 205	5,591	च्य
150.00	550.00 25,450.00	154, 750.00	1, 000. 00	552, 550, 00	2, 050, 850. 00	4,650,200.00	13, 450. 00 174, 000. 00 518, 200. 00	1, 400. 00 33, 819, 650. 00	5, 420, 950. 00'	350, 00
61	50	283	12:	475	222	4,411	45 77 189	24	5, 198	4
12, 862, 000. 00	350.00. 19, 332, 000.00. 81, 250.00	62, 000. 00	10, 000, 000, 00 700. 00 229, 266, 450. 00	843, 850. 00	2, 150. 00	2,650.00	289, 195, 550. 00	800.00.	363, 350. 00	
14, 593	16,872	71	10, 635	913	280	ió.	294, 568	12 4,894	393	
2, 000, 000. 00	2,000,000.00		8, 000, 000. 00	62, 600. 00			201, 621, 700.00	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
2,215	2,141	* * *	8,600	67			198, 626	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
656, 000. 00			61, 050, 000. 00		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		14, 935, 500. 00	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
768			1 60, 682		0 0		14, 490		b 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	g reaudit.
Forfeiture	Donations Forfeiture Purchased Estate and inheritance	tax. Purchased	tax. Purchased Donations Forfeiture Purchased	Estate and inheritance	tax. Donations Forfeiture Purchased	Estate and inheritance	tax. Forfeiture Purchased	inheritance tax. Donations Forfoiture	Estate and inheritance tax.	fund. Forfeiture
4 22	4444	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	क, क्वर	4 4	444	44	44 4	व स्वत्र	4 4	44 Ses corr
erty Loans: irst, 1932-1947 irst converted, 1932-1947, tem-	Do	irst converted, 1932-1947, per- manent.	1942, temporary. Do	ed, 1927–1942, temporary.	Do	permanent.	Do bird, 1928, tem- porary.	Do	manent. Do	Do44 Forfeiture Number of pieces corrected, following reaudit.

No. 18. Recompitulation showing the amount of all paid securities received by the Register of the Treasury, canceled on account of reduction of the public

nnea.	Apr. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1921.	Amount.	\$596, 929, 800.00	5, 821, 050. 00 1, 200. 00 600. 00	146,700.00 5,785,150.00	431, 037, 250.00	923, 800. 0	1, 450.00	2, 264, 467, 650.00	1, 624, 401, 500. 00 3, 354, 733, 500. 00 3, 077, 746, 500. 00 941, 612, 000. 00	868, 205, 000. 00	2, 320, 493, 000. 00 3, 012, 075, 000. 00	817, 704 4, 659, 807, 500. 00
I.—Conti	Apr. 6, 1917,	Pieces.	556,717	6,087 18 8	3,567	360,722	915	113, 159	2, 030, 738	188, 669 434, 768 484, 022 210, 428		240, 850 505, 720	817,704
June 30, 192	1921	Amount.	\$27, 427, 800.00	5, 158, 100. 00	146, 600. 00 5, 785, 150. 00	271, 248, 250. 00	918, 300. 00	1, 450.00 55,002,000.00	413, 073, 700. 00	1,000.00 25 18,000.00 181,7811,364,813.000.00		2,000.00	17,000.00
1917, to		Pieces.	5,540	5,341	3,567	223, 519	606	8 37,077	305, 517			2	10
period Apr. 6,	1920	Amount.	\$404, 502, 000. 00	662, 950. 00 1, 200. 00 150. 00	100.00	159, 789, 000. 00	5, 500. 00	89, 212, 000. 00	1, 223, 731, 300.00	3, 000, 00 1, 639, 634, 000, 00 1, 712, 933, 500, 00		500, 00	110, 000. 00
ed for the		Pieces.	385, 562	746 18	5	137, 203	9	76, 082	1, 107, 571	207, 478 302, 241		7	79
1920, 1921, an	6161	Amount.	\$165,000,000.00		0 d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	551,021,150.00	227, 265 1, 715, 081, 500. 00	1,000.00	6,000.00	817, 615 4, 659, 680, 500. 00
18, 1919,		Pieces.	165,615					8 9	541,710	5,726 227,265	-	114,038	817,615
debt of the United States, during the fiscal years 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, and for the period Apr. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1921.—Continued	1918	Amount.					1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		10 \$76,641,500.00	182, 939 1, 608, 607, 000. 00	45 291, 418, 000. 00	240, 844 2, 320, 487, 000. 00 391, 679 2, 228, 541, 000. 00	
uring th		Pieces.							. 75,940		47,945	240,84	
ted States, d	Reason for	retirement.	44 Purchased	Estate and inheritance tax. Donations		24	Estate and inheritance	tax. Forfeiture Purchased		Redemption do	do	dodo	do
e Uni	Rate,	per cent.	44	4 4 4 4 444		जी। (३)ल	4.3	44 00 0.40,4	:	445		31-4	4
debt of the United States,		Title of loan.	Liberty bonds— Continued. Fourth, 1933-	Do	Do. Fourth, 1933-			Do	Total	Certificates of indebtednessissued on account of— Tax, 1918 Tax, 1919 Tax, 1920	First Liberty loan,1932-1947	Second Liberty loan,1927–1942 Third Liberty loan, 1928	Fourth Liberty loan,1933-1938

	REGIST	ER OF	THE TREAS	SURY.		11
987, 872 6, 157, 586, 000, 00 530, 095 3, 019, 055, 500, 00 470 112, 091, 700, 00 4, 502, 374 29, 300, 285, 000, 00	304, 729, 395, 41 523, 93 26, 083, 386, 25 7, 262, 981, 67 7, 56, 088, 04 3, 523, 50	78, 117, 740 338, 955, 988. 55 84, 713, 155 31, 952, 896, 208. 55	1,000.00	3, 000. 00 26, 450. 00 48, 641, 400. 00	410,000.00	20, 000. 00
967, 872 530, 095 2 470 4, 502, 374	70, 037, 999 6, 128, 226 1, 725, 754 211, 107 14, 094 439		1 7	375 29, 268	50	50
245, 538 1, 163, 715, 500, 00	85, 225, 190. 84 8, 091, 046. 65 5, 554, 928. 27 8, 350. 25	102, 750, 604. 05 3, 986, 129, 864. 05		62, 320. 00		
245, 593	19, 738, 920 1, 860, 932 1, 314, 298 211, 107 13, 401	50 23, 138, 658 50 24, 082, 515			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
2,477,425,000.00 1,855,340,000.00 79,405,800.00 64,634,200.00 7,829,486,000.00	119, 350, 688, 95, 19, 738, 920 14, 584, 416, 22, 1, 870, 882 1, 708, 033, 40, 1, 314, 288 1, 713, 25 113, 40, 113, 40, 113, 40, 1109, 75	135, 593, 965, 50 23, 138, 658 102, 750, 604, 05 9, 188, 983, 335, 50 24, 082, 515 3, 986, 129, 864, 05	1, 000, 00	7,600.00		
410, 797 284, 502 1 314 1, 205, 416	27, 450, 138 3, 434, 117 411, 456	33, 610, 957		23		
557, 041 3, 680, 123, 000. 00 1 73, 072, 000. 00 156 47, 457, 500. 00 1, 721, 849 10, 974, 743, 500. 00	95, 063, 457. 64 27, 450, 138, 3, 457, 903, 38, 434, 117, 111, 408, 111, 408, 110, 408, 419, 419, 419, 419, 419, 419, 419, 419	506, 234 2, 100, 057. 98 23, 175, 884 8 98, 511, 361, 02 31, 296, 964 1. 455, 647 8, 553, 808, 487, 98 25, 489, 524 11, 643, 115, 521, 02 33, 610, 957	1,050.00	3,000,00 11,700,00 48,318,380,00		
	57. 98'22, 342, 707	23, 175, 884	7	15 15 28,489		ly reporte
863, 407 6, 449, 053, 000. 00	2,100,057.99(22,342,707	2, 100, 057, 98 23, 175, 884 6, 553, 898, 487, 98 25, 489, 524		7, 150.00	1, 250, 000.00	20,000.00
863, 407	506, 234	506, 234		61	152	200
dodododododo.	Redemption. Donations Redemptiondododo		3½ Redemption	dodo	do	3dodo
vety loan, 41 1922–1923. 42-6 1928–1923. 42-6 1928–1923. 12-6 1928–1923. 12-6 1928–1923. 12-6 1928–1928–1928–1928–1928–1928–1928–1928–	rsavingscertifi- for stamps: Series 1918. Series 1930. Series 1921. Series 1921. Thrift stamps.	TotalTotal	Loan of July and August, 1881, contin. 3½ Prinded Joan 1891.	Lumued losh of 1894, contin- ued	A p ril, 1966-1917. 3 Series of July, 1966-1917. 3	Series of January, January, 1917-1918. 3do 20, 20,000.00

² On adjustment, deduction made of nine pieces, \$38.10, proviously reported.

No. 18 Recapitulation showing the amount of all paid securities received by the Register of the Treasury, carreled on account of reduction of the public

1921 A pr. 6, 1917 to June 30, 1921.	int. Pigees, Amount, Pigees, Amount,	76, 8,706, 1940. (9)	227 5, 063, 000, 00	386 9,301,000,00	\$269, 100, 00 250 862, 520, 00 30, 260 65, 423, 900, 00	100.00 32 9,100 6 33 19,200.00	7, (80), (0)	95, 100, 00 7 95, 100, 00	28, 600, 00 222 1, 404, 750, 00 244 1, 433, 330, 00	281,750.00 237 848,500.00 351 1,090,250.00	500.00
1920	Preces. Amount.			-	553 8269, 1		7 7,0		28,6	114 231,7	1 500
1919	Amount.	\$70K, (KK), (K)	5, 064, 000, 00	9, 301, 000. 00	63, 405, 130, 00						
	Pieces.	76	227	399	29,216						
1918	Amount.				\$1,277,150.00						
	Pieces.				161						
Rate, Reason for	retirement.	Redemption.	do	do		44 Estate and inheritance	Donations	Purchased	Estate and inheritance	Forfeiture Purchased Estate and Inheritance	tax. Donations
Rate,	per cent.	65	6.5	00	:	4.6.	4	44	44	4444	47
	Title of loan.	Hegistered—Con. 1-year Treasury notes—Con. Serles of 1 n 1 y.	Series of October, 1917–1918.	January, 1918–1919.	Total	Liberty Loans: First converted, 1932-1947	Second, 1927-	Second con- verted, 1927-	1842. Do	Phird, 1928	Do

			RE	GIS	TER OF THE TRE	ASI	JNI.
5, 375, 300, 00	42, 150.00	19, 462, 000, 00	50, 000, 000, 00 2, 225, 000, 000, 00 15, 779, 512, 858, 53 43, 500, 000, 00	55.53	37, 123, 774, 01 10, 479, 789, 32 3, 108, 127, 40 273, 349, 42 773, 349, 42 78, 390, 40 2, 693, 446, 80 255, 913, 20	157, 617, 002, 55	761. 08
375,	傘 .	462,	500,	012,	137, 128, 774, 0 10, 479, 799, 3 3, 108, 127, 4 273, 349, 4 79, 390, 4 3, 593, 202, 0 2, 698, 446, 8 255, 913, 2	617.0	915.
		1	200 50, 000, 000. 00 47 2, 225, 000, 000, 000 908 15, 779, 512, xix. 53 88 43, 500, 000. 00	1, 243 18, 098, 012, 858, 53		157	34, 773, 880 18, 340, 515, 761, 08 19, 487, 035 50, 293, 411, 969, 63
19	37	1, 229	200 47 47 808 88	. 243	55, 779 65, 771 65, 771 8, 29, 191 25, 461 3, 579	. 148	3,880
					# of	34, 741, 148	34, 77
00.00	42, 150. 00	90.00	90.00	30.00	14, 916, 005, 11 4, 440, 791, 68: 2, 609, 800, 07: 273, 349, 42: 69, 700, 00 2, 277, 193, 80 255, 913, 20	56, 983, 841, 98	76.03
5, 375, 300. 00	3	19, 138, 950. 00	388, 500), UNU. 00 43, 500, U00. 00	000.00	69, 77 173, 3 171, 00 171, 00 171, 00 181, 00	83,8	185, 3 315, 1
5,5		19,	417 5, 038, 500, 000. 00 88	505 5, 082, 000, 000, 00		56,	7, 824, 325, 408, 84, 11, 791, 334, 5, 158, 185, 311, 98, 77, 013, 308, 744, 34, 35, 873, 849, 144, 315, 176, 03
64	37	1,059	88	505	56, 793, 554, 94 10, 046, 803 5, 339, 841, 04, 17, 021, 293 498, 327, 33 616, 393 65, 771 9, 680, 40 779 1, 432, 113, 60 13, 291 421, 333, 00 21, 611	, 520	334
					0,04 1,021 1,021 13,021 13,021 13,021 13,021	64, 514, 800. 31 11, 789,	1, 791
		00.0		8, 53	554.941 861.04 327.33 690.40 113.60 253.00	0.31	8. 8 <u>4</u>
		323, 050. 00	7, 759, 218, 458, 53	7, 759, 218, 458.	56, 793, 554, 941 5, 339, 501, 04 495, 327, 33 9, 680, 40 1, 452, 113, 60 421, 233, 00	14,80	12, to
		33	59, 21	59, 21	56,73 5,33 44.	64,5	24, 3; 113, 3;
		0	406 7, 759, 218, 458, 53			0	6 17, (
		170	40	90+	34, 547, 303, 84 13, 057, 943 699, 146, 60 1, 260, 645 119, 902 110 9, 900 9, 900 3, 850	35, 246, 450, 44 14, 452, 350	210, 111 1, 137, 149, 059, 82 8, 318, 706 4, 170, 445, 980, 44 14, 453, 479 7, 824, 325, 408, 84 11, 791, 334 5, 158, 185, 311, 98, 34, 773, 880, 18, 315, 761, 647, 547, 80 33, 808, 230 15, 813, 561, 501, 46 48, 064, 436 17, 013, 388, 774, 349, 91, 144, 315, 176, 03 119, 487, 035, 50, 293, 411, 969, 63
-		1	0.00	0.00		0.44	1. 46
			30 1, 090, 000, 000, 00	4, 071, 794, 400. 00	34,547,303.8-	46, 45	45, 98 61, 50
			981, 7	7,170	34, 5 30, 5	35, 2	170, 4
-		1	30 1,	115 4,0		0	6 4, 0 15,
			, m 20	11	68, 24	8, 289, 375	8, 318, 706
					871, 908. 82 8, 121, 130		8,88
			000.00	000.00	908. 8.	871, 909. 82	547.80
			000, (000,	871, 6	871, 9	149, (
			17 1, 135, 000, 000. 00	17 1, 135, 000, 000. 00			1, 137,
				17	209, 903	209, 903,	210, 111, 137, 149, 059. 665, 758 7, 691, 047, 547.
:	:		1-	١.,		₹ I	1,6
sed	and		ption	:	ption	:	
4 Purcha	Estate and inheritance tax.		Redemjdo.		Redemption. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do		
441	# F	:	Redemption 2-4do	:		'rotal	: :
2-1	:	-:		:	± 20	:	₩±; ¬
[192		Total	of i s: ue typ n. typ shor	Total	certi 555: 118. 149. 220. 221. 18. 19.	otal.	Total registered.
7ictory, [1922-		Ţ	Certificates of in- debtedness: Loan issue Specials, type- written. Specials, short term. Specials, Pitt- man Act.	T	War savings certificate stamps: Series 1918 Series 1920 Series 1921 Testies 1921 Trestiry savings Certificates: Series 1918 Series 1948 Series 1948 Series 1940 Series 1920	T	E 5
Vi	Do		debte Los Spe		Services Ser		
			5		= =		

No. 19.—United States bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness in bearer form received from Federal reserve banks and the Division of Loans and Currency, audited and filed for credit to fiscal agency accounts during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, grouped according to accounts credited.

	Interest	Exch	Exchange.1	Conv	Conversion.2	Unissu	Unissued stock.3	Miscell	Miscellaneous.4	Ţ	Total.
Title of loan.	rate, per cent.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.
Prewar loans:		000	000 0000							983	3.203 OC
Consols of 1930.	77 44	2,344	2, 075, 000						1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2,344	2,075,000
Panama Canal, 1918-1938.	ଚା ଓ	41	40,100							296	285 50
Panama Canal, 1911-1901.	?	087	200, 000						0		
1946.	ಣ	381	380, 100					:		381	380, 100
Conversion bonds, 1917-	00	167	167.000		4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				167	167,000
Postal savings bonds:	, ;		000							*	JV
First series	 01 0	4 4	3 800							46	3,800
Third series	Z Z Z	59	5, 660							59	2,660
Fourth series	25.2	90	8,840							200	oc, r
Fifth series	23.	25	5,520					:		70	0,07
Sixth series	22	7.5	6,400							12	€, ¢
Seventh series	22.2	Te 6	4,860							36	4,1
Fighth series	272	47 C	4, 100							38	4,0
Touth corios	25	49	x, 500							49	8,50
Fleventh series	22.2	30	4, 760							30	4,7
Twelfth series	2.7	46	9,720							46	9, 7
Thirteenth series	2,4	14	3,320							14	(C)
Fourteenth series	23	31	6,540							31	6,5
Fifteenth series	23	10	3,000					:		10	3,0
Sixteenth series	23	3	300							. 60	, a
Seventeenth series	25.	4	160							411	10
Eighteenth series	222		100							1	T(
100]	000 4	0 000 000 0							4 002	3, 230, 780

71,084,950	100, 577, 250	4,956,050	630, 254, 150	29, 070, 550	30, 929, 550	31,900	295, 164, 300	20, 353, 900	2, 436, 420, 600	206, 441, 700 1, 087, 483, 650 223, 126, 500	5, 569, 041, 050	130,733,000 416,714,250 325,959,250	11, 578, 342, 600	2,384,500
277,611	660, 510	19,847	4, 328, 717	172, 724	105, 188	408	1,935,325	75,085	9, 249, 196	747, 536 6, 073, 124 1, 555, 712	20, 897, 187	2, 543, 370 2, 543, 370 224, 983	49, 429, 379	1,141
\$4,150	1,050	200	1,150	3,650			18, 550	2,300	12, 250	20, 600 47, 100 59, 950	39, 550	1, 075, 850 19, 250	1,305,600	
47	17	rs	7.0	67			247	9	54	97 470 343	349	3,863	5, 702	
\$182,850	29, 576, 450	1,688,200	338, 020, 950	22,050	28, 469, 750		85, 158, 150	2, 458, 600	488, 074, 200	1, 218, 400 183, 494, 800 17, 100, 000	325, 825, 400	60, 450 53, 359, 300 70, 950, 950	1,625,660,500	1,831,500
1, 469	38, 484	4,050	3,084,078	10	92, 033		82,058	5,060	4, 596, 722	1, 292 457, 608 260, 346	1, 922, 883	303,606 51,860	10,904,607	944
850	58, 304, 700	2, 739, 100					183, 799, 050	15, 220, 950				88, 779, 250 230, 094, 300	578, 937, 400	
	568, 354	9,004					1,691,334	39,617				69, 436 152, 388	.2, 530, 134	
70, 897, 900	12, 695, 050	528, 550	292, 232, 050	29, 044, 850	2, 459, 800	31,900	26, 188, 550	2, 672, 050	1, 948, 334, 150	205, 202, 700 903, 941, 750 205, 966, 550	5, 243, 176, 100	129, 596, 700 274, 556, 450 24, 914, 000	9, 372, 439, 100	553,000
276,094	53, 655	6,790	1, 244, 634	172, 692	10,089	408	161, 715	30, 405	4,652,420	746, 147 5, 615, 046 1, 295, 023	18, 973, 955	2, 170, 149 20, 735	35, 988, 936	197
#£0	4	4	11	4	47	44	4.	খা	44	444	47	4. 4. 00 4. 00.004		5.3
Liberty loans: First, 1932-1947	temporary.	permanent.	temporary First converted 1939-1947	permanent	1932-1947, temporary	1932-1947, permanent	porary	Second converted 1927.	1942, temporary	1942, permanent. Third 1928, temporary. Third 1928, permanent.	rary Fourth 1933-1938 perma-	victory, 1922–23.	Total	Treasury notes, series A, 1924.

1 Includes coupon exchange, denominational exchange, special denominational exchange, and temporary exchange.

* Includes conversion exchange.

* Includes alloiment, conversion stock, temporary exchange stock, and unissued stock.

* Includes alloiment, conversion stock, temporary exchange stock, and unissued stock.

* Includes alloiment, conversion stock, temporary exchange stock, and unissued stock.

No. 19. United States bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness in bearer form received from Federal reserve banks and the Division of Louns and Currency, audited and filed for credit to fiscal agency accounts during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, grouped according to accounts credited-Continued.

Mi414 1	Interest	Exc	Exchange.	Conve	Conversion.	Unissu	Unissued stock.	Miscell	Miscellaneous.	T	Total.
1160110811.	per cent.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.
Certificates of indebtedness:											
Sept. 15, 1919, T-10.	44.					54, 201	\$261,287,500			54, 201	\$261,287,500
Jan. 2, 1920, TD-1920.	to de	5	\$17.000			15, 496	62,			15, 501	88, 129, 500
Mar. 15, 1920, TM-1921	.4.					63, 663	340, 365, 500			63, 663	340, 365, 500
Apr. 1, 1920, E-1920.	4 r.					19, 921	19,			19, 921	83, 627, 08
Apr. 15, 1920, G-1920.		2	15,000			17,146	12,			17, 148	95, 327, 500
	55	18	795,000			5,781	22,			5,799	58,817,000
101	10 0	700	31,000			20,970	60,			20,977	85, 391, 000
Teller 15, 1920, 13-1921	0	071	1, 455, 000			19,873	70, 003, 500			× 65 × 65	77, 456, 51
1920,	O P.C.	2	15.000			22, 301	3,5			22, 303	38, 200, 51
920,	9	9	30,000			4,163	50			4, 169	13, 380, 50
Sept. 15, 1920, TM3-1921	553					37, 719	63,	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		37, 719	157, 863, 50
1920	-9	24	37,000			3, 242	98			3, 266	9, 335, 00
Oct. 15, 1920, TM4-1921	rQ II	00 =	24,000			14, 996	27,			15,004	81,246,50
	0 14	-1 4.0	2000			16,070	70,000,000			32, 740	92,875,50
5, 1920,	90	3 00	21,000			3,047	22,0	4 4 4		3,075	11,896,000
1921,	55	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				22, 906	40,			22, 906	80,340,00
1921,]	520					10, 101	97,			10, 101	13, 597, 00
1921,	53	_	2,000			1,424	8,030,500			1, 425	8, 035, 500
1921,	53	4	31,000			3,260				3,264	4, 530, 50
5, 1921,	rC.	*	12,000			2,746				2,750	8, 454, 00
1821,	100	_ 0	1,000			1,730				1,731	7, 263, 000
-	40	20	115,000			2,112				2,115	5,320,000
June 15, 1921, TJ-1922	54	1	1,000			586	3, 430, 000			587	431,
Total		220	2,618,000			453,057	2, 117, 733, 500			453, 277	2, 120, 351, 500
Grand total.	,1	25 002 445	0 270 040 000	9 590 124	007 ADD	11 950 200	0 745 905 500	E 700	81 90F 000	000 200 07	20 700 000 100

No. 20.—United States bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness in bearer form received from Federal reserve banks and Division of Loans and Currency, audited and filed for credit to fiscal agency accounts during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, grouped according to fiscal agents.

	Exel	Exchange.1	Conve	Conversion.1	Unissue	Jnissued stock.*	Miscell	Miscellaneous.	T	Total.
Federal reserve bank.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.
Boston. New York Philadelphia Philadelphia Richmond Atlanna Atlanna Atlanna Mimeapolis St. Louis Mimeapolis Mimeapolis San Francisco San Francisco Division of Loans and Currency	2, 838, 244 7, 819, 355 2, 448, 150 3, 479, 453 1, 400, 136 1, 618, 905 1, 618	\$957, 265, 850 9,656, 911, 450 900, 428, 400 900, 428, 400 11, 134, 857, 300 1, 134, 857, 800 1, 134, 855, 850 317, 375, 700 233, 722, 600 1, 111, 150, 160 1, 073, 120, 980 1, 073, 120, 980	194, 964 661, 463 253, 546 253, 546 364, 412 366, 412 366	\$23, 103, 75,0 327, 041, 55,0 39, 104, 55,0 39, 104, 55,0 4, 57,0 4, 57,0 50, 588, 700 7, 588, 500 7, 586, 500 8, 041, 400 8, 041, 300 8, 041, 300	12, 752 314, 763 46, 874 16, 917 17, 727 8, 630 17, 472 57, 621 31, 557 16, 024 16, 024 16, 024 10, 548, 094	\$86.978,000 140,283,100 140,283,100 140,280,500 141,283,500 141,280,500 151,280,500 151,68	5, 439	\$23,830 \$23,830	3,045,940 8,795,844 3,755,846 1,516,365 804,236 333,031 1,723,994 1,620,131 1,621,315 1,620,131 1,621,315 1,620,131 1,621,315 1,620,131 1,621,315 1,620,131 1,621,315 1,620,131 1,621,315	3, 300, 524, 700 3, 300, 523, 700 3, 300, 523, 700 308, 313, 330 308, 321, 330 181, 532, 900 181, 532, 900 181, 532, 900 241, 415, 800 241, 415, 800 245, 680, 900 86, 481, 339 81, 527, 621, 380
Total	35, 993, 445	9, 378, 840, 880	2, 530, 134	578, 937, 400	11, 358, 608	3, 745, 225, 500	5, 702	1, 305, 600	49, 887, 889	13, 704, 309, 380

1 Includes coupon exchange, denominational exchange, temporary exchange, and special denominational exchange.

¹ Includes conversion and conversion exchange.
³ Includes albument stock, unissued stock, unissued conversion stock, and unissued temporary exchange stock.
⁴ Includes securities frust fund, special deposit account, claim issue, coupon mutilation, coupon error, and coupon claim retirement.

No. 21.—United States bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness in bearer form received from Federal reserve banks and Division of Loans and Currency, audited and filed for credit to fiscal agency accounts during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, showing loans, denominations, pieces, and amounts.

realiza	Title 010011. Cent. Pieces. Amount. Pieces. Amount. Pieces. Amount. Pieces. Amount.	11-000 1-15	154 3,080 76 3,800 544 54,400 297 118,500	ermanent (**) 32
and the second s	11616 01 103	l'rewar loans: Consols of 1930. Loan of 1955. Panama Canal, 1908-1938. Panama Canal, 1911-1901. Panama Canal, 1911-1901. Conversion bonds, 1917-1947. Lostal savings bonds: First series. Forond series. Forond series. Forond series. Fifth series. Fifth series. Fighth nth series. Fighthenth series. Fighthenth series. Fewntrenth series. Fewntrenth series. Fewntrenth series. Fewntrenth series. Fewntrenth series. Fewntrenth series.	Total	Liberty loans: First 1832-1947, permanent First converted, 1832-1947, temporary First converted, 1832-1947, permanent First converted 1832-1947, temporary First converted 1832-1947, permanent First-second converted 1832-1947, temporary First-second converted 1832-1947, temporary

1,244,791,500	2, 489, 583	1,609,988,100	16, 099, 881	1, 296, 114, 700	25, 922, 294	3,080	154	:	Grand total
72, 279, 500	144,559							:	Total
	192							S.	June 15, 1921, TJ-1922
700,000	1,400							55.	May 16, 1921, A-1922.
	1,034						:	53	Apr. 15, 1921, H-1921
	1,518							50	Mar. 15, 1921, TM-1922.
	5,009							53	Mar. 15, 1921, TS2-1921
	1,013							53	Feb. 15, 1921, G-1921
585,	5,170								Jan. 15, 1921, F-1921
3,072,000	6,144							53	Jan. 15, 1921, E-1921
	586							9	Dec. 15, 1920, TD-1921
	6,214							7.C 12/4	Dec. 15, 1920, TJ2-1921
	16,937							10 6/4	Nov. 15, 1920, 1)-1921
3, 180, 500	6,361							5.33	Oct. 15, 1920, TM4-1921
1,128,000	2,256							.9	Sept. 15, 1920, TS-1921
5,081,500	10,163							25	Sept. 15, 1920, TM3-1921
1,609,500	3 910							, c	A110 16 1020 (-1021
1, 652, 000	3,304) rC	July 15, 1920, TM2-1921
1,000,000	3, 201) IC	1920,
1, 139, 000	0,910							200	Tune 15, 1920, A-1921
920,000	1,040						:	(C) L	May 11, 1920, H-1920
2,551,500	5, 103							17.	Apr. 15, 1920, G-1920.
4, 528, 500	9,057						:	ດໂ	
	6,768						:	다 1 건설	Apr. 1, 1920, E-1920.
9,838,500	19,677							10/4°	Mar. 15, 1920, TM-1921.
516, 500	1,033							A. (2)4	Jan. 2, 1920, TI)-1920
3,341,000	6,682							43	Dec. 15, 1919, TJ-1920.
7 171 500	14 343							43.	Certificates of indebtedness: Sept 15, 1919, T-10
142, 500	097	000,16	010					34	Therefore her maneur
1,172,221,000	2,344,442	1,609,902,700	16,099,027	1, 296, 110, 900	25, 922, 218				Total
5, 219, 000	10, 438	649,	16,491	908, 150	18,163			5.5 KKI44	Do
47,112,500	94, 225	718,	917,184	70,386,350	1, 407, 727			43	Victory, 1922-1923, permanent.
10, 233, 000	20, 466	660,	216,	13,847,700	276,			4	Fourth, 1933-1938, permanent.
483, 260, 500	966, 521	224	6, 752, 240	530, 486, 550	10,609,731			44	Fourth, 1933-1938, temporary
16, 619, 500	33 239	54, 585, 400	545,854	45, 125, 600	902, 512			4.4	Third 1928, permanent
000,070,000	23, 740	204,	0 050 007	189, 340, 800	9 957 850			47.	Recond converted 1927-1942, permanent
240,081,000	480, 162	271,020,900	2, 710, 208	242, 686, 700	4,853,734			44	Second converted 1927-1942, temporary

Currency, audited and filed for credit to fiscal agency accounts during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, showing loans, denominations, pieces, and amounts—Continued. No. 21.—United States bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness in bearer form received from Federal reserve banks and Division of Loans and

	Rate,		\$1,000	99	\$5,000		\$10,000	•	\$100,000	To	Total.
Title of loan.	per cent.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.
Prewar loans: Consols of 1930 Consols of 1925 Panama Canal, 1908–1938 Panama Canal, 1911–1941 Conversion bonds, 1917–1946 Conversion bonds, 1917–1947	014010000	170 1, 981 40 283 380 167	\$170,000 1,981,000 40,000 283,000 380,000 167,000							2,344 41 296 381 167	\$203, 000 2, 075, 000 40, 100 285, 500 380, 100 167, 000
Postal-savings bonds: First series Second series Third series	22.22	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 6 0	0 2 4 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 4 0	446 39	3,800 5,660
Fourth series Fifth series Sixth series	20000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		8 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	*	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	52 72 51	6, 400 4, 860
Eighth series. Ninth series. Tenth series	2000		0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0							288 30 49	4, 160 4, 040 8, 500
Eleventh series. Twelfth series. Thirteenth series	12,20,2									30 46 14	9,760 9,720 3,320
Fourteenth series Fifteenth series	25,52									31	6, 540 3, 000
Sixteenth series Seventeenth series Fighteenth series	25,25				* 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		0 P 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	ώ 4 ⊢	300 160 100
Total		3,021	3,021,000							4,092	3,230,780
Liberty loans: First 1932–1947, permanent	25	49, 237	49, 237, 000							277, 611	71,084,950
temporary 1932–1947, First converted 1932–1947	4	27, 145	27, 145, 000	1,328	\$6,640,000	666	\$9,990,000			660, 510	100, 577, 250
permanent First converted 1932-1947	4	2,637	2, 637, 000	22	285,000	22	220,000			19,847	4,956,050
temporary 1922-1947	44	189,938	189, 938, 000	8,077	40, 385, 000	3,523	35, 230, 000		1	4, 328, 717	630, 254, 150
permanent.	41	11, 282	11, 282, 000	257	1, 285, 000	149	1,490,000		0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	172, 724	29, 070, 550
1947, temporary	41	8,715	8,715,000	1,017	5,085,000	866	8,660,000			105,188	30, 929, 550

13, 704, 309, 380	49, 887, 889	761,000,000	7,610	2, 599, 810, 000	259, 981	1,355,270,000	271,054	4,837,332,000	4,837,332	Grand total
2, 120, 351, 500	453, 277	760, 700, 000	7,607	739, 290, 000	73,929	401, 125, 000	80, 225	146, 957, 000	146,957	Total
431,0	587	1,000,000	10	2,060,000	306	120,000	54.	155,000	155	15, 1921, TJ-1922.
7, 263, 000	1,731	2,800,000	× 00	4, 190, 000	4 19	920,000	124	500,000	130	Nov. 16, 1921, H-1921
454, (2,750	500,000	in ç	2, 440, 000	214		943	40,000	40	15, 1921, TM-1922
530,	3, 264	700,000	-	1, 260, 000	126	555,	111		1,011	1921, TS2 1921
8,035,500	1,425		200	870,000	87	740,	148	119,000	611	15, 1921,
597.	10, 101	200.	27	3, 690, 000	36.9	965,	393	4, 157, 000	4, 157	15, 1921, F 1921
340	99,000	100.	100	41 5.40, 000	4 154	91, 475, 000	1,005	2, 418, 000 8, 953, 000	8 953	15, 1920, 1 P=1921
038,	10,070	669	422	15, 560, 000	1, app	11, 610, 000	2,322	3,561,000	100,0	
875	32, 746	90,	317	30, 950, 000	3,095	11, 700, 000	2,340	10, 057, 000	10,057	15, 1920, D-1921
246,	15,004	500	425	19, 400, 000	1,940	12, 360, 000	2,472	3, 806, 000	3,806	TM4-1921
335.	3,266	900	49	1,860,000	186	840,000	168	607,000	209	TS-1921
863 863	37,719	3,5	454	58 990 000	5 892	34 065 000	2000	14 397,000	1.4 397	Sent. 15, 1920, C=1921
622,	22, 303	9,00	485	36, 680, 000	3,668	23, 680, 000	4,736	10, 110, 000	10,110	920, TM2 1921
206,	13,510	19, 400, 000	194	19, 720, 000	1,972	12, 110, 000	2, 422	5, 031, 000	5,031	B-1921
456	8,038	3	303	23, 520, 000	2, 051	12, 865, 000	4.002 573	763, 000	7637	1920, T.1-1991
817,	00,790	3	G. 70	16, 110, 000	1,611	6, 110, 000	1, 222	777,000	1 200	
95, 327, 500	17,148		361	32,080,000	3, 208	20, 150, 000	4,030	4, 446, 000	4,146	15, 1920, G-1920
712.	33, 296	000	795	56, 200, 000	5,620	575	5,915	11, 909, 000	11,909	15, 1920. F 1920.
627	19 991	153, 700, 000	163	41,850,000	4 185	16,510,000	3,650	5, 483, 000	20, 307	
88, 179, 500	15,501	9,0	240	32, 230, 000	3, 223	535,	5, 107	5,898,000	20,898	
753,	21, 952	8	230	31, 520, 000	3, 152	00,	6,001	5,887,000	5.887	
261, 287, 500	54, 201	100	704	117, 220, 000	11,722		9,766	17, 666, 000	17,666	Sept. 15, 1919, T-10.
With the same of t										
2,384,500	1,141	\$300,000	3	680,000	89	945,000	189	286,000	286	Treasury notes, permanent
11, 578, 342, 600	49, 429, 379			1,859,840,000	185,984	953, 200, 000	190,640	4,687,068,000	4,687,068	Total
959,	224,			126, 520, 000	12,652	530,	6,106	133,	161, 133	
130, 733, 000 416, 714, 250	562,856			32, 470, 000 73, 150, 000	3,247	8, 670, 000	1,734	43, 852, 000	43,852	Fourth, 1933–1938, permanent. 41 Victory, 1922–1923, permanent. 43
041,	897,			950,	98, 395	275,	106,455	845,	2, 363, 845	
483,	6,073,124			116, 220, 000	11,622	80,655,000	16, 131	315,601,000	315,601	
441	747, 536			110	5.211	200	9,440	660.	86.660	Second converted, 1927-1942,
2, 436, 420, 600	9, 249, 196			362, 490, 000	36, 249	189, 125, 000	37,825	1, 131, 017, 000	1,131,017	temporary4
	75,		:	3,820,000	382	1, 735, 000	347	8, 101, 000	8, 101	Second, 1927–1942, permanent.
31,900	1, 935, 325			24, 270, 000	2, 427	14, 590, 000	2.918	105, 751, 000	105.751	1947, permanent, 41, Second 1927–1942, femporary 4
										First-second converted, 195z-

No. 22.—Total first Liberty loan interim certificates returned for credit by Federal reserve banks and Division of Loans and Currency to Inue 30, 1921, showing total amounts, part paid and full paid by banks.

						-				
	20 per	20 per cent.	40 be	40 per cent.	70 p	70 per cent.	100 pe	100 per cent.	Total received	ceived.
Federal reserve bank of—	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pleces.	Amount.
Reston	191 750	\$54 340 000	CHILD	\$160 390 000	000 19	8244 475 000	904, 680	10,650	1, 325, 430	\$817,145,650
New York	192, 000	108, 000, 000		65, 250, 000	8,500	455,000	1,961,604	1, 445, 819, 800	2,849,049	1,617,521,800
Philadelphia		45,600,000	553	37, 969, 960	5.885	37, 222, 500	216, 180	53, 100	291,118	489, 145, 560
Cleveland		38, 220, 000	22, 750	6.10			398, 978	17, 150	496, 978	326, 577, 150
Richmond			31, 200	12, 960, 000	8,700	21, 210, 000	194, 713	33, 650	282, 113	199, 943, 650
Albuta		180		29, 220, 000			120,055	587,950	185,955	118, 587, 950
Chicago	73,090	669	45, 074	32, 599, 980	15, 725	65, 800, 000	849, 510	90,550	1,013,399	565, 290, 320
	A	940		29, 220, 000			269, 578	98, 241, 300	337, 478	144, 401, 300
Minneapolis		016	15, 150		3,000	140,000	131, 189	198	189,839	113, 938, 650
Kansas City		940	9,750	27, 120, 000	11,700	23, 310, 000	143,350	103, 346, 500	206, 300	170, 716, 500
Sallac	30, 500	13, 780, 000	2, 399		2,400	315,000	145, 557	64, 790, 100	180,856	79, 065, 080
San Francisco.	61,250		48,000	-	8,000	420,000	191,678	202, 487, 050	311,928	282, 907, 050
Division of Loans and Currency	222, 650	293, 800, 000	213, 875	472, 760, 000	115, 590	750, 172, 500	149, 325	517, 050, 000	731, 440	2, 033, 782, 500
Total	1, 409, 490	713, 679, 790	1,015,496	971, 999, 920	303, 500	1, 143, 520, 000	5, 673, 397	4, 129, 826, 150	8, 401, 883	6, 959, 026, 160

No. 23. - First Liberty bom interim certificates returned for credit by Pederal reserve banks and Division of Louns and Currency during fiscal years 1918. 1919, 1920, and 1921.

Pieces. Ann 649,010 \$611, 1,071,708 275, 115,351 291,280 115,351 190,289 190, 183,706 118,	263, 650 (25, 198 (25	Amount. 8 \$175, 273, 205 890, 873, 400 198, 388, 515	Pieces. 764 3,357 302	\$249, 665 421, 700 41, 700 69, 300	Pieces. 458 1, 519 95	Amount. \$59,130	Pieces, 1, 325, 430 2, 849, 049	8817, 145, 650 1, 617, 524, 800 489, 145, 550
(649, 010 8641, 1, 071, 703 725, 192, 586 286, 182, 581 94, 280, 289 199, 183, 706	650 625, 000 1,772, 895 98, 300 380,	\$175, 273, 890, 873, 198, 388,	3,357 302	\$249, 665 -121, 700 -41, 700 69, 300	458 1, 519	\$59,130		145, 524,
1,071,703 192,586 115,351 280,289, 280,289 183,706 1183,118	895 1, 772, 98, 380, 380,	890, 873, 198, 388,	3,357	421, 700 41, 700 69, 300	1,519	Color Colors		524
192, 586 286, 115, 351 91, 286, 288, 289, 289, 199, 183, 706 118,	895 98, 300 380,	198, 388,	305	41, 700	56	300,700		1.45
115,351 91, 280,289 199, 183,706 118,	300 380,	Part Com		69 300	100	4,010,450		
280, 289 199,		2.52, 007.	197	· contract to chart	150	14, 200		577.
183, 706 118,	000	470.	256	26, 250	112	39, 100		943,
	300	358,	150	31,050	99	4,750		587
180,658 233.	410 831,	331, 307,	226	111,400	531	59, 950		290,
77, 243 46,	450 259,	98, 171,	193	19,900	198	7,350		101
188, 336 112,	050 1,	1, 191,	16	2,350	9	1,450		938,
99, 058 113,	050 107.	57, 122,	54	14,400	+	23, 900		716,
174,768 77.	370 5,	1,114,	186	28, 200	126	26, 750		065,0
109, 143 69,	740 202,	213, 003,	602	65,000	125	12,970		907,0
440 2,033,								785
Total. 4, 754, 01	011, 715 4, 287, 833	3 2, 199, 342, 830	7,452	1,080,915	3,307	4, 560, 700	8, 401, 883	6, 959, 026, 160

No. 24.—War-savings securities received from Federal reserve banks, postmasters, the Treasurer of the United States, and the Division of Louns and Currency for audit and credit during the fiscal year ended June 80, 1921.

Class of security.	Received	Received from Federal reserve banks.	Received Assistant Ge	Received from Third Assistant Postmaster General.	Receiv	Received from Treasurer.	Received sion of L Curr	Received from Division of Loans and Currency.	Total r	Potal received.
	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.
Treasury savines certificates: Series of 1918 Series of 1919 Series of 1920 Series of 1920	1, 446 167, 280 594	\$100.00 283,200.00 32,032,500.00 81,825.00	29, 085 301, 044 72, 673 259	\$2, 908, 500. 00 30, 104, 400. 00 7, 267, 300. 00 24, 025. 00	116	\$29,600.00	18 129 399 140	\$1, 800, 00 41, 700, 00 52, 500, 00 18, 575, 00	29, 104 302, 619 240, 468 993	\$2, 910, 400. 00 30, 429, 300. 00 39, 381, 900. 00 124, 425. 00
Total.	169, 321	32, 397, 625, 00	403,061	40, 304, 225.00	116	29,600.00	989	114, 575, 00	573, 184	72, 846, 025, 00
War savings certificates: Series of 1918 Series of 1919 Series of 1920 Series of 1921	8, 100 1, 360 2, 860 300	40,500.00 6,800.00 14,300.00 1,500.00	18, 740 6, 060 9, 400 1, 330	93, 700. 00 30, 300. 00 47, 000. 0 6, 650. 00	200	1,000.00	4, 820 1, 020 700	24, 100, 00 5, 100, 00 3, 500, 00	31,660 8,440 13,160 1,670	158, 300, 00 42, 200, 00 65, 800, 00 8, 350, 00
Total	12,620	63, 100.00	35,530	177,650.00	240	1,200,00	6,540	32, 700, 00	54,930	274,650,00
War savings stamps: Sertes of 1418. Sertes of 1919. Series of 1920.	5, 807 2, 382, 678	2,805.00 29,035.00 11,913,390.00	31, 265 311, 588 10, 962, 908	1, 557, 940. 00 54, 814, 540. 00	9, 562	47, 810.00			31, 826 317, 395 13, 355, 148	159, 130, 00 1, 586, 975, 00 66, 775, 740, 00
Total	2,389,046	11, 945, 230, 00	11, 305, 761	56, 528, 805, 00	9,562	47, 810, 00			13, 704, 369	68, 521, 845, 00
Thrift stamps Thrift cards. Treasury savings cards:	5, 770, 143 76, 176	1, 442, 535. 75	60, 946 801, 584	15, 236, 50 200, 396, 00	232, 531	58, 132, 75			5, 831, 089 1, 110, 291	1, 457, 772, 25
Exchange for Treasury savings certificates Exchange for War-savings certificates			280	280, 00	1,207	1, 207, 00 156, 00			1, 487	1, 187, 00 658, 00
Grand total	8, 417, 306	45, 867, 534. 75	12, 607, 664	97, 227, 094, 50	213,812	138, 105, 75	7, 226	147, 275, 00	21, 276, 008	21, 276, 008 143, 380, 010, 00

No. 25,—Comparative statement showing war-savings securities received for credit to fiscal agency accounts for the fiscal years 1919, 1920, 1921, and total received from Apr. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1921.

						- Annual Victorian Control		
		1919		1920	1	1921	Totalr	Total received.
Class of security.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.
Treasury savings certificates (unissued): Series 1919 Series 1919 Series 1920 Series 1920			199, 567 657	\$1, 200, 00 52, 999, 300, 00 178, 200, 00	29, 104 302, 619 240, 468 993	\$2, 910, 400, 00 30, 429, 300, 00 39, 381, 900, 00 124, 425, 00	29, 116 502, 186 241, 125 993	\$2, 911, 600, 00 83, 428, 600, 00 39, 560, 100, 00 124, 425, 00
Total			200, 236	53, 178, 700, 00	573, 184	72, 846, 025, 00	773, 420	126, 024, 725, 00
War-savings certificates exchanged for Treasury savings certificates: Series 1918. Series 1919. Series 1920. Series 1921.			60, 560 83, 280 12, 740	302, 800. 00 416, 400. 00 63, 700. 00	31,660 8,440 13,160 1,670	158, 300, 00 42, 200, 00 65, 800, 00 8, 350, 00	92, 220 91, 720 25, 900 1, 670	461, 100. 00 458, 600. 00 129, 500. 00 8, 350. 00
Total			156, 580	782, 900, 00	54,930	274, 650, 00	211,510	1,057,550,00
War-savings stamps (unissued): Series 1918. Series 1919. Series 1920.	69, 728, 131	69, 728, 131 \$348, 640, 655, 00	40, 061, 883	40,061,883 200,309,415.00	31, 826 317, 395 13, 355, 148	1, 586, 975, 00 66, 775, 740, 00	69, 759, 957 40, 379, 278 13, 355, 148	348, 799, 785, 00 201, 896, 390, 00 66, 775, 740, 00
Total	69, 728, 131	348, 640, 655. 00	40,061,883	200, 309, 415, 00	13, 704, 369	68, 521, 845, 00	123, 494, 383	617, 471, 915, 00
Thrift stamps (unissued). Thrift cards exchanged for war-savings stamps Treasury savings cards exchanged for Treasury savings certifications.			1,074,209	268, 552, 25 1 266, 373, 75	5, 831, 089 1, 110, 291 1, 487	1, 457, 772, 25 277, 572, 75 1, 487, 00	6, 905, 298 2, 175, 786 1, 487	1, 726, 324, 50 543, 946, 50 1, 487, 00
Tressury savings cards exchanged for war-savings stainbs	69, 728, 131	348, 640, 655. 00	42, 558, 403	254, 805, 941. 00	21, 276, 008	143, 380, 010, 00	133, 362, 542	746, 826, 606, 00
		And the second s						

1 Not previously reported.

No. 26.—Comparative statement showing United States securities in bearer form (interest coupons not included) received for credit to fiscal agency accounts for the fiscal years 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, and totals received from Apr. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1921.

Apr. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1921.	ces. Amount.	8,899
Apr. (Pieces.	.00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .8,40 .00 .8,40 .00 .133,52 .00 .251,28
1921	Amount.	\$3,230,780 11,724,172,350 2,384,500 2,120,351,500 143,311,260 13,998,011,090
	Pieces.	4,092 11,141 45,218,628 11,141 453,277 21,262,258 11,242,703
1920	Amount.	84, 159, 960, 00 7, 522, 348, 800, 00 1, 964, 941, 000, 00 1, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 1
	Pieces.	243, 534, 220 243, 534, 220 250, 333 7, 452 442, 531, 983 86, 529, 438
1919	Amount.	4,432 \$3,098,170.00 5,450 \$4,159,960.00 14,450,426 3,617,537,450.00 143,534,220 7,522,348,800.00 416,662 1,453,178,500.00 4,567,333 1,964,041,000.00 69,728,131 348,640,655.00 42,531,983 2,244,673,812.00 88,887,484 7,621,797,605.00 88,529,438 9,746,304,516.00
	Pieces.	4,432 14,450,426 416,662 4,287,833 69,728,131 88,887,484
1918	Amount.	\$5,220,070.00 111,446,200.00 4,754,041,715.00 4,870,707,985.00
	Pieces.	8,899 507,465 4,103,291 4,619,655
400000000000000000000000000000000000000	Class of securities.	Prewar loans 8,899 \$5,220,070,00 Liberty Joans 507,465 111,446,200,00 Treasury notes 6,103,291 4,754,041,715,00 War-savings securities 6,104,045 4,619,655 4,870,707,985,00

Does not include uncanceled securities returned by Federal reserve banks and restored to stock. Includes registered stock in blank unissued

2 Adjustment of previous figures. 3 Includes Treasury asymige certificates, payable to order, unissued and returned in blank 4 See footnote 4, table No. 25.

No. 27.—United States securities in bearer form (interest coupons not included) received for credit to fiscal agency accounts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, reported according to Federal reserve banks and other fiscal agencies.

Por- cent-	total.	2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50	0.00 100.00
Total.	Amount.	11, 018, 923, 563, 3, 552, 693, 490, 823, 171, 417, 917, 917, 917, 917, 917, 917, 917, 9	13, 998, 011, 090
	Pieces.	883. 50 3.381, 734 81, 000, 00 9.283, 777 3, 158 641.00 9.283, 777 3, 158 641.00 9.283, 777 3, 158 725, 00 9.286, 734 9.80, 75 9.	71,242,703
War-savings securities.2.	Amount.	21, 289, 21, 289, 21, 289, 21, 289, 21, 289, 21, 22, 22, 24, 22, 224, 4, 134, 24, 22, 22, 24, 4, 134, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 2	143, 311, 260.00
War-savin	Pieces.	335, 376 466, 344 190, 493 173, 682 223, 427 223, 427 2237, 371 2, 629, 092 131, 178 185, 272 341, 854 428, 260 12, 597, 634	21, 262, 258
Certificates of indebtedness.	Amount.	12, 565, 886, 929, 000. 00 40, 779, 884, 206, 500. 00 18, 529, 773, 000. 00 5, 828, 31, 109, 500. 00 5, 828, 31, 109, 500. 00 56, 828, 31, 109, 500. 00 25, 991, 114, 808, 500. 00 20, 209, 56, 570, 600. 00 6, 175, 83, 927, 500. 00 205, 589, 1, 255, 974, 000. 00	$3,3074,560,700.00453,277\\ 2,120,351,500.00\\ [20,20,238] 143,311,280.00\\ [20,20,238] 143,311,280.00\\ [20,20,238] 13,998,011,090.00\\ [20,20,20,238] 143,311,280.00\\ [20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,2$
Certi	Pieces.	12, 565 40, 775 40, 775 10, 815 10, 815 5, 828 5, 829 25, 091 20, 299 6, 175 6, 175	453, 277
Liberty loan in- terim certificates.	Amount.	\$59,130,00 300,700,00 10,5450,00 14,200,00 39,100,00 4,750,00 7,350,00 23,900,00 23,900,00 12,970,00	4,560,700.00
Libert; terim o	Pieces.	1,519 955 955 112 56 56 56 85 85 85 126 126	
Liberty loans.1	Amount.	3, 083, 386 8, 775, 075 9, 775, 075 9, 776, 075 9, 776, 077 9, 776, 077 9, 776, 077 9, 787, 507 9, 787, 507 9, 787, 507 9, 787, 507 9, 787, 507 9, 787, 507 9, 787, 507 9, 787, 507 9, 787, 507 9, 787, 507 9, 787, 507 9, 787, 507 9, 787, 770, 502, 750, 00 1, 787, 517, 517, 517, 517, 517, 517, 517, 51	92 3, 230, 780, 00 49, 519, 769 11, 726, 556, 850, 00
Libe	Pieces.	3, 033, 395 8, 755, 075 2, 569, 710 3, 736, 517 7, 738, 408 7, 708, 408 6, 511, 940 1, 703, 695 1, 703, 695 1, 521, 126 4, 161, 168	49, 519, 769
Prewar loans.	Amount.	83,230,780.00	3,230,780.00
Prev	Pieces.	4,092	4,092
Federal reserve bank or	other fiscal agency.	Boston New York Pulladelphia Pulladelphia Richmond Richmond Atlanta Atlanta St. Louis Kansas Ctty Minneapolis Kansas Ctty Dallas San Francisco Division of Loans and Currency Fency Tency Treasurer United States.	Total

¹ Includes Treasury notes and registered stock in blank unissued.
⁴ Includes Treasury savings certificates, payable to order, unissued and returned in blank.

No. 28.—Comparative statement showing United States securities in bearer form (interest coupons not included) received for cancellation and retirement on any account during the fiscal years 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, and totals from Apr. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1921.

		1918		1919		1920		1921	Apr. 6, 1917	Apr. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1921.
Class of securities.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.
Prewar loans	18,965	\$31,324,000.00	54,513	\$21,937,680.00 6,456 \$4,332,030,00	6,456	\$4,332,030.00	4,55	\$3,319,840.00	86,143	\$65,245,740.00
Liberty loans ¹	2 583, 405	188,087,700.00	14, 992, 136	4, 168, 558, 600, 00	3 44, 641, 791	8,746,080,100.00	1,141	.5 12, 157, 246, 050, 00 110, 041, 477 25, 259, 972, 450, 00 .1 2, 384, 500, 00 1, 111 2, 384, 500, 00	110,041,477	25, 259, 972, 450, 00
Certificates of indebtedness.	863, 407	6, 449, 053, 000.00	2,138,511	12, 427, 922, 000. 00	1,655,749	9, 793, 527, 000. 00	1,091,151	5, 590, 568, 000, 00	5,822,646	34,837,856,000.00
Interim certificates	4, 103, 291	4, 754, 041, 715, 00 2, 100, 057, 98	92, 904, 015	4,287,853 2,189,342,830.00 (,452 1,080,915.00 92,904,015 447,152,016.02 573,828,947 5 390,267,806.50	5 73, 828, 947	1, 080, 915. 00 5 390, 267, 806. 50	3, 507	3, 507 + , 207, 707, 707, 00 5, 401, 555 5, 539, 020, 100, 100 44, 400, 916 246, 061, 864, 05 211, 640, 112 1, 085, 581, 744, 55	211,640,112	1,085,581,744.55
Total	6,075,302	11, 424, 606, 472. 98	114, 377, 008	9,075,302 11,424,606,472.98 114,377,008 19,264,913,126.02 120,140,395 18,935,287,851.50 95,325,218 17,984,110,954.05 335,993,402 68,190,066,594.55	120, 140, 395	18, 935, 287, 851. 50	95, 325, 218	17, 984, 110, 954.05	335, 993, 402	68, 190, 066, 594, 55

1 Does not include uncanceled securities returned by Federal reserve banks and restored to stock. Includes registered stock in blank unissued.

a See footnote (1), table No. 18.

a Adjustment of previous figures.

I Includes Treasury savings certificates, payable to order, unissued and returned in blank.

See footnote (1), table No. 2.

No. 29.—United States paid coupons received from the Treasurer of the United States and audited during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, by calendar months and loans.

Title of loan.	Rate, per cent.	Jul	ty, 1920.	Aug	ust. 1920	Contor	-1 1000
Title of foan.				August, 1920.		September, 1920.	
	Contra	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.
Funded loan, 1907. Loan of 1925. Loan of 1898. Consols of 1930. Panama Canal, 1916-1936. Panama Canal, 1918-1938. Panama Canal, 1911-1961. Postal savings. Conversion bonds. Liberty loans: First, 1932-1947. First converted, 1932-19- Do. First-second converted, 1932-1947. Second, 1927-1942. Second converted, 1932-1947. Forund, 1928. Fourth, 1933-1938. Victory, 1922-1923. Do. Certificates of indebtedness	4 3 3 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	481, 522, 220, 809 320, 738 2,027, 571, 805 11,046, 155 11,755, 674 2,980, 166 24,712	8, 978. 00 15, 259. 50 4, 864. 25 4, 864. 25 5, 460. 75 3, 594. 00 149, 118. 00 1, 20 2, 188, 245. 73 530, 590. 66 1, 362, 872. 40 8, 553. 50 1, 438, 789. 00 2, 281, 650. 25 4, 992, 146. 22 12, 897, 976. 66 68. 85 492. 21	8, 964 1, 258 6244 8 79 457 735 270 173, 446 120, 656 105, 539 279, 344 608, 147 958, 569 1, 132, 083 7, 459 3 10	76,539.50 2,505.50 390.50 2,484.00 1,216.75 1,917.00 531,075.63 261,854.65 368,920.45 2,132.14 782,507.00 1,107,912.47 1,236,300.96 2,144,334.46 3,771,020.97 283,088.90 71.36 86.77	4,869 1,893 170 147,966 114,794 82,476 523 340,747 233,997 4,282,555 854,924 874,728 4,116 1	277. 05 8, 475. 50 33, 372. 00 760. 00 1, 275. 00 389, 671. 78 242, 980. 86 267, 975. 74 1, 216. 18 767, 800. 00 830, 959. 05 36, 284, 278. 37 2, 106, 734. 45 2, 881, 924. 80 120, 011. 84 6. 47 21. 25
Do		10, 667	1,076,297.57	3,347	285, 485. 58	21, 283	13, 416, 056, 25 2, 691, 608, 82 60, 066, 694, 41

Title of loan.	Rate, per cent.	October, 1920.		November, 1920.		December, 1920.	
		l'ieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.
7/00/2 of T-100 1004	6	,	\$1.50				
5/20's of June, 1864 Consols of 1865	6	2	16, 50				
Funded loan, 1907	4	10	9, 00		\$6.50	7	\$5,00
Loan of 1925	4	1,983					
Loan of 1898	3	1,002			642, 45		
Consols of 1930	2	1,163					743.75
Panama Canal, 1916-1936.	2	15	2.30				
Panama Canal, 1918-1938.	2	57	285.00			90	169.00
Panama Canal, 1911-1961.	3	1,855	11, 482, 50	717			
Postal savings	$-2\frac{1}{2}$	554	872.50				
Conversion bonds	3	20,007	147, 163. 50	419	3, 054. 75	913	6,847.50
Liberty loans:							
First, 1932-1947	$3\frac{1}{2}$	147,009	391, 816, 52	103, 681	235, 445, 69	1,582,014	16, 210, 640. 40
First converted, 1932-							
1947	4	110, 820	222, 871. 64				
Do	41	72, 463	222, 029. 62	44, 219	127, 832. 67	785, 154	4, 831, 969. 17
First-second con-	4.1	740	0 501 00	- 17	1 700 00	F F00	95 719 51
verted, 1932–1947	41	742 349, 377	2, 784. 89				35,713.51
Second, 1927-1942	4	349,377	760, 904. 00	023, 985	1, 788, 145. 00	612, 403	1, 450, 919. 00
Second converted, 1927-1942	41	219, 929	760, 772. 28	9 700 000	36, 368, 965, 37	1, 482, 726	8, 829, 791, 70
Third, 1928	41		11, 134, 600. 29		4, 913, 236, 85	1, 374, 091	3, 944, 971. 75
Fourth, 1933-1938			79, 014, 276. 02		16, 986, 414. 58		9, 316, 301. 44
Victory, 1922-1923	43		2, 678, 595. 41		1,740,688.29		
Do	33	4,047					
Certificates of indebted-	04	1,011	00,020.11	2, 100	11, 200. 20	000,000	12, 201, 000.
ness	4	6	21, 37	27	169, 69	2	162, 19
Do	41	27					
Do	41	2,909			20, 894. 51	190	6,029.68
Do	43		1,741,007.45		186, 133. 92	116, 314	16,950,562.06
Do	6					41, 245	5, 395, 170.00
Total		15,072,466	97, 367, 207. 37	10, 616, 654	62, 670, 374. 62	15, 589, 881	127, 082, 046. 81

No. 29.—United States paid coupons received from the Treasurer of the United States and audited during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, by calendar months and loans—Con.

Title of loan.	Rate,	Janu	ary, 1921.	Febru	ary, 1921.
Title of toan.	cent.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.
Consols of 1865. Funded loan, 1891	6			1	\$3.00
Funded loan, 1907. Loan of 1925. Loan of 1898.	4 3	1,840 275	\$4.50 15,248.00 43.05	8,571 976	8. 00 72, 363. 00 1, 918. 05
Consols of 1930. Panama Canal, 1916–1936. Panama Canal, 1918–1938.	2	1,353 39	4,607.50 3.90	316 45 86	996. 25 4. 50 376. 90
Panama Canal, 1911–1961 Postal savings Conversion bonds.	$\frac{3}{2\frac{1}{2}}$	963 2,340 20,218	6,069.00 3,923.00 148,860.75	384 793 338	1,854.00 1,028.25
Liberty loans: First, 1932-1947.	31/2	482,622 161,577	1,926,648.93 336,392.25	169, 459	2, 406, 75 483, 039, 41
First converted, 1932–1947. Do First-second converted 1932–1947.	41	348, 863 2, 431	1,423,981.29 10,953.78	83,755 115,818 959	160, 462, 35 397, 783, 18 3, 661, 73
Second 1927–1942. Second converted, 1927–1942. Third, 1928.	41/4 41/2	441, 849 721, 949 1, 090, 128	984, 541, 00 3, 128, 718, 38 2, 758, 344, 19	259,073 303,457 603,764	557,690.00 1,210,501.19 1,419,070.74
Fourth, 1933–1938. Victory, 1922–1923. Do.	41 43 33 34	2, 195, 178 3, 085, 244 18, 657	5,920,366,71 12,664,750,92 561,842,63	1, 163, 292 1, 058, 037 4, 875	2, 833, 216, 58 3, 519, 879, 45 79, 351, 40
Certificates of indebtedness	4 4 4 4 4 4 2	13 2 88	64.00 21.26 6,129.71	4 66	57. 82 1, 803. 08
Do	43 6	6,791 10,525	352, 165. 04 801, 105. 00	1,623 30,490	59, 298. 14 3, 159, 630. 00
Total		8, 592, 951	31, 054, 784. 79	3, 806, 193	13, 966, 403. 77

Title of loan.	Rate,	Mar	ch, 1921.	Apri	l, 1921.
Title of foatt.	cent.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.
Funded loan, 1907. Loan of 1925. Loan of 1898. Consols of 1930. Panama Canal, 1916–1936. Panama Canal, 1918–1938. Panama Canal, 1911–1961 Postal savings. Conversion bonds. Liberty loans: First, 1932–1947 First converted, 1932–1947. Do. First-second converted 1932–1947. Second 1927–1942. Second converted, 1927–1942. Third, 1928. Fourth, 1933–1938. Victory, 1922–1923 Do. Certificates of indebtedness Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	# 3 2 2 2 3 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 10 4 4 5 5	2, 313 383 150 52 15 5, 145 5, 145 5, 145 466 147, 222 81, 750 97, 637 70, 52 270, 265 450, 940 4, 958, 458 1, 053, 840 888, 629 4, 045 38 41, 281	\$9.00 17,184,50 1,300,65 348,75 5,60 61.50 34,989,75 668,50 3,353,25 348,191,98 153,902,98 320,789,66 1,581,55 546,833.00 1,308,430.08 40,314,968,62 2,440,334,66 2,757,716,54 81,797,19	789 573 759 18,997 113,080 66,262 75,105 439 220,465 225,815 2,797,861 6,697,234 639,282 1,599 18,784 5,722	\$110.50 6, 261.00 589.35 2, 813.75 3, 180.00 429.75 139, 608.75 273, 221.65 119, 492.26 222, 745.01 2, 834.82 443, 226.00 804, 296.48 10, 993, 447.75 73, 560, 130.83 1, 875, 655.50 33, 347.97 10.63 272.58 133, 450.97 1, 418, 438.88
Total	6	8, 136, 629	9, 507, 870. 00	17,049	1,054,785.00 90,383,285.74

No. 29.—United States paid coupons received from the Treasurer of the United States and audited during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, by calendar months and loans—Con.

Title of loan.	Rate,	М	ay, 1921.	Jui	ne, 1921.	7	Cotal.
Title of foati.	per cent.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.
5/20's of 1862 5/20's of June 1864. 7/30's of 1864 and 1865. Consols of 1865. Funded loan, 1891. Funded loan, 1891. Funded loan, 1907. Loan of 1925. Loan of 1898. Consols of 1930. Panama Canal, 1916–1936. Panama Canal, 1911–1961. Postal savings. Conversion bonds. Liberty loans: First, 1932–1947. Do. First-second converted, 1932-1947. Second, 1927–1942. Second converted, 1932-1947. Second converted, 1932-1947. First converted, 1932-1947. Conversion bonds. Liberty loans: First, 1932–1947. Do. Certificates of indebtedness. Do. Certificates of indebtedness. Do. Do. Do. Do.	41	4 9,240 630 668 15 121 449 363 628 78,472 48,498 49,334 292,477 3,276,642 1,465,583 2,899,492 2,899,492	336. 75 4, 615. 50 185, 594. 46 86, 369. 43 160, 009. 65 489. 38 764, 140. 00 39,410,129.91 4,354,997. 09	77, 556 897, 845 4, 502 235, 219 1, 573, 559 1, 092, 128 1, 740, 778 5, 175, 351 302, 558	\$3.00 9.12 1.50 37.11 97.50 13,059.50 89.70 375.25 40,781.25 613.75 120.00 15,985,786.89 154,982,40 5,396,292.77 38,266.32 486,790.00 8,042,360.79 2,989,479.55 64,76,772.80 43,160,825.88 9,932,896.85	1 1 1 5 4 33 309 52,597 13,325 9,368 292 25,597 9,740 82,715 5,114,135 1,375,253 2,995,191 19,463 4,557,310 12,171,099 23,939,304 37,422,753 23,580,783 772,592 53 681,484 217,275 19,950	\$3. 00 1. 50 9. 12 21. 00 37. 11 264. 50 37. 11 264. 50 22, 495. 80 33, 922. 75 487. 30 2, 246. 90 188, 209. 50 14, 100. 00 608, 340. 75 39, 149, 379. 07 2, 920, 209. 97 15, 103, 201. 61 109, 890. 80 10, 772, 284. 00 104, 639, 748. 78 121, 724, 746. 41 220, 098, 706. 136, 414, 200. 77 24, 305, 351. 29 561. 93 1, 377. 94 14, 079, 792. 62 28, 154, 875. 62 21, 144, 089. 14
DoDoTotal	53 6	5, 197	6,080,045.09 335,550.00 66,722,509.45	34, 024 132, 065 12,763,018	5, 463, 446. 39 16, 828, 425. 00 115,024,193.98	158, 731 300, 797 112,924.776	20, 220, 925, 29 37, 082, 535, 00 777, 544, 734, 98

No. 30.—United States paid coupons received from the Treasurer of the United States during fiscal year ended June 80, 1921, grouped according to loads.

110fe of foan. per cent. Pieces. 5/20's of 1862. 6			\$50	•	\$100		\$500	90	\$1,000		\$5,000
5/20's of 1862.	ss. Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.
कित्र क्षेत्र के स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स्थाप	6,467 \$870,05 193 19,30 3,675 918,75	2 97 2 143 2 143 475 475 1, 232, 401 1, 243, 401 1, 264, 403 1, 264, 403 1, 264, 403 1, 263, 403 1, 26	81.50 9.12 9.12 9.06 1, 071.50 11.8.75 11.	2 33 2 111 6, 178 1, 853 1, 854 1, 189 1, 289 1, 288 1, 388 1, 38	\$3.00 3.00 3.711 2.7711 6, 778.00 4, 038.825 4, 644 3.300 1, 38.425 1, 977, 125.773 6, 181.25 1, 977, 125.773 1, 977, 125.773 2, 571, 035.225 2, 571, 035.225 3, 209, 228.005 1, 378, 238 1, 378, 238 2, 571, 038, 239 2, 571, 038, 239 3, 209, 238, 677 3, 209, 288, 309 1, 388, 389 2, 388, 381 1, 381 1, 381 2, 381 3, 3	4, 058 4, 058 1, 028 1, 028 1, 120 28, 607 1, 126, 125 1, 139, 128 1, 149, 128 1, 149, 128 1, 149, 128 1, 158, 38 1, 158, 38 1, 158, 454 1, 158, 464 1, 158, 464 1, 166, 128 1, 178, 603 1, 18, 464 1, 4	\$15.00 20, 290.00 17, 415.00 2, 570.00 10, 398.75 7, 000.00 10, 398.75 10, 398.75 10, 398.75 10, 398.75 10, 398.75 10, 398.75 10, 398.75 10, 398.75 10, 398.75 10, 398.87 10, 398.87 10, 398.87 10, 398.87 10, 398.88 10, 410, 40 10, 398.87 10, 398.88 10, 410, 40 10, 388.83 10, 410, 42 10, 388.83 11, 30, 30, 30 11, 30 1		\$402, 180, 00 2, 272, 50 175, 047, 50 176, 047, 50 176, 047, 50 607, 005, 00 6, 538, 582, 50 60, 923, 75 2, 985, 600, 00 45, 771, 779, 29 47, 771, 779, 29 8, 894, 374, 30 12, 266, 280, 24 12, 268, 22 2, 128, 786, 92 2, 248, 410, 47 4, 537, 380, 00	9, 200 9, 200 9, 200 1, 84 1, 84 17, 81 17, 81 11, 96 11, 96 19, 37 37, 635 575, 266	\$20, 500, 00 1, 055, 381, 25 4, 675, 00 184, 675, 00 184, 684, 782, 79 8, 694, 782, 79 8, 694, 782, 79 1, 345, 977, 596, 68 1, 345, 989, 220, 23 1, 345, 896, 23 1, 677, 675, 68 1, 676, 675, 47 5, 645, 250, 00 64, 626, 111, 73

No 30. - United States paid coupons received from the Treasurer of United States during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, grouped according to loans and denominations of bonds-Continued.

	Rate,	04	\$10,000	\$50,000	000	69	\$100,000	T_0	Total.
Title of loan.	per cent.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.
3/20's of 1872 3/20's of 1874 7/20's of 1874 Consols of 1855 Consols of 1855 Funded toan of 1807 Funded toan of 1807 Loan of 1826 Consols of 1825 Consols of 1825 Panama Canal, 1918-1838 Panama Canal, 1918-1838 Panama Canal, 1918-1848 First, 1932-1947 First, converted, 1832-1947 First, converted, 1832-1947 First, converted, 1832-1947 First, converted, 1832-1942 Forth, 1833-1948 Forth,	© © त्विम् न म स स स स स स स स स स स स स स स स स स	5, 588 63, 588 101, 053 104, 578 82, 394 82, 394 82, 578 83, 485 83, 485 84, 658 84, 658 85, 578 88, 588 88, 5	\$12, 600.00 1, 18, 25, 000.00 1, 18, 675.00 21, 733, 537.00 22, 221, 000.00 22, 221, 000.00 22, 221, 000.00 23, 733, 537.00 24, 221, 000.00 25, 733, 537.00 26, 221, 000.00 27, 221, 000.00 28, 221, 000.00 28, 221, 000.00 28, 221, 000.00 28, 222, 221, 000.00 28, 223, 223, 223, 223, 234, 234, 235, 235, 235, 235, 235, 235, 235, 235	ca	2, 142.2.86 2, 142.86 2, 142.86	3,722 5,722 5,588 8,776 7,007	\$\$, 885, 750, 00 13, 506, 545, 94 770, 298, 88 9, 006, 419, 65 14, 328, 600, 64	1 1 2 502 584 585 784 685 784 685 784 685 785 785 785 785 785 785 785 785 785 7	\$3.00 1.50 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.246 2.246 2.246 2.246 1.85 2.246 1.85 2.246 1.85 2.246 1.90 1.00
100al	:	(02, 515	193, 536, 684, 57	9	3, 300, 00	11, 311	40, 037, 014, 43	112, 924, 770	111, 044, 104, 98

No. 31.—United States coupons redeemed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, grouped according to original paying agencies.

Percent- age of total.	3.84 4.83 5.74 5.74 5.74 6.01 1.19 1.19 1.10 1.01 1.01 1.01 1.01 1
Amount.	\$29, 858, 824, 41 10, 453, 606. 58 4, 211, 823. 77 2, 218, 872. 72 4, 405, 714. 30 14, 307, 881. 13 14, 464, 003. 74 2, 256, 104. 307 321, 243, 48 2, 256, 008. 74 2, 256, 008. 74 2, 256, 008. 74 2, 256, 008. 74 2, 256, 008. 74 2, 256, 008. 74 2, 256, 008. 74 2, 256, 008. 75 11, 254, 734. 98 27, 720. 57 11, 220. 57 12, 423. 97 47, 120. 88 20, 332. 18
Average value of each coupon.	გიკადდოს ოვოდოააგიდა იემ გიკადიოს ოვოდოააგიდა იემ 28244823 გაგოგაგივი 445
Number of pieces.	4, 509, 563 2, 081, 848 999, 175 592, 976 1, 137, 077 2, 032, 691 2, 032, 691 2, 032, 691 2, 032, 691 2, 032, 691 2, 032, 691 2, 032, 691 2, 032, 691 2, 032, 691 2, 032, 691 2, 032, 691 2, 032, 691 2, 032, 691 2, 032, 691 2, 032, 692 2, 032
Paying agency.	Pederal reserve banks and branch banks—Continued. San Francisco. Los Angeles. Portland. Sattle. Sattle. Subtrasury. Spokane. United States Trasury. Spokane. United States Trasury. Spokane. United States Trasury. Spokane. Unitadelphia. Baston. New York. Philadelphia. Cilricinnati. C
Percent- age of total.	8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8
Amount.	863, 222, 994, 66 285, 144, 025, 25 6, 633, 827, 55 17, 696, 892, 27 17, 696, 892, 27 11, 685, 124, 172 11, 685, 102, 472 11, 685, 103, 889 11, 685, 103, 889 11, 685, 103, 103, 103, 103, 103, 103, 103, 103
Average value of each coupon.	% 1 61 61 661 661 666 646 4646 4664 4646 624 46 654 654 646 466 866 466 644 654 654 646 466 866 466 644 654 654 646 646 646 646 646 646 646
Number of pieces.	8, 202, 684 27, 688, 784 9, 0750, 089 9, 0750, 089 9, 0750, 089 1, 588, 589 1, 1031, 485, 389 1, 1031, 485, 389 1, 1031, 485, 389 1, 1031, 485, 389 1, 1031, 485, 389 1, 1031, 485, 389 1, 1031, 485, 389 1, 1031,
Paying agency.	Federal reserve banks and branch banks: Boston New York Buffalo Philadelphia Circinand Circinand Circinand Richmond Albata Albata New Orleans (thicago Detroit Detroit St. Louis Louisville Memphis Little Rock Minneapolis Heleta Minneapolis El Paso Minneapolis Fileson

. No. 32.—Comparative statement of United States coupons redeemed during the fiscal years 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, and total redeemed from December 15, 100.

1918 Amo
25 \$84.50 1 1 12.50
1 \$1.82 1
2,118 8,209,00 1,3
78, 857 658, 232, 00 70, 192 578, 635, 00 64, 648 225, 876 496, 239, 60 207, 310 250, 312, 05 14, 258 14, 109 47, 602, 25 11, 331 39, 081, 50 10, 439
85.30 195 363.70 189 676 2.774.80 992 3.479.70 497
29, 995 12, 490
92,886 683,516.25 91,034 670,132.50 85,998
36, 422 809, 047. 50 4, 639 122, 070, 00 75, 518. 36 6, 274, 102 39, 791, 609. 97 5, 687, 036
4,331,971 12,917,542.04 4,027,550 9,205,435.91 2,725,637 5,689,555.61.07 1,878,752 9,670,193.47 2,734,314 13,232,513.5
9,091,278 54,436,166.00 12,594,055 32,537,233.00 9,438,386
9, 938, 906 90, 501, 778, 11 11, 740, 542 99, 652, 016. C 35, 589, 404 114, 387, 507, 31 35, 741, 866 140, 210, 645, 4 19, 137, 613 99, 651, 979, 00 44, 822, 604 234, 537, 462, 2

666.75 362.01 350.56 350.56 342.44 942.77 989.14 925.29	5.98
266,974,666 56,744,365 2,485,357 2,882,744 86,587,744 40,182,294 40,182,294 1,440,088 20,220,922 37,082,533	2,088,671,76
41,384,944 1,754,883 97,712 97,712 594,326 276,111 19,950 158,731 300,797	353,934,279
23, 589, 783 136, 441, 200, 77 41, 772, 582 24, 306, 331, 29 1, 377, 94 81, 484 14, 079, 772, 62 217, 275 28, 154, 875, 62 116, 873 120, 220, 955, 29 300, 797 37, 082, 535, 00	77,544,734.98
23,580,783 1772,592 772,592 60 81,484 217,275 19,950 158,731 300,797	112,924,776 7
130, 533, 465, 98 32, 439, 010, 72 409, 311, 98 2, 821, 371, 50 57, 037, 383, 48 12, 027, 417, 19	733, 629 104, 930, 277.84 90, 076, 522 415, 168, 709.12 2132, 428, 930 7792, 412, 576.64 112, 924, 776 777, 544, 734.98 353, 934, 279 2, 088, 671, 765.98
17, 804, 161 982, 291 26, 331 42, 992 383, 015 58, 836	1132, 428, 930
2,075,476.65	115, 166, 709. 12
71, 328	90,076,522
71, 328 2, 075, 476, 65 129, 827 15, 430, 773, 67	104,930,277.84
	18,733,629
## 4444000°	
Victory Liberty loan, 1922–1923 Certificates of indeptedness. Do	Total

¹ On adjustment deduction has been made of \$31.50 previously reported in error.

¹ Excluding 586 coupons (sitablowed and 94 coupons on account of unadjusted differences.

² Excluding 58, 219.98 on account of disallowance, but includes \$1.12 on account of unadjusted differences.

³ Excluding 58, 219.98 on account of disallowance, but includes \$1.12 on account of unadjusted differences.

No. 33.—Coupons detached from Liberty loam bonds. Victory notes, and Treasury certificates of indebtedness prior to issue and forwarded to the Register of the Treasury for credit by Division of Loans and Currency during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

m. 12-1-12	Rate.		\$50)		\$100		\$500	95	\$1,64H)
11100 00 16011.	cont.	Coupous.	Amount.	Coupons.	Amount.	Compons.	Amount.	Compons.	Amount.
Elberty leans: First, 1902–1947 First converted, 1932–1947 Do on our certed, 1932–1947 Second, 1937–1942 Second converted, 1937–1942 First second converted, 1937–1942 Fourth, 1938–1938 Victory, 1922–1938 Do.1 Do.1	the second secon	20	25, 25.5. a.		\$50, 800, 00 1, 800, 00 2, 800, 00 2, 800, 00 3, 700, 00 10, 000, 00 20, 801, 801, 801, 801, 801, 801, 801, 80	5, 008 1, 111 1, 306 11, 238 11, 238 11, 238 12, 238 13, 231 13, 231 14, 231 1	\$70,085.co (1,080.co (2,000.co (3,000.co (4,00	386, 270 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3	\$6, 789, 778. 00 6, 6000, 00 118, 800, 75 20, 800, 60 779, 747, 50 6, 600, 538. 30 6, 200, 60 7, 200, 60 1, 600, 80 1, 60
Total	:	304, 847	334, 942, 85	400, 510	1, 155, 105. 37	251, 792	3, 117, 381, 65	1, 106, 846	23, 250, 270, 12
Certificatos of indolatednoss; Septi. J. (1973), T. (1), 1920 Jann. 2, 1920, T. M. (1921 Janna J., 1921, T. J. (1921 Janna J., 1921, T. J. (1921 Aug. 16, 1920, C. 1921 Sept. J., (1920, T. S., 1921)	255000					00 1 100 100 2 100 100 2 100 100 3 1	1, 128, 00 1, 746, 73 3, 561, 00 3, 660, 00 1, 560, 00	98.2	, 6, 750, 00 15, 950, 45 30, 875, 00 5, 000, 00 6, 000, 00
Total	:				- 1	Set	10, 991, 73	2, 750	65, 725, 45
Grand total	:	304, 847	331, 912, 85	400, 519	1, 155, 105. 37	252, 650	3, 128, 376, 38	1, 100, 596	23, 315, 995, 67

	Rate,		\$5,000	•	\$10,000	••	\$50,000	**	\$1(H),(KH)	To	Total.
110.6 of 08.00.	cent.	Coupons,	Amount.	Сопропв.	Amount.	Coupons	Amount.	Coupous	Атюшье.	Coupons.	Amount.
Liberty learns: First, 1932-47 First, 1932-47 First-aerond converted, 1932-47 First-aerond converted, 1932-47 Second, 1937-12 Second converted, 1927-42. Thirt, 1938 Fourth, 1938-38 Victory, 1932-23 Do 1 Do 1 Do 1	22 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 2 22 22 - 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44	27 1, 173 2, 2, 284 2, 3, 603 2, 803 1, 194 1, 194	\$2,700,00 125,288,75 2,600,00 228,588,75 2,706,485,03 1,394,183,48 1,573,487,38 1,573,487,38 1,573,487,38 1,573,487,38 1,573,487,38	880 880 14, 7.82 17, 281 17, 067 17, 067 18, 868	\$2,000.00 187,000.00 4,000.00 898,712.5 3,001.182.43 9,286,182.43 3,048,820.73 178,508.57	1, 831	\$2, 484, 923, 34 208, 928, 93	1, 816 310	\$4,920,436,36	417, 976 17, 534 17, 534 18, 534 18, 272 222, 815 207, 931 485, 992 481, 176 184, 616 18, 616 18, 616	86, 869, 604, 50 559, 510, 43 559, 510, 43 1, 389, 515, 61 2, 156, 497, 40 2, 774, 329, 877, 12 17, 876, 127, 15 17, 878, 674, 187, 18 17, 889, 664, 79 18, 880, 664, 79 1, 194, 860, 31
Total		56,844	6, 236, 351, 41	94, 256	22, 162, 892, 95	2,082	2, 753, 832, 27	2, 125	6, 686, 722, 96	2, 318, 311	64, 841, 522, 57
Certification of indepted meet: Sept. 15, 1819, T. 10, 1820, Jan. 2, 1820, T. p. 1820, Mar. 15, 1820, T. M. 1821, June 15, 1821, T. 1 1821, Aug. 16, 1820, C. 1821, Sept. 15, 1820, T. 2, 1821.	444550	134 140 2 240	15, 696. 87 16, 625. 00 360. 00	222	27 711. 08 27, 332. 50 1, 560. 00			_m.g	9, 000, 00 36, 000, 00	1, 968 1, 968 2, 216 310 310	7, 875, 00 37, 501, 13 78, 371, 50 14, 010, 00 27, 600, 00
Total		616	08, 021.87	142	33, 523, 58		-	<u>20</u>	39, 000, 00	4,288	217, 262, 63
Grand total.		67, 860	8, 601, 373, 28	94, 398	22, 136, 416, 53	2, 082	2, 753, 852, 27	2, 138	5, 629, 722, 95	2, 322, 599	65, 658, 785, 20

¹ Detached from registered Victory notes.

No. 34.—Coupons detached from Liberty loun bonds, Victory notes, and Treusury certificates of indebtedness prior to issue and forwarded to the Register of the Treusury for credit by Federal reserve banks during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

				Denominations	ations.			1
Rato, Title of loan.	,6,	\$50		\$100		\$500	\$1,	\$1,000
cent	Number of coupons	Amount.	Number of coupons.	Amount.	Number of coupons.	Amount.	Number of coupons.	Amount.
Liberty loan bonds: First, 1832–1947 First converted, 1832–1947 First-second converted, 1832–1947 Second, 1927–1942 Second, 1927–1942 Second, 1927–1942 First, 1928 First, 1928 First, 1928 First, 1922–1938 Victory, 1922–1938	5, 765 36, 070 291, 957 291, 957 1, 004, 836 53, 573 53, 573 53, 573 56, 974 64, 479	\$5,051.23 \$6,070.00 \$57 30,479.37 \$69 1,810.29 \$74 65,744.00 \$88 1,065,739.98 \$73 37,118.24 \$71 311.19.40 \$74 311,119.40	23 3, 904 907 210, 748 29 12, 262 29 12, 262 29 12, 262 30 12, 262 44 1, 974 41, 974	\$0, \$32, 00 100, 688, 00 447, 219, 15 2, 682, 38 288, 078, 00 1, 397, 877, 90 89, 239, 03 47, 1913, 97 488, 857, 73 498, 857, 73	5,099 19,241 38,929 81,665 103,776 14,811 14,811 82,915 38,725	\$44,616.25 192,410.00 413,560.83 816,650.00 1,102,874.72 148,882.19 157,388.85 167,388.85 188,882.89 188,882.89	14, 582 35, 116 51, 823 117, 894 118, 339 43, 339 43, 323 327, 070 140, 886	\$255, 185, 00 702, 320, 00 1, 101, 238, 75 2, 347, 880, 00 2, 941, 742, 75 1, 047, 816, 25 920, 613, 73 2, 662, 050, 18
Total	1,839,760	760 1,969,289.50	50 1,349,381	2, 873, 373, 90	399, 230	4, 232, 241. 70	918, 538	20, 031, 542. 41
Certificates of Indobtedness: Sopt. 15, 1919, T-D Jan. 2, 1920, T-D July 15, 1920, T-M-2 Sopt. 15, 1920, T-M-3 Sopt. 15, 1920, T-M-4 June 15, 1920, T-M-4 June 15, 1920, T-M-4 Sopt. 15, 1920, T-M-4 June 15, 1920, T-M-4 Sopt. 15, 1920, T-M-6 Sopt. 15, 1920, D Doc. 15, 1920, D Sopt. 15, 1920, D					1,591 1,27 1,27 1,27 1,27 1,24 1,48 1,34 1,499 1,499	17, 888, 75 22, 814, 97 56, 745, 06 1, 033, 59 1, 117, 06 28, 200, 00 38, 205, 00 5, 071, 41 56, 560, 55	1, 664 1, 981 1, 981 1, 786 1, 189 1, 189 1, 189 1, 180 1, 220 1, 040	37, 440, 00 43, 688, 51 112, 242, 50 5, 560, 04 2, 242, 50 2, 242, 50 2, 242, 50 2, 242, 50 2, 242, 50 2, 242, 50 2, 242, 50 3, 773, 30 8, 773, 32 3, 270, 20 3, 270, 270, 270, 270, 270, 270, 270, 270
Total		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	21,827	289, 482. 77	18, 402	481, 839. 59
Grand total	1,839,760	760 1,969,289.50	50 1,349,381	2, 873, 373. 90	421,057	4, 521, 724. 47	936, 940	20, 513, 382. 00

Title of loan. Por cent. Number \$5,000 Liberty loan bonds: First log2-1947 Amount. First converted, 1932-1947 44 3,125 332, 031, 030 First second converted, 1932-1947 44 3,125 332, 031, 030 First second converted, 1932-1947 44 2,247 224, 700, 00 Fourth, 1932-1942 44 2,247 224, 700, 00 Fourth, 1932-1943 44 2,340 2,553, 937, 00 Fourth, 1932-1943 44 1,27, 1932 1,57, 1932 Fourth, 1932-1943 44 1,57, 1,57, 1932	mount.	\$10,000 Number An	000				
Number Of Coupons. 1932–1947 1932–1947 Number Of Coupons. 34 1832–1947 44 2, 247 64, 1927–1942 88 88 89 88 89 88 89 80 80 80		Number	2,000	~	\$100,000		
1932–1947 44 3, 125 8	\$69,000.00	coupons.	Amount.	Number of coupons.	Amount.	Number of coupons,	Amount.
	332, 031, 25 832, 031, 25 850, 00 1, 037, 850, 30 2,80, 075, 00 2,83, 937, 50 1, 927, 192, 79 2, 426, 846, 67	1, 947 1, 947 2, 516 8, 400 6, 406 6, 406 6, 788 42, 505	\$88, 800.00 413, 737.50 503, 200.00 1, 804, 124.70 1, 301, 275.00 1, 284, 912.06 9, 211, 617.53			29, 350 141, 955 598, 529 3, 028 39, 105 1, 924, 140 187, 910 187,	\$311, 684, 48 1, 195, 288, 00 3, 017, 286, 70 6, 216, 252, 20 6, 334, 100, 35 2, 984, 405, 71 1, 946, 728, 09 14, 534, 466, 10 6, 904, 984, 00 44, 870, 648, 55
Lodness: -10 M. 2 M. 3 M. 4 3, 734 M. 4 3, 734 10 M. 4 1, 734 10 10 1, 734 10 1, 734 1, 112 1, 112 1, 112	227, 587, 50 284, 775, 35 284, 775, 35 284, 725, 36 1, 914, 60 3, 881, 25 2, 671, 60 205, 750, 00 215, 850, 00 210, 750, 00 210, 750, 00 210, 773, 60 210, 773, 60 210, 773, 60 210, 773, 60 210, 773, 60 210, 773, 60 210, 773, 60	1, 288 1, 462 3, 702 3, 702 3, 509 1, 125 1,	289, 800, 00 313, 820, 20 879, 285, 00 13, 781, 16 10, 662, 50 23, 550, 12 23, 550, 12 27, 700, 00 127, 700, 00 123, 130, 66 123, 130, 66 185, 700, 00	38.8 38.8 38.8 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 4.6 3.0 1.4 3.0 1.4 3.0 1.4 3.0 1.4 3.0 1.4 3.0 1.4 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4	\$162, 000.00 312, 887, 65 921, 587, 65 3, 528, 08 5, 778, 77 915, 000.00 447, 000.00 438, 000.00 279, 900.00	11	2, 412, 175.6 2, 412, 175.0 2, 412, 175.0 2, 116.84 22, 382.02 44, 126.71 1, 610, 970.00 1, 071, 135.00 1, 061, 640.00 1, 061, 640.00
Total 2,086,537.02	2, 036, 537. 02	10,905	2, 790, 588. 56	1,315	3, 520, 269, 28	68, 246	9, 118, 717. 22
Grand total 78, 444 8, 589, 020. 53	8, 589, 020. 53	53, 410	12, 002, 206. 09	1,315	3, 520, 269. 28	4,680,307	53, 989, 265. 77

No. 35.—Coupons detached from Liberty loan bonds, Victory notes, and Treasury certificates of indebtedness prior to issue and forwarded to the Register of the Treasury for credit by Federal reserve banks and Division of Loans and Currency during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

			A description of the second of			Denomina	Denominations of bonds.				
Title of loan.	Rate, per		\$50	•	\$100	•	\$500	-	\$1,000	69	\$5,000
		Number of coupons.	Amount.	Number of coupons.	Amount.	Number of coupous,	Amount.	Number of coupons.	Amount.	Number of coupons.	Amount.
Pirst, 1832–1947 Pirst, 1832–1947 Pirst converted, 1832–1947 Pirst-second converted, 1932–1947 Second, 1927–1942 Second converted, 1927–1942 Second converted, 1927–1942 Second converted, 1927–1942 Pourth, 1933–1938 Do.	लिस्टेंड स्टेंड स्टेंड स्टेंड स्टेंड लिस्ट के स्टेंड स्टें	8, 371 36, 423 301, 631 1, 733 1, 631, 844 1130, 640 1130, 640 113	\$7, 329, 73 36, 420, 63 319, 787, 63 11, 584, 20 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11,	24, 936 51, 145 222, 466 1, 329 1, 329 1, 320 1, 330 1, 341 1, 34	\$43, 638, 00 102, 685, 70 472, 685, 70 472, 685, 87 283, 818, 68 273, 882, 77 277, 885, 68 273, 882, 77 386, 823, 17 386, 823, 17 386, 823, 17 386, 823, 17 4, 028, 479, 27	13, 167 18, 167 18, 171 18, 171 18, 538 136, 538 136, 538 136, 538 137, 538 1484 1, 661 1, 66	\$115, 211, 25 467, 2260, 00 467, 2260, 00 468, 13 821, 710, 668, 13 831, 857, 84 1, 659, 110, 82 1, 659, 120, 60 88, 655, 60 88, 655, 60 88, 555, 60 51, 120, 60 52, 671, 44 55, 671, 44 56, 671, 44 57, 670, 670, 670, 670, 670, 670, 670, 67	100, 852 35, 448 55, 748 1175, 079 1175, 079 1177, 2846 177, 2846 177, 2846 177, 2846 177, 2846 178, 2846 1, 984 1, 184 1, 280 1, 280 1	87, 014, 910, 00 1, 256, 602, 50 2, 37, 902, 50 2, 37, 902, 50 3, 721, 400, 20 5, 2818, 470, 40 1, 576, 302, 10 3, 389, 410, 50 44, 180, 00 59, 688, 50 44, 180, 00 50, 688, 50 50, 688, 50	4 3717 4 3717 8 2, 2, 8 8 12, 685 12, 585 11, 668 11, 649 1, 648 1, 64	227, 300, 00 1, 277, 444, 05 2, 532, 1384, 27 1, 577, 444, 05 2, 532, 1384, 27 1, 577, 445, 05 2, 532, 1384, 27 1, 577, 485, 42 1, 577, 587, 587, 59 309, 582, 188, 42 115, 088, 831, 92 207, 587, 587, 59 309, 587, 597, 597, 597, 597, 597, 597, 597, 59
Total			9			22,694	300, 474. 50	21,152	547, 565. 04	16,313	2, 104, 558, 89
Grand total		2, 144, 607	2, 304, 232. 35	1,848,900	1,848,900 4,028,479.27	673, 716	7,650, 100.85	2,046,536	2, 046, 536 43, 829, 377. 57	135, 804	15, 193, 393, 81

				Denominati	Denominations of bonds.			E	
Title of loan.	Rate, per	\$10	\$10,000	\$50	\$50,000	\$100	\$100,000	1	Total.
		Number of coupons.	Amount.	Number of coupons.	Amount.	Number of coupons.	Amount.	Number of coupons.	Amount.
Industry loans: First, 1832-1947 First, 1832-1947 First, 1832-1947 First-second converted, 1832-1947 Second, 1827-1942 Second converted, 1827-1942 Fourth, 1928 Fourth, 1929 Fourth, 1920 Fourth,	না বৰণৰ বৰণৰকালগৰতৰতৰ তে কা কা কা কা কা কা কা তে তে কা কা কা এ এ এ এ এ এ এ এ এ এ এ এ এ এ এ	2, 2, 559 2, 573 1,17, 156 1,27, 157 1,2, 156 1,2, 156 1,3, 154 1,1, 125 1,1, 087 1,1, 088 1,1, 088 1,	\$100, 800.00 \$100, 737.50 \$507, 800.00 \$507, 800.00 \$2, 663, 887.20 \$4, 682, 887.20 \$4, 682, 807.50 \$1, 519, 800.10 \$1, 519, 8	1,831 2,082	\$2, 484, 923.34 268, 928, 93 2, 753, 852, 27	2, 125 310 310 310 310 310 310 310 310 310 310	\$4, 926, 436. 35 664, 286. 60 674, 286. 60 312, 887. 65 921, 500, 00 3, 580, 00 438, 000, 00 438, 000, 00 438, 000, 00 28, 905, 30 28, 905, 30 28, 905, 30	447, 336 6134, 647 6134, 647 617, 617 817, 617 818, 617 818, 618 91, 6	\$7, 181, 088, 98 3, 576, 777. 13 4, 256, 197. 777. 13 4, 256, 197. 1986, 197. 1986, 197. 1986, 197. 1986, 197. 1986, 197. 1987, 197. 197. 197. 197. 197. 197. 197. 197.
		147, 808	147, 808 34, 138, 622, 62	2,082	2, 753, 852, 27	3, 453	9, 149, 992, 23	7, 002, 906	119, 048, 050, 97

¹ Detached from registered Victory notes.

No. 36.— United States interest checks received from the Treasurer of the United States on account of payment of past due interest on coupon bonds during the fiscal year ended June 80, 1921.

Title of loan.	Rate, per cent.	Total pieces.	Total amount.	Title of loan.	Rate, per cent.	Total pieces.	Total amount.
Liberty loans: First converted, 1932-1947.	44.	549	\$15,716.26	Liberty loans—Continued. Fourth, 1933–1938	44	1,938	\$ 362, 032. 61
Fursecond converted, 1937–1947. Second converted, 1927–1942. Third, 1928.	4 4 4	1,393 3,048	103, 718. 29 121, 198. 55	Total	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6,929	602, 667. 83

No. 37.— United States registered bonds replaced prior to issue by unnumbered stock and received from the Division of Loans and Currency for audit and it.— United States registered bonds and credit during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

	Rate	\$50	\$100	\$500	\$1,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$50,000	\$100,000		
Title of loan.	per cent.	Number pieces.	Number pieces.	Number pieces.	Number pieces.	Number pieces.	Number pieces.	Number pieces.	Number pieces.	rotal pieces.	amount.
Liberty loans: Pirst converted, 1932-1947 First-second converted, 1932-1947 Second converted, 1927-1942. Third, 1928. Fourth, 1933-1938 Victory, 1922-1923 Do, 1922-1923	नेवनवनरनवनवत्वत्वत्व	413 28 1,955 5,176 7,075 2,451 51 17,149	1, 422 26 4, 547 9, 179 15, 312 6, 917 60	480 11, 535 2, 284 4, 137 3, 001 40	786 24, 821 2, 923 3, 943 3, 860 95 16, 452	97 2 483 483 1, 022 697 697 2, 712	100 2 654 473 1,009 607 147 2,992	19 85 64 138 133 36 475	2 61 120 1174 1177 44	3, 319 93 12, 141 20, 573 34, 810 17, 783 17, 783 89, 249	\$3, 823, 850 63, 500 23, 445, 950 26, 941, 750 49, 396, 450 34, 079, 750 8, 078, 550

No. 38.—United States registered bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness received from Division of Loans and Currency, audited and filed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, showing loans, denominations, pieces, and amounts.

	Rate,	69	\$20		\$50		\$100	\$9	\$500	\$1	\$1,000
LOBINS.	cent.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.
Prewar loans: Consols of 1930.1 Consols of 1930.1 Loan of 1925.5 Panama Canal, 1916-1936.1 Panama Canal, 1911-1961.1 Conversion, 1917-1947. For avvings: First series Second series First s	ひょうひろうろ ひひひひひひひひひひひひひひひひひひ	6236446888446990446	\$8800 3600 3600 3600 1,2800 1,	18 %	1,950	257 1724 1724 1724 1727 100 107 107 107 107 107 108 108 108 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109	7.68 7.69 7.69 7.69 7.69 7.69 7.69 7.69 7.69	302 302 419 422 512 512 513 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69	\$151,000 209,500 46,500 20,000	1,1193 1,1193 1,516 2,261 3,964 3,364 1,1193 3,364 1,1193	81, 193, 000 1, 415, 000 2, 964, 000 3, 900 5, 000 1, 000 1, 000
T0tal	:	707	14,040	021	0,300	4, 522	452, 200	1, 892	940,000	0,030	0, 330, 000

¹ Includes 2,124 pieces (\$9,470,100) received and audited in fiscal year 1921 belonging to fiscal year 1920.

No. 38 - United States registered bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness received from Division of Loans and Currency, audited and filed during the fixed year ended June 30, 1921, showing bouns, denominations, pieces, and amounts—Continued.

	1	-	-		١		۱	1-		-			-		
		Ra	Rate,	\$20	0	69	\$50		\$100		69	8500		\$1,000	00
Lours,		4 8	cont.	Pieces.	Amount.	. Pieces.	Amount.	. Pieces.		Amount.	Pleces.	Amount.		Pieces,	Amount.
Liberty Ioans: First, 1932–1947 First converted, 1932–1947 First-second converted, 1932–1947 Second, 1927–1942 Second, converted, 1927–1942 First, 1938–1933 Victory, 1932–1923			त्र वर्ग वर्गन्ति तर्वन कर्म कर्मन			2, 477 2, 821 77 20, 105 12, 077 11, 383 71, 383 71, 383 71, 383 71, 383	\$123,850 141,050 3,550 1,005,250 603,860 2,009,150 3,564,900 1,037,980	3, 947 8500 14, 4665 1670 8, 090 1670 89, 090 1670 27, 043 160 78, 828 160 78, 828 160 146, 341 160 165, 341 165 165 165		\$394, 700 1, 446, 600 803, 000 9, 800 2, 704, 300 2, 704, 300 14, 534, 100 6, 418, 000 6, 418, 000	22, 684 22, 684 23, 346 8, 320 8, 555 115, 454 16, 609	\$466,000 1,342,000 1,773,000 10,500 4,277,500 7,727,000 13,638,000 8,304,500 23,000		3,073 2,229 3,270 2,1 2,7,336 13,772 15,517 26,919 20,525	\$3, 073, 660 2, 223, 000 3, 270, 000 21, 600 7, 330, 000 113, 772, 000 115, 517, 000 26, 912, 000 26, 525, 000
Total		:	:			171,002	8,550,100	00 381,512		38, 151, 200	82,255	41, 127, 500		93, 317	93, 317, 000
Cartificates of indobtedness: Pitman Act						1		21				19			
Grand total				702	\$14,040	0 171, 128	8, 556, 400	00 386,034		38, 603, 400	84, 147	42,073,500	1	99, 707	99,707,000
Louing	Rate,	56	\$5,000		*	\$10,000	850	\$50,000	69	\$100,000	-	Interim		Total.	nl.
	cent.	Pieces.	Am	Amount.	Pleces.	Amount.	Pleces.	Amount.	Pleces.	Amount.		Pieces, Amount.		Pleces.	Amount.
Prewar Joans: Consols of 1926. Lont of 1925. Puntaria Cheni, 1916-1936. Patriama Canal, 1918-1938. Patriama Canal, 1911-1941. Conversion, 1917-1947.	04-000000	315 227 6	5,1	\$1,575,000 1,135,000 30,000	1,830 1,391 443 308 257 71	\$18,300,000 13,910,000 4,430,000 3,080,000 2,570,000 710,000	182	182 \$9,100,000				89, 100, 000 1 8750		4,487 3,880 1,173 711 3,447 138	\$30, 381, 800 16, 708, 350 4, 964, 200 3, 353, 660 5, 563, 800 777, 600 5, 000

3,500 117,500	62, 649, 390	6.686, 450 6.686, 450 9.488, 030 26, 552, 830 64, 332, 630 64, 332, 630 145, 141, 000 85, 440, 430 26, 440, 830	512, 535, 800	187, 338, 000	762, 523, 190
115 221 221 322 323 326 326 326 326 326 326 327 327 327 327 327 327 327 327 327 327	18,665	11, 188 22, 077 17, 051 76, 227 65, 369 1154, 507 276, 409 125, 912 2, 186	751, 150	154	769, 969
	850				850
	ಣ				8
		\$34, 400, 000 100, 000 1, 600, 000 7, 100, 000 13, 300, 000 15, 500, 000 11, 800, 000	126, 800, 000		126, 800, 000
		344 1 1 16 71 133 430 155	1,268		1,268
	9, 100, 000	12, 900, 000 300, 000 2, 250, 006 5, 750, 000 7, 450, 000 7, 750, 000 4, 150, 000	48, 500, 000		57,600,000
	182	258 6 6 115 119 119 1155 83	970		1,152
	43,000,000	17, 480, 000 2, 180, 000 3, 120, 000 18, 930, 000 14, 840, 000 22, 600, 000 16, 520, 000 7, 470, 000	103, 920, 000		146, 920, 000
	4,300	1,748 218 218 1,893 1,484 1,652 1,652 1,652	10, 392		14,692
	2,740,000	4, 430, 000 1, 485, 000 1, 485, 000 3, 135, 000 3, 135, 000 7, 965, 000 13, 715, 000 9, 385, 000 2, 330, 000	52, 170, 000		54, 910, 000
	548	886 143 290 1,797 1,797 1,593 2,743 1,877 466	10,434		10,985
***************************************	:	त्र क क क क क क क क क क राज्य का क क क क क क क	:		:
Poetal savings: Piris fortics Firit series Fourth series Fourth series Fourth series Firith series Sixth series Firith series Firith series Firith series Firith series Firith series Firith series Fourteenth series Fourteenth series Fourteenth series Fourteenth series Fourteenth series Firiteenth series	Total	Liberty loans: First, 1832–1947 First, 1832–1947 First-sconverted, 1932–1947 First-second converted, 1932–1947 Second, 1927–1942 Second converted, 1927–1942 Furth, 1938–1938 Victory, 1922–1923 Victory, 1922–1923	Total	Certificates of indebtedness: Pittman Act	Grand total

1 Includes 2,124 pieces (\$9,470,100) received and audited in fiscal year 1921 belonging to fiscal year 1920.

No. 39.—United States registered bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness received from Division of Loans and Currency, audited, and filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, grouped according to accounts credited

\$30,381,800 5,593,800 5,000 25,25 39, 140 51,380 52,100 63,840 88,340 88,340 88,340 28,120 10,820 10,380 4,600 4,964,200 62,649,390 3,353,660 Pieces, Amount. Pieces. Amount. Pieces. Amount. Pieces. Amount. Total. 18,665 4,487 1,173 3,447 Claims retirement. Mutilated. Claims issue. Registered exchange. Pieces. Amount. Pieces. Amount. Pieces. Amount. Conversion exchange. Conversion. 16,708,350 5,593,800 5,000 \$30,381,800 400 380 100 006 35088 320 28,180 380 Total...... 18,665 62,649,390 4.964.200 140 240 840 3,353,660 66 Transfer. 4,487 1,173 3,447 15 159 241 332 360 345 445 488 488 501 433 348 348 37 57 57 53 14 14 Rate, per cent. 014 O 0000 0 Consols of 1930 1..... 1936 1. Panama Canal, 1918-Loans of 1925 1938 1. Panama Canal, 1911-Fourth series..... Sixth series..... Thirteenth series. Fourteenth series... Fifteenth series.... J961 1. Jonversion, 1916–1946. First series..... Second series..... Third series..... Fifth series Seventh series..... Eighth series..... Ninth series..... enth series..... Eleventh series Twelfth series..... Eighteenth series... Nineteenth series... Twentieth series... Janama Canal, 1916-Jonversion, 1917-1947 Sixteenth series Seventeenth series. Title of loans. Postal savings-Prewar loans:

,700	,450	S50 S50	950 950 950 950 950 950 950	008,	,000	061,
73, 143,	6,636,	26, 552,	64, 332, 145, 414, 88, 410, 26, 440,	512, 535,	187,338,000	762, 523,
11,188	22,077 17,051	76,227	65, 369 154, 507 276, 409 125, 912 2, 186	751,150	154	769, 969
		\$1,000	20	1,050		1,050
		C)		က		0
\$1,100	1,500	6,100	22, 550 34, 700 9, 050 5, 600	88,100		88,100
69	13.29	31	5.855T	399		322
\$46,100	24, S50 13, 100	100 53,450	107, 200 132, 250 134, 950 54, 400	546,400		546,400
70	223	149	161 545 444 150	1,612		1,612
\$44,787,400	5,770,300	44,900	41, 173, 150 50, 791, 100 101,682,950 62,689,400 10,798,750	318,745,800		318,745,800
7,604	712	3,595	39, 383 93, 555 165, 114 78, 474	400,523		400, 523
	4,778 \$1,173,400	6, 280, 150	\$2,500 8,941,400	16, 447, 450		16, 447, 450
	4,778	22, 164	1,133	28, 100		28,100
	\$5,189,800	19, 192, 600	501,500	25, 911, 100		25, 911, 100
	16,456	49,979	616	67, 155		67, 155 2
3,512 28,309,100	3,681,350	10,850	23, 048, 100 24, 105, 050 43, 561, 350 22, 133, 600 5, 667, 900	150,795,900	187,338,000	400,783,290
3,512	5,703	307	25, 798 60, 319 110, 719 46, 613		154	
33	44	44	क्षक्षक स्ट		C1	
Liberty loans: First, 1932-1947.	1947	verted, 1932–1947 Second, 1927–1942	1927–1942. Third, 1928. Fourth, 1933–1938. Victory, 1922–23. Do.	Total 253, 435	Certificate of indebted- ness: Pittman Act	Grand total 272, 254

¹ Includes 2.124 pieces (\$9.470,100) received and audited in fiscal year 1921, belonging to fiscal year 1920.
² Includes \$2,030, first 4 per cent Liberty loan bonds carried as mutilation in 1920 report, but transferred during 1921 to claims issue.

No. 40.—District of Columbia funded loan of 1924.

DEBT OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1921.

		DEBI	OUTS	STANDI.	NG JU.	NE 30, 19	921.			
Total issued										15,000,000 10,084,250 4,915,750
COMPARATIVE ST YEARS 1918, 1										
Outstanding, 1918 Outstanding, 1919 Outstanding, 1920										\$5,579,750 5,577,700 5,481,450
Retired, 1921 Outstanding, 1921										565,700 4,915,750
RE	DEEMI	ED DUE	RING F	ISCAL ?	YEAR	ENDED	JUNE	30, 1921.		*
	4	\$50	. \$	500	\$1	,000	\$1	5,000	Т	otal.
	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.
Coupon and registered.	4	\$200	77	\$38,500	22	\$22,000	101	\$505,000	204	\$565,700
CANCELED ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER.										
Pieces										\$64,000
Pieces										
Pieces										
INTEREST COU	PONS :	REDEE:	MED D	URING	FISCA	L YEAR	RS 1918	, 1919, 192	20, ANI	D 1921.
Pieces										1,983 10,293.00
Amount										1,716 9,531.97½
1920: Pieces. Amount										1,667 9,618.664
1921: Pieces. Amount										1,892 0,431.68½

No. 41.—Insular possessions loans—statement showing the debt outstanding June 30, 1921.

Title of loan.	Interest rate.	Amount issued.	Amount retired.	Amount outstanding.
	Per cent.			
Philippine loan of 1914-1934, land purchase	4	\$7,000,000		\$7,000,000
Philippine loan of 1916. Philippine loan of 1915-1935, public improvement,	4	4,000,000		4,000,000
Philippine loan of 1915-1935, public improvement,		0 *00 000		0 500 000
first series. Philippine loan of 1916–1936, public improvement,	4	2, 500, 000		2, 500, 000
second series	4	1,000,000		1,000,000
second series. Philippine loan of 1919–1939, public improvement, third series.				-,,
third series	4	1,500,000		1,500,000
City of Manila sewer and water loan:	4	1,000,000		1,000,000
First series, 1915–1935. Second series, 1917–1937.	4	2,000,000		2, 000, 000
Third series, 1918-1938	4	1,000,000		1,000,000
Third series, 1918-1938. Manila port works and improvement loan, 1920-				
1930–1950. City of Manila, 1920–1930–1950.	5½ 5½	6,000,000 2,750,000		6, 000, 000 2, 750, 000
City of Cebu loan of 1921-1941.		125,000		125,000
Porto Rico gold loan of 1910.	4	425,000		425,000
Porto Ri o gold loan of 1913	4	1,000,000		1,000,000
Series A, 1944 Series B, 1945	4			100,000
Series B, 1945	4			100,000
Series C, 1946. Series D, 1947.	4			100,000
Series E, 1948.	4			100,000
Series F. 1949	4			100,000
Series G, 1950 Porto Rico irrigation loan of 1914:	4			100,000
Porto Rico irrigation loan of 1914:		100 000		100 000
Series A, 1951 Series B, 1952	4			100, 000
Series C, 1953.	4	100,000		100,000
Series D. 1954	4			100,000
Series D, 1954. Porto Rico irrigation loan of 1915:				
Series E. 1955	4			100,000
Series F, 1956. Series G, 1957.	4	100,000		100,000
Series H 1958	4			100,000
Series H, 1958. Porto Rico irrigation loan of 1916:	1	2001000		
Series I, 1959 Series J, 1960	4	100,000		100,000
Series J, 1960	4	100,000		100,000
Porto Rico irrigation loan of 1918:	4	100,000		100,000
Series A, 1958. Series B, 1959.	4			183,000
Porto Rico public improvement loan of 1914	4	1,000,000		1,000,000
Porto Rico public improvement loan of 1916:		100 000		100 000
Series A, 1927. Series B, 1928.	4			100,000 100,000
Series C. 1929	4			150,000
Series D, 1930.	4			150,000
Series D, 1930. Porto Rico public improvement loan of 1918:				
Series E, 1927. Series F, 1928. Series G, 1929. Series H, 1930.	4 4	100,000		100,000
Series G 1924	4			100,000 150,000
Series H. 1930	4	150,000		150,000
rorto kico public improvement loan of 1919	41/2	1,000,000		1,000,000
	, 1	*00.000		*00.000
Series I, 1923	4 4			100,000 40,000
Series K 1995	4	25,000		25,000
Series L, 1926.	4			20,000
Forto Rico relanding loan of 1914: Series I, 1923 Series J, 1924 Series K, 1925 Series L, 1926 Series M, 1927 Series N, 1928 Series O, 1929 Series P, 1930 Series Q, 1931 Series R 1932	4	20,000		20,000
Series N, 1928.	4			20,000
Series P. 1929	4 4			20,000
Series 0 1931	4			20,000
	4			20,000
Series S, 1933	4	80,000		80,000
Series S, 1933. Series T, 1934.	4			20,000
Series U, 1943	4			100,000 150,000
Series V, 1953	4)	100,000		100,000

No. 41.—Insular possessions loans—statement showing the debt outstanding June 30, 1921—Continued.

Title of loan.	Interest rate.	Amount issued.	Amount retired.	Amount outstanding.
Dante Dies refunding municipal loan of 1015.	Per cent.			
Porto Rico refunding municipal loan of 1915: Series A	Per cent.	\$21,000	\$21,000	
Series B	4	22,000	22,000	
Series C.	4	21,000	22,000	\$21,000
Series D.	4	21,000		21,000
Series E	4	21,000		21,000
Series F.	4	21,000		21,000
Series G	4	19,000		
Series H	4	18,000		18,000
Series I	4	18,000		18,000
Series J	4	18,000		18,000
Series K	4	18,000		18,000
Series L	4	17,000		17,000
Series M	4	16,000		16,000
Series N	4	16,000		16,000
Series O	4	15,000		15,000
Series P	4	9,000		9,000
Series Q	4	9,000		9,000
Porto Rico refunding municipal loan of 1916:				
Series B	4	30,000	30,000	
Series C	4	30,000	30,000	
Series D.	4	30,000		30,000
Series E	4	30,000		30,000
Series F	4	30,000		30,000
Series G	4	30,000		30,000
Series H	4	30,000		30,000
Series I	4	30,000		30, 000
Series J.	4	30,000		30,000
Porto Rico San Juan Harbor loan of 1912	4	100,000		100,000
Porto Rico San Juan Harbor loan of 1914 Porto Rico San Juan Harbor loan of 1915	4	200, 000		200, 000
Porto Rico San Juan Harbor loan of 1915	4 4	200,000		200, 000
Porto Rico San Juan Harbor loan of 1917		100,000		100,000
Porto Rico High School Building loan of 1920 Porto Rico workingmen's house construction:	$4\frac{1}{2}$	300,000		300,000
Series A. 1941	41/2	250,000		250,000
Series B, 1942	41	250,000		250,000
Porto Rico house construction loan of 1920, series A,	42	200,000		200,000
1945	41/2	250,000		250,000
Philippine certificates of indebtedness	4	20,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
mirphine oer fineates of indeptedness	-1	20,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total		58, 158, 000	10, 103, 000	48,055,000
A VVGI,		30, 100, 000	10, 100, 000	20,000,000

No. 42.—Insular possessions loans—amounts outstanding at the close of the fiscal years 1918, 1919, 1920 and amounts issued, retired, and outstanding for fiscal year 1921.

			,				
Title of loan.	Rate.	Outstanding June 30, 1918.	Outstanding June 30, 1919.	Outstanding June 30, 1920.	Issued during 1921.	Retired during 1921.	Outstand- ing June 30, 1921.
	Per						
Philippine loan of 1914-1934,	cent.			*** 000 000			
Philippine loan of 1916	4	\$7,000,000 4,000,000	\$7,000,000 4,000,000	\$7,000,000 4,000,000			\$7,000,000 4,000,000
Philippine public improve-	7	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000			2,000,000
ment loan:	4	2 500 000	2 500 000	2,500,000			2,500,000
First series, 1915–1935 Second series, 1916–1936.	4	2,500,000 1,000,000	2,500,000 1,000,000	1,000,000			1,000,000
Second series, 1916–1936. Third series, 1919–1939.	4	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000			1,500,000
Manilasewer and water loan: First series, 1915–1935	4	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000			1,000,000
Second series, 1917-1937. Third series, 1918-1938	4	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000			2,000,000
Manila Philippine Islands	4	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000			1,000,000
Manila Philippine Islands bonds, 1920-1930-1950	51/2				\$2,750,000		2,750,000
Manila port works and im- provement loan, 1920-				1			
1930-1950	$5\frac{1}{2}$	107 000	107 000	105 000	6,000,000		6,000,000 125,000
Porto Rico gold Joan of 1910.	4	125,000 425,000	125,000 425,000	125,000 425,000			425,000
Porto Rico gold loan of 1913-1933-1943.				1 000 000			1,000,000
	4	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000			
Series A, 1944	4	100,000	100,000 100,000	100,000			100,000 100,000
Series C. 1946	4	100,000	100.000	100,000			100,000
Series D, 1947	4	100,000	100,000 100,000	100,000			100,000
Series F. 1949	. 4	100,000	100,000	100,000			100.000
Series A, 1944. Series B, 1945. Series C, 1946. Series D, 1947. Series D, 1947. Series F, 1948. Series F, 1949. Series G, 1950.	4	100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000	100,000	100,000			100.000
Porto Rico irrigation loan of 1914:							
Series A. 1951	4	100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000	100,000 100,000 100,000	100,000			100,000
Series B, 1952. Series C, 1953. Series D, 1954.	4	100,000	100,000	100,000 100,000			100,000
Series D, 1954	4	100,000	100,000	100,000			100,000
Porto Rico irrigation loan of 1915:							
Series E, 1955	4	100,000	100,000	100,000			100,000
Series E, 1955. Series F, 1956. Series G, 1957. Series H, 1958.	4	100,000 100,000 100,000	100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000	100,000 100,000			100,000 100,000
Series H, 1958	4	100,000	100,000	100,000			100,000
Porto Rico irrigation loan of 1916:							
Series I, 1959 Series J, 1960	4	100,000 100,000	100,000	100,000 100,000			100,000
Porto Rico irrigation loan	3	100,000	100,000	100,000			100,000
of 1918:	4		100 000	100,000			100,000
Series A, 1958 Series B, 1959	4		100,000	100,000	83,000		183,000
Porto Rico public improve-	4	1 000 000		1,000,000			1 000,000
ment loan of 1914 Porto Rico public improve-	•	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000			1 000,000
ment loan of 1916:	4	100 000	100,000	100,000			100,000
Series B, 1928	4	100,000	100,000	100,000			100,000
Series A, 1927. Series B, 1928. Series C, 1929. Series D, 1930.	4	100,000 100,000 150,000 150,000	100,000 100,000 150,000 150,000	150,000 150,000			150,000 150,000
rorto raco public improve-	3	100,000	100,000	100,000			100,000
men loan of 1918:	4		100,000	100,000			100,000
Series F, 1928	4		100,000	100,000			100,000
Series E, 1927. Series F, 1928. Series G, 1929. Series H, 1930.	4		100,000 100,000 150,000 150,000	150,000 150,000			150,000 150,000
Forto Rico public improve-	-			,			
ment loan of 1919	41/3			1,000,0000			1,000,000

70073—FI 1921——48

No. 42.—Insular possessions loans—amounts outstanding at the close of the fiscal years 1918, 1919, 1920 and amounts issued, retired, and outstanding for fiscal year 1921—Con.

		Outstand-	Outstand-	Outstand-	Issued	Retired	Outstand-
Title of loan.	Rate.	ing June	ing June	ing June	during	during	ing June
		30, 1918.	30, 1919.	30, 1920.	1921.	1921.	30, 1921.
Porto Rico refunding loan	Per						
of 1914: Series I, 1923	cent.	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000			\$100,000
Series J, 1924	4	40,000	40,000	40,000			40,000
Series K, 1925	4	25,000	25,000	25,000			25,000
Series L, 1926	4	20,000	20,000	20,000			20,000
Series M, 1927 Series N, 1928	4	20,000 20,000	20,000 20,000	20,000 20,000			20,000 20,000
Series O. 1929.	4	20,000	20,000	20,000			20,000
Series P, 1930	4	20,000	20,000	20,000			20,000
Series Q. 1931	4	20,000 20,000	20,000 20,000	20,000 20,000			20,000 20,000
Series R, 1932 Series S, 1933	4	80,000	80,000	80,000			80,000
Series S, 1933	4	20,000	20,000	20,000			20,000
Series U, 1913	4	100,000	100,000 150,000	100,000			100,000 150,000
Series V, 1953 Porto Rico refunding mu-	*4	150,000	130,000	150,000			130,000
nicipal loan of 1915:							
Series A	4	21,000	21,000			800 000	
Series B	4	22,000 21,000	22,000 21,000	22,000 21,000			21 000
Series D	4	21,000	21,000	21,000			21,000
Series E	4	21,000 21,000	21,000	21,000			21,000 21,000 21,000 21,000 19,000
Series F	4	21,000	21,000	21,000			21,000
Series G	4	19,000 18,000	19,000 18,000	19,000 18,000			18,000
Series I	4	18,000	18,000	18,000			18,000
Series J	4	18,000	18,000	18,000			18.000
Series K	4	18,000 17,000	18,000	18,000 17,000			18,000
Series L	4	16,000	17,000 16,000	16,000			18,000 17,000 16,000 16,000
Series N	4	16,000	16,000	16,000			16,000
Series O	4	15,000	15,000	15,000			15,000 9,000
Series P	4	9,000 9,000	9,000 9,000	9,000			9,000
Porto Rico refunding mu-		5,000	3,000	0,000			0,000
nicipal loan of 1916:							
Series A	4	30,000 30,000	30,000				
Series B	4	30,000	30,000	30,000		30,000	
Series D	4	30,000	30,000	30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000			30,000
Series E	4	30,000	30,000	30,000			30,000
Series G	4	30,000 30,000	30,000	30,000			30,000
Series H.	4	30,000	30,000	30,000 30,000			30,000
Series I	4	30,000	30,000	30,000			30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 30,000
Series J Porto Rico San Juan Harbor	4	30,000	30,000	30,000			30,000
loan of 1912	4	100,000	100,000	100,000			100,000
Porto Rico San Juan Har-		,					1
bor loan of 1914	4	200,000	200,000	200,000			200,000
Porto Rico San Juan Har- bor loan of 1915	4	200,000	200,000	200,000			200,000
Porto Rico San Juan Har-	3	200,000	200,000	200,000			200,000
_ bor loan of 1917	4	100,000	100,000	100,000			100,000
Porto Rico high-school	4.1				200 000		300,000
building loan of 1920 Porto Rico workingmen's	41/2				300,000		300,000
house construction loan:							
Series A	41				250,000		250,000
Series B	44				250,000		250,000
tion loan of 1920, Series A.	41				250,000		250,000
Philippine certificates of in-					1		, ·
debtedness	4		10,000,000		10,000,000		10,000,000
Total		26,605,000	37, 275, 000	28, 224, 000	19,883,000	52,000	48,055,000
			-, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -		,,	, , , , ,	, , , , , , ,

1 Issued pending delivery of definitive bonds.

No. 43.—Insular possessions loans received on account of transfer from Division of Loans and Currency, audited and filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

			REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.
3	lotai.	Amount.	\$ 187, 000 28,
E	3	Pieces.	2012 E 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
9,440	ertmeates.	Amount.	\$100, 000 100, 000 100, 000 100, 000 100, 000 100, 000 100, 000 100, 000
	mrenm c	Pieces.	କ୍ଷୟୟ <u>ଚିତ୍ର</u>
	\$10,000	Amount.	\$1.80, 000 \$5.80, 000 100, 000 7 66, 000 70, 000 208 22, 080, 000 208 22, 080, 000 208 20 208 20 208 20 209 20 200
·S	**	Pieces.	
Denominations of bonds.	\$5,000	Amount.	254 \$1, 020, 080 203 2, 015, 080 30 150, 080 20 150, 080 21 150, 080 22 150, 080 24 185, 080 25 145, 080 26 145, 080 27 145, 080 28 195, 080 29 145, 080 20 146, 080 21 060, 080 22 160, 080 23 160, 080 24 180, 080
Denominat	**************************************	Pieces.	
	\$1,000	Amount.	\$3,000 133,000 133,000 133,000 133,000 133,000 133,000 143,000
		Pieces.	257 28 26 26 26 27 28 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26
	Interest rate.		্ত্ৰিক ক্ৰাক ক্ৰাক্ত ক্ৰিকেক ক্ৰাক্তক্ত ক্ৰাক্ত ক্ৰাক্ত ১০ ১০ ১০ ১০
	Title of loan.		Philippine loan of 1914-1934, land purchase. Philippine loan of 1914-1934, land purchase. Philippine loan, public improvement: Prist series, 1915-1935. Prist series, 1915-1936. Prist series, 1915-1937. Print series, 1915-1937. Print series, 1915-1937. Print series, 1915-1937. Print series, 1915-1937. Porto Rice pold loan of 1921-1941. Porto Rice pold loan of 1932-1941. Porto Rice pold loan of 1913. Porto Rice irrigation loan, 1913. Series D. 1947. Series G. 1956. Porto Rice irrigation loan, 1915. Series C. 1956. Porto Rice irrigation loan, 1915. Porto Rice Irrigation lo

No. 43.—Insular possessions loans received on account of transfer from Division of Loans and Currency, audited and filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921—Continued.

			Q	enominatio	Denominations of bonds.			1	Tookson and stone of Care from	Ė	1000
Title of loan,	Interest rate.	18	\$1,000	9 65,	\$5,000	\$10	\$10,000	THEORITH C	or trincatures.		CIBE
		Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.
Porto Rico Irrigation loan, 1916: Series J. 1959. Series J. 1960.	Per cent.			5 15	\$25,000	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	1 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	28	\$100,000	880	\$125,000
Porto Recorrigation toun, 1918: Sories A, 1958. Sories B, 1959. Porto Recolmprovement losar, 1914.	चा सा सा	357	\$357,000	267	1, 335, 000			07. 20.	184,000	29 8 8	184,000 31,000 1,692,000
	*****	4.0	4, 000 6, 000	120	25, 000 60, 000 85, 000	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	* 1 0 0 * 1 0	12 10 10 10	150, 000 120, 000 252, 000 236, 000	128 128 108 108	150,000 149,000 318,000 321,000
Porto Rico improvement Joan, 1918: Series G, 1929 Series H, 1930	44	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 0 6 0 8 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 -	35,000	1-1	35,000
Porto Mico refunding Ioan, 1914: Series J. 1923. Series J. 1924. Series O. 1929. Series Q. 1931. Series S. 1933. Series S. 1933.	चा च च च च च	⊕ 24 × 2	6,000 5,000 4,000 2 000	-010	5, 600					⊕ 10 4 = 31 4	600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600
Porto Rico refunding municipal loan, 1915. Sortes C Sortes F Sortes G Sortes A Sortes I Sorte	। ਹਾ ਵਾ ਹਾ ਹਾ ਹਾ ਹਾ ਹਾ ਹਾ ਹ	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~								- 23 4 2 2 1 C 2 2 2 2 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	7.24.4.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2
Series Q.	-	24	2,000							21	2,000

Porto Rico refunding municipal loan, 1916;			_	-							
Sories 16	4	10	10,000	6	10 000						
Contract II	4	5	5,000	1 00	15,000					12	20,000
Damily of the last	4			. 4	90 OU					30	20, 000
reopie of Forto Rico house construction loan, series A.	43	-	000	H	- MM (V2					7	20,000
	-		:					178	178,000	179	179, 000
Local		0 750	0 770 0000	0 00 0							
		601 60	0, (03, UM)	1, 240	6, 200, 000	307 8	\$3,070,000	1.049	L. 049 9 916 000 L	11 240	000 045
The second secon				-				1	COM (0.12 (2	11,020	20, 240, 000

No. 44.—Insular possessions loans received on account of exchange from Division of Loans and Currency, audited and filed during fiscul year ended June 30, 1921.

		Denomi	Denominations.			i
Title of loan.	67	\$1,000	69	\$10,000		Fotal.
		Pieces. Amount. Pieces.	Pieres.	Amount, Pieces,	Pieces.	Amount.
4 per cent interim certificates—Government of the Philippine Islands certificates of indebtedness 4) per cent interim certificates—Porto Rico improvement loan of 1919; Series			066	\$9, 900, 000	086	\$9, 900, 000
Series A Series K Series K Series L Series Continuerim certificates Teople of Porto Rico high school building ban of 1920 Series R Series L Series	200 75 250 250 250 253	\$200, 600 75, 900 250, 900 250, 900 223, 900			200 75 250 250 250 253	200, 000 75, 000 250, 000 250, 000 233, 000
Section A Section B. Ferral Thomas	335	135, 000			55 28	135,000
Local	1, 176	1, 176, 000	0.006	9, 900, 000	2, 166	11, 076, 000

No. 45.-Liberty loan coupon bonds destroyed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

		and the second s	-			-			1
	Interest		\$50		\$100	99	\$500	\$1,000	000
Title of loan.	rate.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Piecos.	Amount.
First, 1932–1947 First converted, 1932–1947 Do Pirst-second converted, 1832–1947 Second, 1927–1942 First 1928 Third, 1928	Per cent.	778, 024 1, 111, 480 1, 914, 362 4, 055, 828 8, 368, 586 2, 040, 465 2, 673, 540	\$38, 931, 200 55, 574, 000 95, 718, 100 202, 791, 450 168, 429, 300 102, 023, 250 133, 677, 000	484,300 0 778,024 0 1,116,687 0 2,526,805 0 1,364,500 0 883,096 705,579	\$48, 430, 000 77, 802, 400 111, 665, 700 252, 680, 500 136, 153, 600 88, 300 70, 657, 900	63, 887 1.83, 965 79, 678 78, 678 465, 934 155, 934 200, 155 4, 782	\$31,943,500 66,977,500 39,838,000 12,500 227,967,000 77,807,000 100,077,500 2,391,000	146, 375 156, 867 (8), 644 (9), 644 1, 420, 525 1, 420, 528 6, 788 6, 380	\$146, 375, 000 156, 887, 000 156, 887, 000 25, 000 1, 420, 525, 000 1, 420, 525, 000 6, 768, 000 6, 768, 000
Total.		15, 943, 364	797, 168, 200	0 7,856,215	785, 621, 500	1,094,350	547, 175, 000	1,925,240	1,925,240,000
			Inforest	\$5,000		\$10,000	00	Total	al.
Title of loan.				Pieces. A	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.
First, 1932–1947 First converted, 1932–1947 Do First-sewond converted, 1932–1947 Second, 1927–1942 First-sewond converted, 1932–1942 First 1928 Fourth, 1933–1938.			Per conf.	5, 8864 5, 246 5, 246 7, 386 1, 589 1, 589	214, 630, 000 21, 230, 000 214, 630, 000 17, 805, 000 35, 415, 000 7, 795, 000	2, 375 2, 004 43, 127 2, 519 5, 189 3, 386	\$23, 750, 000 20, 680, 000 20, 680, 000 25, 180, 000 51, 580, 000 33, 860, 000	1, 473, 186 2, 186, 565 3, 187, 681 8, 545, 026 5, 010, 786 3, 142, 726 3, 385, 226	\$265, 679, 700 460, 280, 900 363, 738, 800 20, 749, 205, 850 541, 200, 300 384, 183, 350 254, 640, 900
Total				64, 119	320, 595, 000	58, 632	586, 320, 000	26, 941, 920	4, 962, 119, 700
The second secon									

				8500	3	61 000		65 000
Date of Issue.	Sories. Interest	rest				oon!		- Consta
			Pieces.	Amount.	Pleces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.
	Per cent	ent.					The state of the s	
Apr. 25, 1917.	:	02.0	:					\$45, 225,000
May 10, 1917			:		22, 220	\$22, 220, 000		50, 020, 000
1016 X 1917			:		10,000	20, 230, 000		35, 520, 000
Aug. 9, 1917.			:		91,010	91,000,000		44 040 000
Aug. 28, 1917		38			13,810	13, 810, 000		30,020,000
Sept. 17, 1917		-6			14,710	14, 710, 000		38, 800, 000
Sept. 25, 1917			:		31, 100	31, 100, 000	14,800	74,000,000
Oct. 18, 1917	:		:		20,417	20, 417, 000	11,390	56, 950, 000
Nov 30 1917			E 600	000 022 00	10,001	19,001,000	10,003	00,019,000
Jan. 2, 1918.		5 7	19,341	9 670,500	39, 435	22, 435, 000	13,053	43, 175, 000
Jan. 22, 1918.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	*		one fore for	26, 905	26, 995, 000	11, 176	55, 880, 000
Feb. 8, 1918.		*			43,658	43,658,000	16,010	80,050,000
Feb. 15 1918		_	3,712	1,856,000	6,224	6, 224, 000	1,874	9,370,000
Jen. 22, 1915		43	22,645	11, 322, 500	56, 577	56, 577, 000	17,638	88, 190, 000
MILL ID, 1915		_	4,484	2, 242, 000	7,780	7, 780, 000	3, 106	15, 530, 000
Mai. 20, 1919.		-C-	2,012	8, 506, 000	51, 131	51, 131, 000	17,803	80, 015, 000
Apr. 15 1919		_	2,010	6, 909, 000	12,917	42, 917, 000	16, 938	84,600,000
Apr. 22, 1918		_	0,010	1, 505, 000 8, 189, 600	4, 555	4,955,000	2,000	79,685,000
May 15, 1918.			9, 736	1, 368, 000	7 690	7 629 000	2 070	10, 850, 000
25, 1918.		49	23, 764	11,882,000	73,759	73, 759, 000	25,945	129, 725, 000
July 9, 1918			21, 172	10, 586, 000	57, 269	57, 269, 000	23, 988	119,940,000
	4-6		208,63	9, 901, 000	47, 549	47, 549, 000	18, 281	91, 405, 000
			7, 188	9,594,000	48, 0.39	48, 039, 000	19,331	96, 655, 000
	4-E	44	831.8	9,012,000	53, 393	53, 323, 000	99,174	110,895,000
			17,675	8,837,500	47,024	47, 924, 000	21,021	105, 105, 000
7.33		4.5	14, 934	7, 467, 000	44,447	44, 447, 000	21,697	108, 485, 000
Doc 5, 1918.		£:	15,835	7, 917, 500	46,777	46, 777, 000	20, 612	103, 060, 000
	D-A	4 4	10, 00		45,618	45, 618, 600	17,874	80, 370, 000
	:	47	15, 050	7, 839, 500	40,015	40, 015, 000	10, 50/	06,839,000
	5-1)	4	4,711	7,355,500	44,071	44, 071, 000	18,045	90, 070, 000
	T-2	45	7,443	3,721,500	21,302	21,392,000	8, 184	40, 920, 000
	33	4:	1,878	7, 439, 000	45,824	45, 824, 000	19, 995	99, 975, 000
		£ 4	4,182	7,091,000	45, 460	45, 460, 000	18, 421	72, 105, 000
Mar. 13, 1919.		27	14, 230 14, 820	7, 074, 500	40,839	40,839,000	10,357	81,030,000
	T 3	42	10, 203	5, 251, 500	15, 992	15, 992, 000	7,775	38, 875, 000

No. 46. — United States certificates of indebtedness destroyed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921—Continued.

		•	000	6.9	\$1,000		\$5,000
Date of issue.	rate.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.
Apr. 10, 1919 Apr. 10, 1919 June 2, 1919 June 1, 1919 June 1, 1919 June 1, 1919 June 1, 1920 Apr. 1, 1920 June 1, 1920 Apr. 1, 1920	Per central part of the part o	7,12,2,21,12,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2	88 6, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5,	4.4.4.2.4.4.2.4.2.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4	### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##	8,17,11,2,2,3,3,17,17,17,17,17,17,17,17,17,17,17,17,17,	\$\\ \text{2} \\ \t
Total.		741,942	370, 971, 000	1,941,406	1,941,406.000	821,960	4, 109, 800, 000
Grand total.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	741, 942	370, 971, 000	1, 941, 406	1,941,406,000	821,960	4, 109, 800, 000

		Interest	-	\$10,000	18	\$100,000	Ĥ	Total.
Date of issue.	Series.	rate.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.
		Per cent						
Apr. 25, 1917		3	7,576	760,	1,472	200,	18,093	185,
May 10, 1917.		o 5	5,896	58,960,000	688	68,800,000	38,808	200,000,000
May 29, 1917	0 1	2000	6,001	010,	870	88	31,869	000
A112. 9, 1917		0 00	7,425	250,	1.607	700,	38,850	000;
Aug. 28, 1917		375	5,524	240,	1,509	900,	26,853	,000
Sept. 17, 1917.		. CS		590,	1,789	980,	31,018	8
Sept. 25, 1917		-1 11 −		000	1,849	986	18,749	107
Oct. 18, 1917		# <		960	7,803	989	40, 140	906
Nov 30 1917		r -1		600,	5,364	400,	43,009	872,
Jan. 2, 1918		4		750,	2,567	700,	80,171	820,
Jan. 22, 1918		4		050,	2,251	100,	49,654	995,
Feb. 8, 1918.		41 -		36,0	2,555	200	74,302	988,
Feb. 15, 1918.		4.5		020,	1 0007	200	112,041	,000
F60. 21, 1918		4.4		710,	407	700,	19,438	962
Mar 20 1918		+ 4		18	2,442	200,	103, 406	032,
Apr. 10, 1918.		44		940,	2,767	700,	90,535	206,
Apr. 15, 1918		4		220,	342	200,	12, 429	98
Apr. 22, 1918.		44 -		620,	2,591	36,	74, 565	826,
May 15, 1918		41 7		520,	1,194	400,	18,081	646
Julie 20, 1915	- H	# T		630,	2,021	500	198,000	952
May 9, 1915.	4	t. 4		590,	2,633	300,	105, 524	745,
Aug. 6, 1918	4-D	4		010,	2,514	400	106,073	698,
Aug. 20, 1918	T	4		610,	540	000	37, 293	561,
Sept. 3, 1918	4-E	-45°		490,	2,727	700,	115,746	492,
Sept. 17, 1915.	1	44-4		020,	2,113	Section 1	101,998	080
Nov. 7 1018	5-1-5	44.4		490,	4,494	400,	107.097	644,
Dec. 5, 1918	5-A	4 41 63-40		640,	2,817	700,	103,186	184
Dec. 19, 1918	5-B	4		060	2,792	200,	88, 468	685,
Jan. 2, 1919.	5-C	44		700,	3,757	36,	106,715	101
Jan. 16, 1919	ή. 	4c1-		000,	2,694	100	50, 211	101,
July 30 1010	1-2 7-E	4.4		750,	3,150	200	105, 341	488
Feb. 13, 1919	24	4 4		920,	2,720	000	101,175	576,
Feb. 27, 1919.	- C	44		530	2,329	900,	88, 532	754,
Mar. 13, 1919.	5-H	4		660,	2,444	400	91, 564	243,
Mar. 15, 1919.	T-3	4.		100,	2,387	99	47,567	918,
Apr. 10, 1919.	5-7	44.4	19,823	530,	9, 291	999	103, 518	375
May 1, 1919.	35	4.2		300,	2, 415	100,	73, 731	020,
D0	T-5	44		230,	1,944	100	53,418	564,
July 1, 1919.	T-6	4		370,	1,937		43,313	536,

No. 46.—United States certificates of indebtedness destroyed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921—Continued.

$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				TOTOT:
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Pieces.	Pieces. Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	11, 7313 11, 3133 11, 3133 11, 530 11, 530 12, 533 11, 533 11, 10, 133 11, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10,	ಪ್ರಪ್ರಪ್ರಪ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೃತ್ತಪ್ಪಕ್ಕೆ ಕೃ	2000 68, 440 2000 69, 885, 440 2000 69, 887 2000 101, 884 2000 101, 884 2000 101, 884 2000 111, 417 2000 87, 213 2000 47, 213 2000 47, 213 2000 47, 213 2000 87, 213 2000 87	\$572,661,000 669,380,000 669,380,000 667,779,500 667,779,500 220,141,500 722,672,500 228,672,500 228,633,600 228,633,600 228,633,600 228,633,600 228,633,600 228,633,600 228,633,600 228,633,600 228,633,600 220,812,500 210,199,500 221,199,500
25 28 28 6 77 12 12 12 14 14 16 14 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	306 373 373 174 250 254 106 57 30 173 818,939 8	145,631 121 145,631 145,631		113, 448.5 500 113, 249.5 500 15, 371.5 500 10, 490.5 500 1, 679.5 500 1, 885.5 600 1, 849.0 000 1, 645.0 000 1, 645.0 000 1, 645.0 000 1, 645.0 000
145,631	4 2 4 0 0 4 2 2 4 0 0 0 4 4 0 0 0 0 0 0	145,631		71, 427, 15, 375, 15, 375, 15, 375, 15, 375, 12, 000, 121, 000, 171, 000, 171, 000, 052, 802, 50, 000, 50, 469, 171,

No. 47.—Redeemed United States war-savings certificates destroyed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

		Registered	Ţį.		Nonregistered	d.		Total.	
Sories.	Number of certificates.	Number of Number of stamps.	Amount.	Number of certificates.	Number of Number of stamps.	Amount.	Number of certificates.	Number of stamps.	Amount.
918. 1919.	737, 136	4, 787, 051	737, 136 4, 787, 051 \$20, 808, 001. 33	3, 782, 794	28, 015, 402 1, 313, 238	\$119, 373, 098. 77 5, 465, 389. 74	4, 519, 930	32, 802, 453 1, 313, 238	\$140, 181, 100. 10 5, 465, 389. 74
Total	737, 136	4, 787, 051	737, 136 4, 787, 051 20, 808, 001. 33	4, 129, 599	29, 328, 640	124, 838, 488, 51	4, 866, 735	34, 115, 691	34, 115, 691 145, 646, 489. 84

¹ Represents one-third certificates detached from stubs retained in files.

No. 48.—Unissued United States Treasury savings certificates destroyed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

			Denominations.	nations.			E	
Series.	\$25	2	\$100	00	\$1,000	0	Torar	al.
	Number of certificates.	Amount.	Number of certificates.	Amount.	Number of certificates.	Amount.	Number of certificates.	Amount.
918	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		28, 779	\$2, 877, 900 46, 496, 800	36, 899	\$36, 899, 000	28, 779	\$2, 877, 900 83, 395, 800
1921.	257	\$6, 425	223, 469	22, 346, 900 44, 600	17, 164	17, 164, 000	240, 633	39, 510, 900 95, 025
Total.	257	6, 425	717,662	71, 766, 200	54, 107	54, 107, 000	772, 026	125, 879, 625

No. 49.—Paid interest coupons destroyed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

					Denominat	Denominations of bonds.			
Title of loan.	Rate, per cent.		\$20		\$50	69	\$100		\$500
		Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.	Pieces.	Amount.
Liberty loans: First, 1932–1947 First converted, 1932–1947 Second, 1927–1942	4 4			2, 263, 093 1, 246, 839 5, 256, 602	\$1, 977, 931. 80 1, 246, 839. 00 5, 256, 602. 00	1, 440, 631 880, 108 3, 317, 640	\$2, 521, 104. 25 1, 760, 216. 00 6, 635, 280. 00	274, 797 137, 849 560, 566	\$2, 404, 473, 75 1, 378, 490, 00 5, 605, 660, 00
Total				8, 766, 534	8, 481, 372. 80	5, 638, 379	10, 916, 600. 25	973, 212	9, 388, 623. 75
Prewar loans: Texan indemnity stock. Loan of July and August, 1861. Seven-thirtes of 180. Five-twenties of 1862. Two-pear Treasury notes of 1863. Loan of 1833.	5 7 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5			1 35 12	1, 50 52, 50 13, 93	1 1 2 2	3.00 3.65 198.36 5.00	6 6 21 21 3	90.00 315.00 27.81
Ten-forties of 1864 Five-twenties of June, 1864 Seven-thirties of 1884–1885	7 6 5 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			45	5.00	1422	10.00 6.00 51.10	9	25.00
F (Vet-Worthes of 1985), arest series. Consols of 1965, second series. Consols of 1967, third series. Consols of 1897, fund series. Funded from of 1881	0 0 0 0 0 0			24 48 7	36.00 72.00 10.50	28.8	30.00 96.00 174.00 24.00	700	90.00 45.00 105.00
Funded loan of 1891 Loan of 1904 Loan of 1904	4.0		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	17,734	7. 30 13. 52 11, 084, 64	22 216 49,606	242. 99 242. 99 62, 007. 50	×	495.01
Logal of 1908-1918 Logal of 1905- Consols of 1933 Panama Canal Joan of 1906.	+ co + co co	1,710,052	\$256, 507. 80	58, 220 13, 323	23, 110, 00 3, 330, 75	1, 415, 715 2, 688, 167 193, 371 63, 048 934	1, 415, 715, 00 2, 016, 125, 25 193, 371, 00 31, 524, 00 467, 00	625, 837 2, 907, 435 146, 717 50, 882	3, 129, 185, 00 10, 902, 881, 25 733, 585, 00 127, 205, 00
Panama Canal loan of 1908. Panama Canal loan of 1911. Conversion bonds. One-year Treasury notes, all series.	01 00 00 00	498	49.80			1, 925 25, 509 4, 280	962, 50 19, 131, 75 3, 210, 00	25,046	1 93, 922. 50

		1(1	-	
112. 50 1, 056. 25 2, 035. 25 2, 625. 50 1, 512. 50 1, 118. 75 32, 381. 27	15, 028, 924. 82	42, 405. 00 439, 460. 91	481, 865. 91	24, 899, 414, 48
18 169 326 420 242 179 179	3, 762, 594	2, 827 48, 169	50,996	4, 786, 802
156.25 3, 937.50 3, 496.25 3, 402.50 1, 833.75 1, 833.75 35, 823.75	3, 792, 748. 10	3, 321. 00	3, 693. 50	14, 713, 041. 85
125 3, 150 2, 797 2, 797 1, 467 1, 467 28, 659	4, 482, 480	1,107	1,256	10, 122, 115
	276, 703. 91	3,00	28, 435, 53	8, 786, 512, 24
	555, 257	31, 159	31, 161	9, 352, 952
53.75 530.75 530.75 392.75 428.75 216.75 4,053.75	262, 709. 20			262, 709. 20
2,123 1,571 1,715 1,715 867 510 16,215	1, 737, 242			1, 737, 242
****** ******************************		6 6 5 5 65		:
Pottal series Second series Third series Fourth series Filth series Sixth series Sixth series Consolidated	Total	District of Columbia leans: Ther-year loan (Bowen) Thirty-year funded loan of 1902 Fifty-year funded loan of 1924 Twenty-year funded loan of 1924	Total.	Grand total

No. 49.—Paid interest coupons destroyed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921—Continued.

	\$10,000	Pieces. Amount. Pieces. Amount.	1, 047 \$209, 400. 00 2, 416, 088 7, 779, 365. 00 14, 403 8, 280, 600. 00 10, 665, 747	42,450 8,490,000.00 18,833,419 104,715,059.30	475.	=	9 270.00		1,227.	934.	76 1, 291.	34 17, 435, 829.	72 19, 735, 706.	27 2, 148, 429. 33 5, 429.	77 64, 282. 91 2, 233, 574.	647 175 00 56 940 1 974 957
Denominations of bonds.	\$5,000	Pieces. Amount.	2, 244 \$224, 400. 00 42, 934 4, 293, 400. 00	45,178 4,517,800.00		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 35 1,050,00 91 1,227 6 6 6 180,00 11,227 115 331 1 1 187,50 12,21 12,17						
Den \$1,000	Amount.	\$31, 028, 602, 50 2, 960, 020, 00 28, 932, 040, 00	62, 920, 662. 50	475.00	1, 260.00	270.00	90.00	1,050.00	180.00	540.00	4, 292, 037, 50	18,779,640.00	1, 986, 370, 00	63, 270, 00 2, 120, 520, 00	1, 183, 657, 50	
		Pieces.	1,773,063 148,001 1,446,602	3, 367, 666	19	42		ಣ	35	9	48	343, 363	962, 630 1, 877, 964	397, 274	12, 654 282, 736	157,821
	Rate, per cent.		£ 4 4		00.0	6 To	001	9 2	0 9	99	C 142	24	€ 4	20	03.00	ರ್ ೧
	Title of loan.		Liberty loans: First, 1932-1947. First converted, 1932-1947. Second, 1927-1942.	Total	Prewar loans: Texas indemnity stock Loan of July and August, 1861	Seven-thirthes of 1861 Five-twenties of 1862 Thirtheaven Treesman notes of 1863	Low you illustrate of 1864	Figure twenties of June, 1864.	Five-twenties of 1865, first series Consols of 1865, second series	Consols of 1867, third series. Consols of 1868, fourth series.	Funded loan of 1881. Funded loan of 1891.	Loan of 1904 Loan of 1907	Loan of 1908–1918 Loan of 1925	Consols of 1930. Panama Canal loan of 1906.	Panama Canal loan of 1908 Panama Canal loan of 1911	Conversion bonds

	000	522. 50	5, 524, 50	5, 926, 50	6, 256, 25	3, 563, 00	2, 158, 75	72, 258, 75	68, 947, 421. 03			3.00	73, 815, 00	143,886.00	467,893.44	21, 497, 50	407 004 04	101,034,34	174, 369, 575, 27
-	026	999	2,442	4,094	4, 697	2,5/6	1,419	50,055	15, 895, 164		•	700	2, 109	1,206	79,328	₹66	00 69 09	660,600	34, 818, 222
									947, 175, 00										9, 437, 175.00
									12,629				:			:			55,079
																		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4, 517, 800.00
																			45, 178
			9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				48, 639, 160, 00			73 815 00	08,160,00	90, 100, 00		21, 125, 00	193, 100, 00		111, 752, 922. 50
									5, 344, 962			2 100	3, 979	2 2 6		243	6, 226		8, 718, 854
_	24	21	21	16	216	216	27	101	:	-	9	7	. 9	200	3	c		1	:
Postal savings—	First series.	Second series.	Third series	Fourth series	Fifth series	Sixth series	Consolidated		Total	District of Columbia loans:	Ten-vear loan (Bowen)	Water-stock loan	Thirty-year funded loan of 1902	Fifty-year funded loan of 1924	Twenty-roof funded loon of 1000	A wester-y car resided to an action of topportunity	Total		Grand total

No. 50.—Recapitulation showing total amount of securities destroyed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

Class of security.	Number of pieces.	Amount.
Coupon bonds—Liberty loans Interim certificates—Liberty loans. Certificates of indebtedness. War-savings certificates—nonregistered. War-savings certificates—registered. Treasury savings certificates. Interest coupons	4, 470, 819 29, 328, 640 4, 787, 051 772, 026	\$4,962,119,700.00 2,591,137,210.00 44,277,469,000.00 124,838,488.51 20,808,001.30 125,879,625.00 174,369,575.21
Total	105, 785, 726	52, 276, 621, 600. 1

Note.—Does not include war-savings securities sent to destruction committee from office of Third Assistant Postmaster General.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, December 5, 1921.

Sir: Pursuant to section No. 333 of the Revised Statutes, I have to submit herewith the Fifty-ninth Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, setting forth the operations of this bureau

for the year ended October 31, 1921.

The year has been one of the most trying through which banking institutions have passed in a long period. Following an experience of inflation which, considering its world-wide extent, was perhaps without parallel, the banks in the past year have been under the necessity of facing the reaction in the form of progressive deflation. To an extent that a few years ago would have been beyond our utmost imaginings, the necessity has been imposed upon the American banking system to provide, as it were, a pneumatic cushion to ease down the economic structure of the world. The strain has been a heavy and difficult one, and the results have been such as to justify, beyond all our expectations, the confidence that has been reposed in

our Federal reserve system.

It is occasion of much satisfaction to be able to report that the national banks have demonstrated throughout this difficult experience a most impressive stability, strength, and soundness of management. That they have stood the test so well is largely due to the high courage and excellent management of their officers. It would be an egregious injustice to omit acknowledgment of this service to the public, and of the fine cooperation which the banks have extended to the supervisory authority of the Government. In connection with such criticisms as may hereinafter be made, and with some suggestions which I shall present, looking to modifications in the method of supervision, it must be understood that the experiences which seem to justify such criticisms and recommendations are decidedly exceptional, though sufficiently numerous, it is felt, to warrant the proposals that will be advanced.

It must be borne in mind that the inauguration of the Federal reserve system was practically simultaneous with the outbreak of the Great War, which, though it did not involve the United States directly for a long time, nevertheless had its instant reactions upon our financial and economic concerns. These reactions were so extensive and intensive that there is hardly possibility, in view of our experience of the last seven years, of questioning that but for the timely establishment of the Federal reserve system, our country, and indeed the rest of the world, would have suffered much greater difficulties in financing the war, than were actually experienced. It may well be doubted

whether the extraordinary demands that were made upon American industry, agriculture, and finance could possibly have been met if this instrumentality of credit consolidation and elasticity had not been in existence. We will arrive at the most adequate appreciation of what the Federal reserve system has meant to us during these trying years, if we will undertake to visualize the conditions that would have existed had we been compelled to operate through the financial mechanism that was in existence prior to the creation of the Federal reserve system.

Within these seven years our country has had its position changed from that of a heavy debtor nation to that of the greatest creditor nation in the world. The consolidation and organization of our financial and industrial resources made possible not only our own tremendous participation directly in the war, but also the extension

of vast and unprecedented financial assistance to our allies.

It was inevitable that the period of deflation which followed the war's expansion of credits should be intense and difficult in proportion to the extent of the inflation. While it is true that no banking system could have created assets and industrial capacity where these did not exist in substantial forms, yet it is also true that none save a highly efficient and smoothly functioning system, could have made possible the contributions of our country during the world's crisis. It is a further testimony in favor of our system that since the armistice we have been able to proceed farther, and with less discomfort, on the way to normal conditions, than any other of the great powers.

The deflation in prices in the last year and a half has tested the solvency of every bank in the land, presenting acute conditions which required the most skillful handling. In dealing with these conditions the chief bank examiners and the examiners under them have rendered conspicuous services, which entitle them to the gratitude of the country, as they have been many times assured of the appreciation of this office. It is with much satisfaction that I embrace this opportunity to acknowledge my appreciation of their loyalty, their capacity, their understanding of conditions with which they were called upon constantly to deal. Theirs has been a very large contribution toward the guidance of the financial ship through the troubled seas; in numerous instances it has prevented chaos, or restored order where chaos had well-nigh supervened. Their work has been uniformly constructive and helpful, and both the banks and the public owe them a debt which is gratefully acknowledged.

Even the most sanguine of its authors would not have claimed that the Federal reserve system was perfect. It did not spring full-panoplied from the brow of either wisdom or experience. In some of its phases the experience of recent years has demonstrated need of modification. Particularly, I suggest serious consideration of some limitation on the privilege of rediscounting bank paper as a means of extending credit. The rediscounting of one bank's paper at another bank is at best a questionable procedure, liable to become a menace when a bank pyramids credits by rediscounting too much of its paper

to other banks

When the Federal reserve legislation was passed, including the provision for rediscounting bank paper, there was very general doubt whether that privilege would ever be availed of to any considerable extent. But in the trying times through which we have since then

passed this procedure has been quite extensively employed. I wish to be understood not as opposing it altogether, but as urging some safeguards that I feel should be thrown about it. Properly limited and restricted, such rediscounts constitute a practicable means of distributing credit, and of enabling the less fortunately situated communities to draw aid, especially for heavy seasonal requirements, from other communities which are able to extend it. But granting all this, I feel that recent experience admonishes us of the need for limitations and safeguards against the possibility of excesses. Such limitations would impose no hardship on conservative bankers whose policy would be to keep on the safe side, but they would guard against the procedure being carried too far by less conservative institutions. If the law had placed a wise and proper limitation upon the extent of these rediscounts, very few national banks, in my judgment, would have failed or even been gravely embarrassed. On the basis of actual experience with the national banks during this period, I believe that if they were limited in their rediscounting operations in some ratio to the capital and surplus, it would be a wise insurance against undue inflation, and a further guaranty of the security of the banks. So long as it is possible for banks to exercise an unlimited privilege of rediscounting their eligible paper, there will always be a temptation to embark on an inflation spree that is extremely liable to bring about the embarrassment, and perhaps ruin, of the institution. In view of recent acute experiences, I strongly urge that a modification and definite limitation, such as I have suggested, should have the earnest consideration of the Congress.

With one exception, the Federal reserve banks require collateral from banks rediscounting eligible paper. This requirement tends to take a too large proportion of the best paper out of the rediscounting bank. This has at times left the rediscounting institution in a difficult position if called upon to face extraordinary demands from depositors, because the bank finds itself without sufficient desirable paper to sell, to rediscount, or to offer as collateral for cash needed

to meet the demands of depositors.

The one Federal reserve bank which does not require collateral from rediscounting banks insists that each rediscount operation shall stand on its own bottom. Under this method rediscounting banks offer nothing but gilt-edge paper, thus insuring careful and conservative operations on their part. This seems to me to be the plain intent and purpose of the law, and I believe the method of making rediscounts ought to be so clearly defined as to constitute an addi-

tional measure of safety.

I can not but regard with some misgivings the action of Congress in granting an exemption of \$300 on income received from money deposited in building and loan associations. Admittedly, it offers a new method for the tax dodger, and, moreover, I regard it as undesirable and class legislation. But the evasion of taxes, serious as it will be, is not likely to be the most mischievous result. There is little doubt that it will operate as a somewhat similar law of California has operated. In that State, savings deposited in State banks, savings banks, and trust companies are exempt from taxation. The result is that these State institutions, just before tax-listing periods, advertise that savings deposited with them are exempt from taxation, but subject to taxation if held in national banks. The result

is that savings accounts are drawn from national banks and transferred to State institutions in great volume. Such seasonal and violent shiftings constitute an embarrassment to the banks, which must keep an abnormally large reserve in cash in order to meet the demands, thus making this excessive cash reserve unavailable for general business purposes. I fear that the exemption in favor of building and loan companies will be an incentive to similar operations, to the disadvantage of banks and of the business community dependent upon them. Such seasonal withdrawals of savings accounts from the banks, particularly at such a critical time, must inevitably curtail greatly the ability of banks to serve the commercial interests dependent upon them.

Since September 12, 1916, it has been the policy to show rediscounts as contingent liabilities. This practice was followed notwithstanding that the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of

Cochran v. United States (157 U.S., 286), held that—

The "liabilities" of a national bank, which are required by Revised Statutes section 5211, to be stated in the reports of the Comptroller of the Currency, include contingent as well as absolute liabilities; and hence an unmatured note, payment of which at maturity is guaranteed by the bank, should be included in the list of liabilities.

Hereafter national banks will be required to include rediscounts in their aggregate resources and liabilities in reports of condition.

The laws controlling the operation of national banks in many cases were passed years ago, and banks governed by these laws are often put to great disadvantage by being unable to compete with State banks operating under more favorable laws. It will be well to consider legislation that will liberalize the national bank act so as to put national banks on an equal footing with State institutions. This can be done without jeopardizing the safeguards thrown around national banks for the protection of depositors and stockholders.

There is now quite a notable tendency of State banks to come into the national banking system. This movement is greatest from States where there is a guaranty of deposits imposed upon State banks by the State laws. The guarantee laws have produced a situation in banking that has become burdensome and dangerous to the

strong banks

The examination of national banks has salutary effect upon the banking business and is a tremendous incentive to safe and honest banking. The Examining Division of the bureau executes the most important function under the national bank act for the protection of depositors and public. It is highly important that the principal personnel of this Examining Division be made up of bright, keen, and well-educated employees with a knowledge of banking and of the principles of accounting and the national banking laws, so as to insure the most searching insight into the operations of the banks. The division should be the school from which high-class examiners could be taken for the examining work in the field. The employees in this division are at present selected under the civil-service regulations, and receive the compensation provided for civil-service employees. The civil-service regulations make it difficult to get the class of employees required. This is a tremendous handicap, and the ill effects incident to this condition are ever present.

In view of this condition I earnestly recommend that favorable consideration be given to my recommendation contained in the estimates for appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, to confer upon the comptroller, authority to designate "five additional examiners to analyze the reports of examinations of national banks and aid in conducting the correspondence with the banks growing out of such reports, at salaries which shall be approved, as are the salaries of all other national-bank examiners, by the Federal Reserve Board, and be payable from 'Salaries and expenses, national-bank examiners, special fund' (act May 29, 1920, vol. 41, p. 650, sec. 1).''

In addition to the foregoing recommendation, I earnestly recommend that authority be conferred upon the comptroller to appoint, without reference to the civil-service regulations, 10 men having a knowledge of banking and of the principles of accounting, who shall be commissioned assistants to national-bank examiners, and assigned to the Examining Division, to assist in the work incident to the analysis of examiners' reports and correspondence relative thereto, etc., and whose salaries shall be paid from the appropriation, "Salaries

and expenses, national-bank examiners, special fund."

The granting of the authority requested will necessitate no appropriation by Congress payable from the general funds of the Treasury Department, in view of the fact that the salaries of these employees would be payable from the fund created by assessment on national banks for their examination, as provided by section 5240, Revised Statutes of the United States.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

With the development of banking and changes in methods of banking has arisen a demand for legislation to meet these conditions. The Federal reserve act provides for conservation of the metallic currency of the country, flexibility of circulating note issues, rediscount of commercial paper, discount rates, advances to member banks necessary to meet current and unusual demands, reduction of expense to the public for collections, and establishment of a more effective supervision of banking, etc. The statutes relating to national banks are in instances archaic and require amendment. With this situation in view bills have been introduced and their favorable consideration recommended to Congress.

NATIONAL BANK CHARTERS.

The act of 1863 provided that national banks should have succession for the period named in the articles of incorporation, but not to exceed 20 years. In the revision and reenactment of the banking law in 1864 the period of succession was fixed at 20 years from the date of organization. Under the act of July 12, 1882, provision was made for the extension of bank charters for an additional period of 20 years, and the act of April 12, 1902, authorized extension for a further period of 20 years.

Beginning with April, 1922, a number of banks which were organized under the act of 1863, and with corporate existence of less than 20 years, will reach the end of their corporate life unless the law is

amended. To meet this condition legislation provided by the following bill is recommended:

Be it enacted, etc.:

Section 1. That any national banking association organized under the acts of February 25, 1863, June 3, 1864, and February 14, 1880, or under sections 5133, 5134, 5135, 5136, and 5154 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, or any national banking association, the corporate existence of which may have been extended under the act of July 12, 1882, or reextended under the act of April 12, 1962, may, at any time within one year next previous to the date of the expiration of its corporate existence under present law, and with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, to be granted as hereinafter provided, extend its period of succession by amending its articles of association for a term of not more than twenty years from the expiration of the period of succession named in said articles of association, and shall have succession for such extended period, unless sooner dissolved by the act of shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock, or unless its franchise becomes forfeited by some vio-

lation of law, or unless hereafter modified or repealed.

SEC. 2. That such amendment of said articles of association may be authorized either by the consent in writing of shareholders owning not less than two-thirds of the capital stock of said association or by the vote of shareholders owning not less than two-thirds of the capital stock of the association, the vote to be taken at a meeting of the shareholders duly called by giving thirty days' notice, either by publication or by mail, said meeting to be held at any time within the twelve months next preceding the date of expiration of the corporate existence of the association under present law; and the board of directors shall cause such consent of said shareholders or such resolution adopted by said shareholders to be certified under the seal of the association, by its president or cashier, to the Comptroller of the Currency, accompanied by an application made by the president or cashier for the approval of the amended articles of association by the comptroller; and such amended articles of association shall not be valid until the comptroller shall give to such association a certificate under his hand and seal that the association has complied with all the provisions required to be complied with, and is authorized to have succession for the extended period named in the amended articles of association.

SEC. 3. That subsequent to the receipt of the application and certificate of the association provided for in the preceding section, the Comptroller of the Currency shall cause a special examination to be made, at the expense of the association, to determine its condition; and if after such examination or otherwise it appears to him that said association is in a satisfactory condition he shall grant his certificate of approval provided for in the preceding section, or if it appears that the condition of said association is not satisfactory he shall withhold such certificate of approval. The association shall cause the certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency, issued under this section, to be published in each issue of some daily or weekly newspaper, published in the city or county where the association is located, for at least thirty days next after the issuing thereof; or if no newspaper is published in such city or county, then in the newspaper published nearest thereto, and such proof of publication shall be furnished as may be required by the comptroller. Notice and date of extension of the corporate existence of the association shall be sent by the association to each shareholder of record, by registered mail, within five days after the

receipt of the certificate of the comptroller authorizing the extension.

Sec. 4. That any association so extending the period of its succession shall continue to enjoy all the rights and privileges and immunities granted and shall continue to be subject to all the duties, liabilities, and restrictions imposed by the Revised Statutes of the United States and other acts having reference to national banking associations, and it shall continue to be in all respects the identical association it was before the extension of its period of succession: Provided, however, That the jurisdiction for suits hereafter brought by or against any association established under any law providing for national banking associations, except suits between them and the United States, or its officers and agents, shall be the same as, and not other than, the jurisdiction for suits by or against banks not organized under any law of the United States which do or might do banking business where such national banking associations may be doing business when such suits may be begun. And all laws and parts of law: of the United States inconsistent with this proviso be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Sec. 5. That when any national banking association has amended its articles of association as provided in this act, and the comptroller has granted his certificate of approval, any shareholder not assenting to such amendment may give notice in writ-

ing to the directors, within thirty days from the date of the certificate of approval, of

his desire to withdraw from said association, in which case he shall be entitled to receive from said banking association the value of the shares so held by him, to be ascertained by an appraisal made by a committee of three persons, one to be selected by such shareholder, one by the directors, and the third by the first two; the expenses of such appraisal to be borne equally by the dissenting shareholder and the bank; and in case the value so fixed shall not be satisfactory to any such shareholder he may appeal to the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall cause a reappraisal to be made, which shall be final and binding; and if said reappraisal shall exceed the value fixed by said committee the bank shall pay the expenses of said reappraisal, and otherwise the appellant shall pay said expenses; and the value so ascertained and determined shall be deemed to be a debt due, and be forthwith paid, to said shareholder from said bank; and the shares so surrendered and appraised shall, after due notice, be sold at public sale within thirty days after the final appraisal provided in this section: Provided. That if for any reason either the directors of the bank or the dissenting shareholder fail to appoint the members of the appraisal committee, or the members so appointed by them fail to select a third member within a period of ninety days from the date of extension of the charter, the comptroller may on request of either the bank or the dissenting shareholder make an appraisal which shall be final and binding, the cost of such appraisal to be be borne equally by the bank and by the dissenting shareholder: Provided further, That in the organization of any banking association intended to replace any existing banking association and retaining the name thereof the holders of stock in the expiring association shall be entitled to preference in the allotment of the shares of the new association in proportion to the number of shares held by them respectively in the expiring association.

Sec. 6. That any association so extending the period of its succession shall not be required to deposit lawful money for its outstanding circulation by reason of said extension and may continue to issue circulating notes of the same design as thereto-fore issued, said outstanding circulation and notes subsequently issued to be redeemed as provided by existing law. And any gain that may arise from the failure to present national bank circulating notes for redemption shall inure to the benefit of the United

States.

SEC. 7. That national banking associations whose corporate existence has expired or shall hereafter expire, and which do not avail themselves of the provisions of this act, shall be required to comply with the provisions of sections 5221 and 5222 of the Revised Statutes in same manner as if the shareholders had voted to go into liquidation, as provided in section 5220 of the Revised Statutes; and the provisions of sections 5224 and 5225 of the Revised Statutes shall also be applicable to such associations, except as modified by this act; and the franchise of such associations is hereby extended for the sole purpose of liquidating their affairs until such affairs are finally closed. And all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of sections 1 to 7, inclusive, of this act, and the act approved April 12, 1902, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

The foregoing bill follows the lines of the act of 1882 with the following notable changes: Extension of corporate existence may be authorized either by written consent (as provided by act of 1882) or by vote of shareholders representing a two-thirds interest at a duly called meeting. It is further provided that in the event that any shareholder desires to withdraw from the association and an appraisal committee is appointed to value the shares, the names of such appraisal committee shall be certified to the Comptroller of the Currency within 60 days from the date of extension of charter. Should, however, such committee not be appointed within 60 days of extension of charter, either the shareholders or bank shall have the right to apply to the Comptroller of the Currency to appraise the stock, his appraisal to be final and binding. Section 6 repeals the provisions of the corresponding section of the act of 1882 requiring a deposit of lawful money within three years of date of extension to redeem all circulation then outstanding, and also the provision requiring the issue on extension of circulating notes of a different design. Under the bill submitted the circulating notes of the bank will continue to be issued and redeemed as provided by existing law.

These last two provisions will result in a substantial saving both to the banks and to the Government.

PERPETUAL CHARTERS.

As an alternative to the bill for extension of charters the following bill is submitted amending section 5136 of the Revised Statutes to provide that banks shall have perpetual succession. The bill in question follows:

That section 5136 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended so that the paragraph therein designated as "Second" shall read as follows:

"Second. To have succession until it shall be dissolved by the act of its share-holders owning two-thirds of its stock, unless its franchise shall become forfeited by reason of violation of law, or unless it shall be terminated by the provisions of an act

of Congress hereinafter enacted."

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts providing for the extension of the period of succession of national banking associations for 20 years are hereby repealed, and the provisions of paragraph second of section 5136. Revised Statutes, as herein amended, shall apply to all national banking associations now organized and operating under any law of the United States: Provided, That at the termination of 20 years from the date of organization, or last extension of charter of any national bank, any shareholder may give notice, within 30 days after the termination of the 20 years period, as aforesaid, to the directors of the association, of his desire to withdraw from said association, and he shall be entitled to receive the value of his shareholdings, the value to be determined as provided by the act of July 12, 1882.

If it shall be determined by the Congress to give favorable consideration to the foregoing bill, which is urgently recommended, that action would make unnecessary legislation providing for exten-

sion of the banks' charters.

An analysis of the State statutes relating to the duration of charters of State banking institutions has been made by Counsel Paton, of the American Bankers' Association, from which it appears that duration of charters is unlimited in 21 States of the Union as follows: Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee. Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

It will be noted that the list includes the large and commercially important States of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and

Illinois.

In Utah the duration of charters is limited to 100 years: Louisiana, 99 years; California, Idaho, Iowa (savings banks), Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri (savings banks), Montana, Nevada, New Mexico (trust companies), Oklahoma (trust companies), Texas, Washington, Wisconsin (banks and trust companies), and Wyoming, 50 years. The limitation in Maryland is 40 years; in Georgia and Michigan, 30 years; North Dakota (except trust companies) and Oklahoma, 25 years; Alabama, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, Pennsylvania (commercial banks), and South Dakota, 20 years.

CONSOLIDATION OF STATE WITH NATIONAL BANKS.

Under existing law a State bank may enter the national banking system by conversion only, but when converted consolidation may be effected with another national bank as provided by the act of November 7, 1918. In a number of instances State banks have converted for the sole purpose of ultimately consolidating with existing national banks. In order to avoid this devious course and accomplish directly the end desired, passage of the following bill, to become section 3 of the act of November 7, 1918, for consolidation of State with national banks, is recommended:

SEC. 3. That any State bank, savings bank, or trust company incorporated by special or general law of any State may, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, be consolidated with a national bank located in the same county, city, town, or village in the same manner as is provided for in the consolidation of national banking associations: *Provided*, That the capital stock of such consolidated association is not less than that required under the existing law for the organization of a national bank in the place in which it is located. And all the rights and interests and franchises of the said State bank so consolidated in and to every species of property, personal and mixed, and choses in action thereto belonging, shall be deemed to be transferred to and vested in such national bank with which it is consolidated without any deed or other transfer, and the said national bank shall hold and enjoy the same and all the rights of property and interests in the same manner and to the same extent as was held and enjoyed by the State bank so consolidated with it, but the consolidated bank shall enjoy and exercise only such rights and franchises as are by law conferred upon national banks: Provided, however, That if the State bank shall have branches, the capital being joint and assigned to and used by the mother bank and branches in definite proportions, the consolidated bank shall be permitted to retain and keep in operation such branches, or such one or more of them as it may elect to retain: Provided, further, That such consolidation shall not be in contravention of the State law.

BANK BRANCHES.

The only national banks authorized to maintain branches are such as were conversions of State banks having branches with capital joint and assigned to the parent bank and branches in definite proportions. (Sec. 5155, U. S. R. S.) Elsewhere in this report reference is made to banks maintaining branches, the list including associations which acquired the right to operate branches through consolidation with converted State banks having branches at the time of conversion, authority therefor being conferred by the clause in the consolidation act of November 7, 1918, reading in effect as follows: "The consolidated bank shall hold and enjoy all rights of property, franchises and interests held and enjoyed by the bank so consolidated."

In order that national banks located in States the laws of which authorize the operation of branches by State institutions may be accorded a like privilege, a bill has been introduced providing for an amendment to section 5190 of the Revised Statutes, authorizing any national banking association located in such State to establish and maintain one or more branches in the same city, town, or county in which the association is located, provided that the capital of the national banking association shall exceed by 50 per cent for each branch the capital required for the establishment of a national bank at the location of the branch or branches. The bill, however, limits the number of branches to not more than 12.

An amendment of this character received the approval of the national bank section at the recent annual meeting of the American Bankers' Association.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY STOCK.

As an incident to their banking transactions it is the custom of banks quite generally to accept for safe-keeping for their customers bonds and other securities and deposit them either in their own vaults or in the vaults of an allied safe deposit company. It has been urged that the banks should be empowered to have a direct interest

in the allied safe deposit company by acquirement of all or a portion of its stock.

In this connection it may be stated that while investment in stock of other corporations by a national banking association is not in terms prohibited by statute, the courts have held that such investments are ultra vires. Banks may loan on the security of such collateral and it follows that they may and often do become the owners of the collateral on default of the obligators. Stocks so acquired should be disposed of within a reasonable time.

In order that these matters may be provided for it is suggested that the following section be added to section 5201, United States Revised

Statutes:

That no association shall purchase or hold shares of stock of any corporation except such as are authorized by the Federal reserve act, and except the stock of any safe deposit company organized and existing under the laws of the State in which the bank is located and doing business on the premises owned or leased by the association: Provided, That the purchase of such shares of stock in any such safe deposit company shall be authorized by the board of directors of such company and approved by the Comptroller of the Currency: And provided further, That any shares of stock acquired by any association in satisfaction of debt previously contracted shall be disposed of as soon as sale can be effected at a price equal to the amount of the debt for which the shares were acquired, but in no event shall such shares be held longer than two years from the date of acquirement.

PENALTY FOR EMBEZZLEMENT, ETC.

An amendment of section 5209 prescribing penalties for embezzlement, abstractions, willful misapplications, etc., is recommended. The material change in the act is to make its provisions applicable to national-bank examiners, assistants, and clerks for embezzlement, etc., of funds intrusted to or coming into their possession while making an examination of any bank.

DIRECTORS' REPORTS TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Requiring directors of national banks to make a written report to shareholders at annual election meetings, copy of the report to be mailed to every shareholder, the report to show the assets and liabilities in detail; profits and losses; amount of salaries paid to principal officers, together with statement of total operating expenses for the year.

REPORTS OF CONDITION.

Amending section 5211, United States Revised Statutes, to provide that every national banking association shall make to the Comptroller of the Currency not less than three reports during each year. With not less than three reports of condition and semiannual examinations, and with authority to require additional reports and more than two examinations if conditions warrant, it is the opinion that the number of specifically required reports of condition should be reduced from five to three.

APPOINTMENT OF NATIONAL-BANK EXAMINERS AND ASSISTANTS.

Amending section 5240, United States Revised Statutes, to confer upon the comptroller authority to designate a national-bank examiner to act as chief of the Examining Division in his office, five additional examiners to analyze the reports of examinations of

national banks and aid in conducting the correspondence growing out of such reports, at salaries which shall be approved, as are the salaries of all other national-bank examiners by the Federal Reserve Board, and to be payable from "Salaries and expenses, national-bank examiners, special fund"; and 10 men having a knowledge of banking and of the principles of accounting, who shall be commissioned assistants to national-bank examiners and assigned to the Examining Division of the Currency Bureau, to assist in the work incident to the analysis of examiners' reports and correspondence relative thereto, etc., whose salaries shall be paid from the appropriations "Salaries and expenses, national-bank examiners, special fund."

LEGISLATION PREVIOUSLY RECOMMENDED.

In connection with the foregoing bills I respectfully request consideration of recommendations heretofore made with respect to amendments of the national bank act, etc.

To enable national banks to obtain relief in emergency by use of

other than eligible paper or United States bonds.

Providing specific penalty for the making of excessive loans and

other violations of law.

Authorizing the comptroller to institute proceedings through the Department of Justice against directors for losses sustained by banks through violations of law.

Authorizing the comptroller to remove officers and directors guilty

of persistent violations of the national bank act.

Requiring an increase of capital to an amount commensurate with an increase in the deposit liabilities.

Requiring officers and employees of banks to give surety bonds. Providing penalties for making false statements for the purpose of obtaining credit from national banks.

Providing penalties for breaking and entering into a national bank

for the purpose of theft or robbery.

Providing for a limit on the amount that may be invested by a national bank in bank premises.

Authorizing the comptroller to sell bonds on deposit as a security

for circulation within 30 days after a bank goes into liquidation.

Requiring the oath of a director of a national bank to be taken before a notary public or other officer authorized to administer oaths and to be filed with the comptroller within 30 days succeeding his election or appointment, and making any director who becomes disqualified by hypothecation of stock ineligible to reappointment during the remainder of the year.

Providing for an amendment to the Code of the District of Columbia relating to the organization and operation of banking institutions not organized under the national bank act or the trust company act.

Condition of National Banks at the Date of each Call during the Report Year.

In pursuance of authority granted under section 5211, Revised Statutes of the United States, national banks were called upon to submit six reports of condition as of various dates during the year ended October 31, 1921.

The condition of all reporting national banks at the date of each call is shown in the following table:

Abstract of reports of condition of national banks in the United States on Nov. 15, Dec. 29, 1920, Feb. 21, Apr. 28, June 30, and Sept. 6, 1921.

	[In	thousands o	i dollars.]			
	Nov. 15, 1920—8,123 banks.	Dec. 29, 1920—8,130 banks.	Feb. 21, 1921—8,143 banks.	Apr. 28, 1921—8,152 banks.	June 30, 1921—8,154 banks.	Sept. 6, 1921—8,155 banks.
RESOURCES.		1				
Loans and discounts Overdrafts	12, 311, 514 19, 277	12, 095, 295 16, 996	11,680,837 12,360	11, 367, 074 10, 770	11, 125, 099 9, 970	10, 977, 614 12, 355
of acceptances United States Government	384, 619	354, 184	330, 023	282, 478	238, 287	202, 354
securities owned. Other bonds, securities, etc Stocks, other than Federal re-	2, 152, 465 1, 833, 086	2, 131, 573 1, 864, 758	2, 047, 234 1, 854, 879	2,001,811	2, 019, 497	1, 861, 977
serve bank stock	52, 468 68, 273	57, 191 68, 505	57, 438 68, 508			
ties, etc	332, 183 49, 247	336, 901 50, 824	338, 458 52, 302	1,990,970	2,005,584	1,973,749
fixtures. Other real estate owned. Lawful reserve with Federal	45, 922	46, 966	47, 651	399, 038 52, 398	410, 392 51, 742	421, 027 52, 939
reserve banks. Items with Federal reserve	1, 218, 007	1, 184, 736	1, 128, 517	1, 077, 155	1, 040, 205	1,029,978
banks in process of collection. Cash in vault	530, 490 448, 037	422, 602 494, 400	334, 722 397, 773	313, 385 402, 223	328, 002 374, 349	305, 469 357, 798
Amount due from other banks, bankers, and trust compa-	1 1, 076, 050	1 942, 174	1 901, 201	1 752, 934	756, 861	808, 619
nies Exchanges for clearing house Checks on other banks in the	1 298, 913 796, 098	1 255, 399 620, 945	1 216, 957 473, 208	1 218, 797 390, 465	259, 656 656, 093	231, 044 467, 845
same place Outside checks and other cash	78, 045	53, 752	46, 016	37, 101	60, 478	54, 973
Redemption fund and due	76, 548	56, 877	46,066	39, 789	61, 238	55, 242
from U. S. Treasurer Interest earned but not col-	39, 459	38, 376	37, 101	35, 600	36, 290	35, 845
Other assets	48, 251 222, 961	51, 252 224, 093	46, 114 190, 286	198, 711	204, 703	165, 274
Total	22,081,913	21, 367, 799	20, 307, 651	19, 570, 699	19, 638, 446	19, 014, 102
LIABILITIES.						
Capital stock paid in	1, 269, 930 1, 016, 522	1, 272, 291 1, 019, 928	1, 273, 205 1, 029, 406	1, 271, 383 1, 024, 761	1, 273, 880 1, 026, 256	1, 276, 177 1, 027, 373
penses and taxes paid Interest and discount col-	483, 801	495, 722	431, 204	521, 164	496, 155	538, 784
Amount reserved for taxes ac-	74, 560	73, 075	69, 020		- • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Amount reserved for all inter-	51,066	46, 516	44, 225		,	
est accrued National bank notes outstand-	22, 155	21, 950	16, 091	000 800	704.147	
Due to Federal reserve banks. Amount due to national banks. Amount due to other banks,	697, 886 24, 086 11, 046, 908	693, 919 17, 900 1 938, 053	684, 366 14, 713 1 887, 018	679, 577 16, 511 1 751, 749	704, 147 18, 678 699, 705	704,668 16,068 757,985
bankers, and trust compa- nies	1 1, 577, 579 237, 839	1 1, 589, 767 178, 584	1 1,501,563 122,386	1 1, 337, 072 108, 338	1,432,628 147,003	1,343,245 124,870
Cashier's checks on own bank outstanding. Demand deposits. Time deposits. United States deposits. Total deposits.	208, 055 10, 098, 884 3, 621, 112 147, 239 16, 961, 702	204, 318 9, 505, 175 3, 631, 837 212, 123 16, 277, 757	166, 202 8, 960, 593 3, 712, 430 113, 449 15, 478, 354	162, 735 8, 601, 787 3, 698, 518 175, 149 14, 851, 859	189, 647 8, 709, 825 3, 695, 806 249, 039 15, 142, 331	175, 243 8, 352, 756 3, 680, 704 109, 981 14, 560, 852
United States Government securities borrowed	131, 309	140, 551		130,785	100, 324	

¹ Prior to June 30, 1921, this item called for "Net amounts."

Abstract of reports of condition of national banks in the United States on Nov. 15, Dec. 29, 1920, Feb. 21, Apr. 28, June 30, and Sept. 6, 1921—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	37 45	D 00	T 1 01	4 00	T 00	G
	Nov. 15, 1920—8,123	Dec. 29, 1920—8,130	Feb. 21, 1921—8,143	Apr. 28, 1921—8,152	June 30, 1921—8,154	Sept. 6, 1921—8,155
	banks.	banks.	banks.	banks.	banks.	banks.
LIABILITIES—continued.						
Other bonds borrowed Securities (other than United	4,675	4, 399	3,639			
States or other bonds) borrowed. Bonds and securities (other	196	5	21			
than United States) bor-						
Bills payable, other than with				4,086	2,830	3, 230
Federal reserve banks Bills payable with Federal	154, 184	151,775	123, 169	136, 923	140, 195	133, 836
reserve banks	783, 242	759, 247	658, 283	585, 023	452, 368	417, 859
standing	58	58	59			
Letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding		5,565	5,726	5, 317	6, 188	4, 976
Acceptances	406, 525	375, 416	345, 644			
tomers and to furnish dollar exchange less those pur-						
chased or discountd				287, 177	239, 682	206, 507
Acceptances executed by other banks.				17,054	11, 243	11,673
Time drafts outstanding Liabilities other than those	245	103	507			
stated above	17, 486	29, 522	22, 837	55, 590	42, 847	43, 320
Total	22,081,913	21, 367, 799	20, 307, 651	19, 570, 699	19, 638, 446	19,014,102
Liabilities for rediscounts, in-						
eluding those with Federal reserve banks	1, 453, 207	1, 431, 641	1, 144, 077	989, 556	2 879, 416	705, 078

² Erroneously reported in June 30, 1921, abstract at 878,344.

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS SEPTEMBER 6, 1921.

Detailed statements relative to the resources and liabilities of all reporting national banks in the United States, Alaska, and Hawaii, as of September 6, 1921, follow:

RESOURCES.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

On September 6, 1921, the loans and discounts of national banks, amounting to \$10,977,614,000, exclusive of paper rediscounted to the amount of \$705,078,000, reached the lowest point during the report year, showing a reduction since the date of the preceding call, June 30, 1921, of \$147,485,000, and since the call a year ago, September 8, 1920, of \$1,446,858,000.

The percentage of loans and discounts to deposits on September 6, 1921, was 75.39 and on September 8, 1920, the percentage was

74.11.

OVERDRAFTS.

Overdrafts reported September 6, 1921, to the amount of \$12,355,000 show a reduction since September 8, 1920, of \$5,190,000, and an increase over the amount reported June 30, 1921, of \$2,385,000.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The holdings of United States Government securities by national banks were reduced between September 8, 1920, and September 6, 1921, from \$2,175,019,000 to \$1,861,977,000. The reduction since June 30, the date of the preceding call, was \$157,520,000.

OTHER BONDS, STOCKS AND SECURITIES, ETC.

The investments in miscellaneous bonds, stocks and securities, etc., including stock of the Federal reserve banks, amounted to \$1,973,749,000, being \$49,588,000 in excess of the amount reported September 8, 1920, but a reduction since last June of \$31,835,000.

BANK PREMISES AND OTHER REAL ESTATE OWNED.

The book value of banking houses, furniture and fixtures, and other real estate owned on September 6, 1921, was \$473,966,000, an increase over the amount reported on September 8, 1920, of \$58,909,000.

CASH IN VAULT.

Cash in the vaults of national banks, amounting to \$357,798,000 September 6, 1921, was \$16,551,000 less than on June 30, 1921, and \$113,748,000 less than on September 8, 1920.

DUE FROM BANKS AND BANKERS.

Balances with other banks and bankers to the credit of national banks, September 6, 1921, amounted to \$2,375,110,000. This includes lawful reserve with Federal reserve banks and items in process of collection with Federal reserve banks of \$1,335,447,000. The reduction in the aggregate of the amounts due from banks and bankers between June 30 and September 6, was \$9,614,000, and since September 8, 1920, was \$772,610,000. The lawful reserve with Federal reserve banks, owing to a reduction in deposits, was reduced from \$1,230,282,000 September 8, 1920, to \$1,029,978,000 September 6, 1921.

EXCHANGES FOR CLEARING HOUSE.

Exchanges for clearing house, amounting to \$467,845,000 September 6, 1921, were \$188,248,000 less than on June 30, 1921, although less than a year ago by only \$43,530,000.

ALL OTHER ASSETS.

All other assets consisting of checks and cash items, the redemption fund deposited with United States Treasurer, and other miscellaneous items, amounting to \$311,334,000 September 6, 1921, showed a reduction since June 30 of \$51,375,000, and since September 8, 1920, of \$88,590,000.

LIABILITIES.

CAPITAL STOCK, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS.

The paid-in capital stock of national banks, incident to issuance of charters and additions to capital of previously existing banks, was increased during the year from \$1,248,271,000 to \$1,276,177,000. The surplus of these banks was increased during this period from \$996,928,000 to \$1,027,373,000 and undivided profits, including amounts set aside from undivided profit accounts as reserved for miscellaneous purposes, increased \$10,550,000 or from \$528,234,000 to \$538,874,000.

NATIONAL-BANK NOTES OUTSTANDING.

The outstanding circulating notes of national banks, amounting to \$704,668,000 September 6, 1921, were \$11,398,000 in excess of the amount outstanding September 8, 1920.

DEPOSITS.

The aggregate deposits of these banks on September 6, 1921, were \$14,560,852,000, consisting of individual deposits (time and demand deposits, exclusive of certified checks and cashiers' checks outstanding) to the amount of \$12,033,460,000 and deposits to the credit of other banks and bankers (including certified checks and cashiers' checks outstanding), amounting to \$2,417,411,000, were lower than at the date of any of the five preceding calls, the reduction between June 30, 1921, and September 6 being \$581,479,000, and the reduction since September 8, 1920, \$2,191,104,000. United States deposits to the amount of \$109,981,000, which are included with demand deposits, showed a reduction since June 30, 1921, of \$139,058,000, but an increase over the amount reported September 8, 1920, of \$56,528,000.

BONDS AND BORROWED MONEY.

On September 6, 1921, national banks reported United States Government securities and other securities borrowed to the amount of \$88,077,000, which was \$52,660,000 less than the amount on September 8, 1920. Bills payable were \$551,695,000 September 6, 1921, compared with \$592,563,000 June 30, 1921, and \$1,009,336,000 September 8, 1920. Of the liability for bills payable on September 6, 1921, \$417,859,000 was to the Federal reserve banks, compared with \$879,368,000 September 8, 1920.

The liability for paper rediscounted was also reduced, the amount reported September 6, 1921, being \$705,078,000, or \$585,226,000 less than a year ago. Of the total rediscounts of national banks on September 6, 1921, \$646,059,000 were with Federal reserve banks, while the amount of rediscounts with the Federal reserve banks a

year ago was \$1,148,538,000.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

The amount of acceptances executed for customers and by other banks for account of reporting banks September 6, 1921, was \$218,-180,000, or a reduction of \$196,403,000 since September 8, 1920. All other liabilities September 6, 1921, amounting to \$48,296,000 were \$53,869,000 less than on September 8, 1920.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

The reduction of \$2,871,378,000 in total resources and liabilities, respectively, of national banks between September 8, 1920, and September 6, 1921, at which time the total resources, exclusive of paper rediscounted to the amount of \$705,078,000, were \$19,014,102,000, was due principally to a substantial curtailment of the loans and discounts, a decrease in the volume of investments, and to a decline in the amount of individual deposits.

The principal items of resources and liabilities of all reporting national banks on September 6, 1921, are shown in the following

statement, by States:

Principal items of national bank resources and liabilities on Sept. 6, 1921, arranged by States.

[In thousands of dollars.]

States and Territories	Number	Loans of	United States Gov-	Goch	3		0	Circula-	Total	Total
States and Tellivines.	banks.	Toails, cuc.	ernment securities.	Cashi.	Capital.	sanding.	rones.	tion.	deposits.	assets.
Maine. New Hampshira	61		12, 376	1,954	7,095	4,391		5, 214		
Vermont	49	28, 628	7, 197	1,919	5,410	4, 107 2, 355	2,200	4, 224	37,397	64, 18 3 54, 621
Massachusetts. Khode Island	162		55, 105	16,376	63,618	58, 152		19, 444		
Connecticut.	64		30, 959	5,644	21,307	14, 609		12, 708		
Total New England States	409	867,303	125,064	28,607	108, 335	88,394	56, 377	51,179	1,044,355	1,441,626
New York.	504	2,617,809			219, 383	258,008		73, 965	387,	
New Jersey.	219	266, 409	72,504	13, 799	27,306	25, 303	13, 342	15, 563	456, 899	558, 285
Pelaware.	180	10, 323			1.660	1,921		1,070	19,	
Maryland	06	151,061			18,464	16,606		9,340		
Washington, D. C.	15	56, 796			7,677	5, 793		5, 760		
Total Eastern States.	1,707	4, 310, 965	723, 483	132,013	404, 684	476,038	232, 874	195,008	5, 921, 070	7, 804, 119
Virginia	175			6,384			8, 526			
west virginia. North Carolina.	222	112,708	23, 822	9,000 9,000 9,000 5,000	11,872	9,065	4,330	10,039	134,011	180, 707
South Carolina.	81			1,825			3,363			
Porida	922			3, 252			4,770			
Alabama	108			3, 577			3, 03			
Mississippi	30			1,066			296			
Tenas	553			2,171			2,176			
Arkansas	250			1,754			1,716			
Kentucky	135			3,726			5,820			
Tennessee.	66			3, 459			3, 571			
Total Southern States.	1,663	1, 698, 656	326, 437	52, 374	216,998	140,104	64,837	156, 430	1, 766, 129	2, 658, 723

¹ Includes overdrafts and rediscounts.

* Includes rediscounts.

Principal items of national bank resources and liabilities on Sept. 6, 1921, arranged by States-Continued.

States and Territories.	Number of banks.	Loans, etc.1	United States Gov- ernment securities.	Cash.	Capital.	Surplus.	Profits.	Circula- tion.	Total deposits.	Total assets.
Ohio. Indiana Illinois. Michoism Wiscousin. Minnesota. Missouri.	252 252 1118 154 341 133	484, 140 217, 646 902, 902 902, 902 229, 422 389, 606 269, 345 320, 233	88,626 51,524 83,415 38,814 31,658 37,818 41,761	17, 146 11, 207 29, 389 6, 006 6, 006 6, 7, 797 7, 797 5, 739	61, 674 30, 022 30, 022 23, 050 24, 795 37, 24, 270 26, 425 41, 690	44, 314 15, 984 69, 839 14, 038 11, 544 11, 544 15, 830	24, 305 8, 508 40, 958 9, 096 11, 119 14, 988 6, 975 6, 975	26, 913 26, 913 29, 349 12, 474 14, 759 15, 241 19, 800	623, 110 272, 919 1, 108, 619 311, 455 263, 331 427, 217 256, 421	841, 730 379, 703 1, 432, 062 388, 769 360, 870 577, 031 388, 065 389, 665
Total Middle Western States	2,222	3,030,152	405, 394	89,260	. 1 .		130,035	180,017		
North Dakota. South Dakota. South Dakota. Kansas. Wontana. Wyontana. Colorado. Colorado. New Masico.	181 185 185 185 267 143 47 47 143 50 50	67, 336 70,006 157, 880 136, 656 65, 748 39, 760 129, 389 30, 389 189, 701	7, 798 6,642 17, 277 21, 656 8, 410 4, 3322 119, 426 119, 426 3, 542 26, 577	1, 286 1, 392 1, 992 1, 992 1, 048 5, 555 5, 488 4,086	7, 050 17, 228 17, 228 17, 228 12, 228 12, 285 12, 285 1435 1435	3, 378 10, 112 10, 030 10, 030 2, 833 8, 618 8, 883 8, 883	1,076 1,075 55,839 4,496 1,704 1,704 4,280 4,280 3,874	11, 0.88 11, 0.88 11, 0.88 11, 0.88 12, 2, 2, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,	67, 124 67, 124 180, 340 173, 334 68, 823 68, 823 64, 593 181, 030 26, 955 28, 955	
Total Western States.	1,508	886, 506	115,656	25,975	99, 428	53,727	23,602	57,085	1,038,569	1,388,333
Washington. Oregon. California Idah. Idah. Nevada Arizona	98 97 305 83 83 28 11 11	133, 393 98, 853 98, 853 555, 099 46, 499 36, 013 8, 974 19, 556	24,813 17,928 97,543 6,239 11,415 2,776 2,776	5, 139 3, 564 17, 239 1, 145 752 374 795	15,360 11,585 66,535 6,405 7,405 1,460 1,800	6, 787 5, 782 36, 394 2, 361 2, 455 1, 075	22, 886 22, 886 706 706 500	7, 176 6, 687 41, 218 3, 357 3, 638 1, 193 1, 193	196, 440 129, 625 704, 423 43, 499 35, 401 11, 572	241, 991 166, 981 166, 981 954, 102 69, 377 62, 448 15, 385 30, 060
Total Pacific States. Alaska (nonmember banks). Hawaii (nonmember banks).	642	898,387 521 2,557	163,478	29,008	106,605	55, 416	30,831	64,446		1,540,344
Total (nonmember banks)	4		2,465	561	700	455	228	503	6,304	8, 191
Total United States.	8, 155	11, 695, 047	1,861,977	357,798	1, 276, 177	1,027,373	538, 784	704,668	14, 560, 852	19, 719, 180
¹ Includes overdrafts and rediscounts	fts and re	discounts.				² Includes rediscounts	liscounts			

² Includes rediscounts.

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS JUNE 30, 1921.

The total resources of the 8,154 reporting national banks on June 30, 1921, including rediscounts amounting to \$879,416,000, were \$20,517,862,000, a reduction during the year of \$2,893,391,000. Loans and discounts, which include paper rediscounted, acceptances and letters of credit, amounted to \$12,242,802,000, compared with \$14,085,056,000 on June 30, 1920.

The investments of these banks amounted to \$4,025,081,000, a decline during the year of \$161,384,000. Of the total investments, \$2,019,497,000 were United States securities, approximately \$719,000,000 being old United States bonds deposited to secure circulation. Balances due these banks from other banks, bankers, and trust companies on June 30, 1921, amounted to \$1,344,519,000, a reduction during the year of \$531,449,000.

Due to a reduction in the deposits in national banks, their lawful reserve with Federal reserve banks was reduced during the year \$205,028,000, the amount of reserve on June 30, 1921, being \$1,040,-205,000. The cash in the vaults of these banks on June 30 was \$374,349,000, or \$76,002,000 less than the amount reported June 30,

1920.

Capital stock increased in the year from \$1,224,166,000 to \$1,273,-880,000, while surplus and undivided profits, including amounts set aside as reserve for miscellaneous purposes, decreased from \$1,533,-172,000 on June 30, 1920, to \$1,522,411,000 on June 30, 1921.

Deposits to the credit of other banks and bankers were \$693,009,000 less than on June 30, 1920, the aggregate on June 30, 1921, being \$2,151,011,000. Individual deposits, including postal savings but exclusive of United States deposits to the amount of \$249,039,000, were \$12,742,281,000, or \$1,393,332,000 less than the amount reported June 30, 1920.

Rediscounts were reduced during the year from \$1,214,516,000 to \$879,416,000; and the liability on account of bills payable, including all other obligations representing borrowed money, was reduced from \$991,552,000 to \$592,563,000. National bank circulation outstanding increased during the year \$15,969,000, the amount reported June 30, 1921, being \$704,147,000.

The resources and liabilities of all reporting national banks, including nonmember banks in Alaska and Hawaii, are shown in the fol-

lowing summary:

Lo

Summary of reports of condition of 8,154 national banks in the United States, Alaska, and Hawaii at the close of business June 30, 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

RESOURCES.

bans and discounts:		
On demand (secured by collateral other than real estate).	\$1, 493, 508	
On demand (not secured by collateral)	679, 704	
On time (secured by collateral other than real estate)	2, 868, 376	
On time (not secured by collateral)		
Secured by farm land		
Secured by other real estate	118, 576	
Not classified (including acceptances and letters of		
credit)	356, 533	
Total	1	\$12, 242, 802
		, ,

¹ Includes acceptances and rediscounts

Overdrafts	\$9,970
Investments (including premiums on bonds):	4-7
United States Government securities	
State, county, and municipal bonds	
Railroad bonds	
Bonds of other public service corporations (including	
street and interurban railway bonds)	
Other bonds, stocks, warrants, etc	
P73 . 3	
TotalBanking house (including furniture and fixtures)	4, 025, 081
Banking house (including furniture and fixtures)	410, 392
Other real estate owned.	51, 742
Due from banksLawful reserve with Federal reserve bank or other reserve agents	1, 344, 519
Chashs and other each items	1, 040, 205
Checks and other cash items. Exchanges for clearing house.	121,716 $656,093$
Cash on hand:	656, 093
Gold coin. \$21, 183	
Silver coin. 240, 430	
Paper currency	
1 aper currency	
Total	374, 349
Other resources.	240, 993
Total resources	20, 517, 862
=	
LIABILITIES.	
	1 272 880
Capital stock paid in.	1, 273, 880 1, 026, 256
Capital stock paid in.	1, 026, 256
Capital stock paid in Surplus. Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid).	1, 026, 256 496, 155
Capital stock paid in Surplus. Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid). National bank circulation.	1, 026, 256 496, 155 704, 147
Capital stock paid in Surplus. Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid) National bank circulation. Due to all banks	1, 026, 256 496, 155
Capital stock paid in. Surplus. Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid). National bank circulation. Due to all banks. Individual deposits (including postal savings):	1, 026, 256 496, 155 704, 147
Capital stock paid in. Surplus. Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid) National bank circulation. Due to all banks. Individual deposits (including postal savings): Demand deposits— Individual deposits subject to check. \$8,036,561	1, 026, 256 496, 155 704, 147
Capital stock paid in. Surplus. Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid) National bank circulation. Due to all banks. Individual deposits (including postal savings): Demand deposits— Individual deposits subject to check. \$8,036,561	1, 026, 256 496, 155 704, 147
Capital stock paid in. Surplus. Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid) National bank circulation. Due to all banks. Individual deposits (including postal savings): Demand deposits— Individual deposits subject to check. Demand certificates of deposit. Certified checks and cashiers' checks. 336, 650	1, 026, 256 496, 155 704, 147
Capital stock paid in. Surplus. Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid) National bank circulation. Due to all banks. Individual deposits (including postal savings): Demand deposits— Individual deposits subject to check. Demand certificates of deposit. 290, 414	1, 026, 256 496, 155 704, 147
Capital stock paid in. Surplus. Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid) National bank circulation. Due to all banks. Individual deposits (including postal savings): Demand deposits— Individual deposits subject to check. \$8,036,561 Demand certificates of deposit. 290, 414 Certified checks and cashiers' checks 336,650 Dividends unpaid. 32,281 Time deposits—	1, 026, 256 496, 155 704, 147
Capital stock paid in Surplus Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid) National bank circulation Due to all banks. Individual deposits (including postal savings): Demand deposits— Individual deposits subject to check	1, 026, 256 496, 155 704, 147
Capital stock paid in. Surplus. Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid) National bank circulation. Due to all banks. Individual deposits (including postal savings): Demand deposits— Individual deposits subject to check. \$8,036,561 Demand certificates of deposit. 290, 414 Certified checks and cashiers' checks 336,650 Dividends unpaid 32,281 Time deposits— Savings deposits, or deposits in interest or savings department 2,957,555	1, 026, 256 496, 155 704, 147
Capital stock paid in Surplus Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid) National bank circulation Due to all banks Individual deposits (including postal savings): Demand deposits— Individual deposits subject to check	1, 026, 256 496, 155 704, 147
Capital stock paid in Surplus Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid) National bank circulation. Due to all banks. Individual deposits (including postal savings): Demand deposits— Individual deposits subject to check	1, 026, 256 496, 155 704, 147
Capital stock paid in Surplus Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid) National bank circulation Due to all banks Individual deposits (including postal savings): Demand deposits— Individual deposits subject to check	1, 026, 256 496, 155 704, 147
Capital stock paid in. Surplus. Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid) National bank circulation. Due to all banks. Individual deposits (including postal savings): Demand deposits— Individual deposits subject to check. \$8,036,561 Demand certificates of deposit. 290, 414 Certified checks and cashiers' checks. 336,650 Dividends unpaid. 32,281 Time deposits— Savings deposits, or deposits in interest or savings department. 2,957,555 Time certificates of deposit. 4684,039 Postal savings deposits 36,384 Deposits not classified. 368,397	1, 026, 256 496, 155 704, 147 2, 151, 011
Capital stock paid in. Surplus. Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid) National bank circulation. Due to all banks. Individual deposits (including postal savings): Demand deposits— Individual deposits subject to check. \$8,036,561 Demand certificates of deposit. 290, 414 Certified checks and cashiers' checks. 336,650 Dividends unpaid. 32,281 Time deposits— Savings deposits, or deposits in interest or savings department. 2,957,555 Time certificates of deposit. 4684,039 Postal savings deposits 36,384 Deposits not classified. 368,397	1, 026, 256 496, 155 704, 147 2, 151, 011
Capital stock paid in. Surplus. Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid) National bank circulation. Due to all banks. Individual deposits (including postal savings): Demand deposits— Individual deposits subject to check. \$8,036,561 Demand certificates of deposit. 290, 414 Certified checks and cashiers' checks. 336,650 Dividends unpaid. 32,281 Time deposits— Savings deposits, or deposits in interest or savings department. 2,957,555 Time certificates of deposit. 4684,039 Postal savings deposits 36,384 Deposits not classified. 368,397	1, 026, 256 496, 155 704, 147 2, 151, 011
Capital stock paid in Surplus Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid) National bank circulation Due to all banks Individual deposits (including postal savings): Demand deposits— Individual deposits subject to check	1, 026, 256 496, 155 704, 147 2, 151, 011
Capital stock paid in Surplus Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid) National bank circulation Due to all banks Individual deposits (including postal savings): Demand deposits— Individual deposits subject to check	1, 026, 256 496, 155 704, 147 2, 151, 011 12, 742, 281 249, 039 879, 416
Capital stock paid in Surplus Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid) National bank circulation Due to all banks Individual deposits (including postal savings): Demand deposits— Individual deposits subject to check	1, 026, 256 496, 155 704, 147 2, 151, 011

CLASSIFICATION BY CITIES AND STATES OF LOANS AND DISCOUNTS MADE BY NATIONAL BANKS, JUNE 30, 1921.

20, 517, 862

Total liabilities.

In the following statement is shown a full classification of the loans and discounts (including rediscounts) made by national banks in each of the central reserve and other reserve cities, and the country banks in each State, as of June 30, 1921:

² Includes nickels and cents.

Includes gold certificates and clearing-house certificates.
 Approximately \$296,879,000 time certificates of deposit included with savings de posits.

Loans and discounts by national banks in each reserve city and State June 30, 1921.

	Total.		2, 202, 265 633, 156 160, 925	2, 996, 346		34, 65, 66, 68, 68, 68, 68, 68, 68, 68, 68, 68
Customers			4,008	4,033		773 277 261 310
	Acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted.		3,736 2,084 1,143	6,963		780 77 7370 834 283 283 285 115 77 70 50 60 81
	Accept- ances of other banks dis- counted.		20, 732 393 924	22,049		3,351 1000 2,5526 1,303 1,519 5 25 25 26 26 26 27 28 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203
	Secured by improved real estate under authority of sec. 24, Federal reserve act, as amended.					25 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	secured by Secured by other real estate personal mortgages, securities, etc., not including under securedan- 24, Federal dise, reserve act. warehouse receipts, etc.		1,419 480 1,946	3,845		9.5 10.2 11.943 11.943 11.058 17.8 17.8 17.8 17.8 17.8 17.8 17.8 17.
	Secured by other personal securities, including merchandiss, warehouse receipts, etc.		176,955 78,606 17,718	273, 279		62.2. 7, 4,1,0,2,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
On time.	With one or more individual Secured by or firm stocks and hames (not bonds. secured by collateral).		287, 420 77, 100 26, 072	390, 592		では、 では、 では、 では、 では、 では、 では、 では、
	With one or more individual or firm names (not secured by collateral).		1, 222, 380 311, 301 73, 982	1,607,663		25. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20
	Secured by other personal securities, including merchandise, warehouse receipts, etc.		108, 017 48, 591 7, 132	163, 740		11, 342 1, 0966 1, 0966 1, 0967 1, 1939 1, 1939 1, 1939 1, 555 1, 555 1, 555 1, 103 1, 103 1, 103
On demand	With one or more or more or firm stocks and annes (not bonds, ecured by ecured by collateral).		311, 049 82, 617 18, 938	412,604		39, 149 20, 971 16, 954 115, 954 115, 954 115, 934 115, 934
	With one or more individual or firm names (not secured by collateral).		66, 549 31, 959 13, 070	111,578		26, 27, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
	Citics, States, and Territories.	CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.	New York. Chicago. St. Louis.	Total	ALL OTHER RESERVE CITIES.	Boston. Albany Brokly, and Bronx Brokly, and Bronx Bulladelpia Philadelpia Philadelpia Philadelpia Philadelpia Philadelpia Baltimore Washington Richmond Charleston Albanta. Jacksonyille Brimingham New Orleans Ser Worth El Paso Fort Worth Galveston Houston San Antonio

Loans and discounts by national banks in each reserve city and State June 30, 1921—Continued.

		Total.		5, 185 54, 419 22, 079 17, 034	32, 641 80, 770	49, 482	24, 570	23, 067	85,644 18,539	99,927	72, 146	18, 623 28, 164	3,933	100, 974	16, 158	73, 183	6,660	17, 028	62, 807
	Customers'	Acceptance account of an annex of under this bank letters of under or discounted, this bank has not been reimber ed.							325										
		Acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted.		Z 22	98		388	-		0000				128			:	64	33
		Accept- ances of other banks dis- counted.		391 26	668	173	556	1,845	35	6			0.07	250		405			388
		seeured by improved real estate under authority of sec. 24, Federal reserve act, as		1 25 105	72	2,761	172 50	101	1,409	750	325	1,000	120	441	2000	222	4. ×	24.3	759
		secured by Secured by other real estate personal mortgages, securities, etc., including under securementan- 24, Feleral disc, reserveact. varietions receipts, etc.		25. 247 1233	641	309 525	127	202	315	49 108	14	122	156	1,078	20 4	2,918	28 82	19	836
				5, 953 1, 709 3, 879										35,683	3, 152	22, 877	3, 470	5, 408	22, 958
	On time.	With one or more individual secured by or firm stocks and names (not bonds, secured by collateral).		454 11,669 6,812 1,460	10, 439	8, 574	7, 461	6,405	27, 096	11, 208	8,003	6,399	1 058		1, 151	8, 135	266	1,345	15,308
		With one or nore individual or firm ar firm ames (not secured by collateral).		3, 120 29, 695 12, 671 5, 345	15, 868 41, 255	18, 485	10, 667 35, 332	11, 296 8, 595	49, 970	66, 205 55, 838	38, 665	0, 509	1,444	34, 240	5,696	34, 746	1,94	9, 030	19, 524
		Secured by other personal securities, including merchanding warehouse receipts, etc.		504 1, 119 20 954	638 1, 465	2 22	802	834	1,339	1, 523	757	572	975	6,403	629 46	1, 491	48	303	265
And the second second second second	On demand	With one or more not more or more or more or more of time stocks and names (not bonds. ecured by collateral).		4,27x 12x 191	859 13, 837	%, 134 % 134	6, 772	2,361	1, 179	7, 543	1,757	463	159	3, 737	93	836	141	566	2,220
		With one or more individual or firm names (not secured by collateral).		1, 238 1, 238 361 82		3, 195	2,2, 2,420 8,680	1,851	614 364	6, 199	1,395	2,250	187	4,674	201	1,556	127	251	515
		Cities, States, and Territories.	ALL OTHER RESERVE CITIES—contd.	Little Rock Louisville. (Chattanoga Memphis.	Nashville. Cincinnati. Cleveland	Columbus	I oledo Indianapolis	Peoria	Grand Rapids.	Milwaukee. Minneapolis.	St. Paul. Codar Rapide	Des Moines	Dubuque. Sioux City.	Kansas City, Mo	Lincoln	Omaha. Kansas City Kans	Topeka.	Wichita. Ifelena	Denver

5, 881 10, 512 26, 080 38, 080 54, 537 5, 706 5, 706 111, 213 18, 641 28, 334 23, 435	3, 523, 178	6, 519, 524	55, 805 32, 283 29, 051 224, 393 37, 810	506,617	398, 461 266, 636 586, 085 9, 805 46, 902	1,307,889	1179, 737 1114, 773 111, 438 71, 508 67, 313 89, 127 92, 272 92, 422 90, 928 1, 196, 100
75 178	3, 162	7, 195			30 cs	10	83 6 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
109 3 3 114 114 985	4, 922	11,885	252 252 350	613	33.4 33.4 25.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4	631	M
3, 088 1, 682 169 25 1, 146	22, 791	44,840	700 213 48 6,589 90 497	8,137	10, 494 4, 348 8, 057 228	23,127	2, 08-1 2, 08-1 2, 08-1 2, 08-1 3, 08-
332 213 306 7 76 6 6 82 82 82 26 174 37 37 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92	12,812	12, 812	736 171 879 1,588 18 970	4,362	3, 764 3, 651 9,011 1, 272	17,917	5,116 1,143 2,229 1,229 1,229 1,229 1,229 1,229 1,229 1,239 1,430
201 157 166 166 166 166 166 176 166 176 187 183 183 183 183 183 183 183 183 183 183	24,570	28,415	463 260 255 1,383 1,012	3,380	4,493 2,662 4,910 83 514	12, 662	1,289 788 788 788 7,110 7,110 7,110 8,110 1,286
1, 611 10, 834 10, 834 10, 834 11, 835 10, 043 12, 073 13, 700 14, 114 14, 114	394, 290	667, 569	1,545 585 1,313 4,872 1,017 1,260	10, 592	8,080 1,521 7,909 53 1,303	18,866	12, 829 1, 678 11, 014 678 11, 014 6, 176 10, 201 10, 330 6, 586 8, 227 91, 568 10, 330 5, 111 5, 111
1,146 4,637 4,637 6,226 9,226 9,226 3,228 1,128 19,101 19,101 10,101 2,100 2,100 3,555	541, 201	931, 793	6, 636 3, 918 3, 998 41, 466 5, 614	71,868	42, 797 26, 461 89, 459 688 6, 144	165,552	34, 437 27, 172 27, 172 27, 172 18, 645 6, 599 6, 681 6, 681 14, 205 7, 205 7, 205 18,
3, 021 16, 118 16, 118 16, 038 16, 038 16, 038 30, 681 7, 726 17, 748 112, 187 11, 187 10, 759	886,	3, 493, 915	32,612 • 14,045 15,463 132,337 27,247 76,683	298,387	234, 516 150, 619 301, 839 5, 539 26, 277	721, 790	112, 883 77, 300 74, 310 74, 310 86, 319 84, 375 84, 301 121, 100 121, 100 122, 503 679, 191
2, 311 2, 311 2, 311 106 2, 352 1, 23 1, 23 7, 847 1, 23 7, 847 1, 23 7, 109 1,	89,688	253, 428	713 560 660 7,440 1,390 2,380	13,143	4, 004 4, 131 59 448	10,966	3, 633 349 849 849 867 2, 807 10, 336 11, 338 11, 338 11, 338 11, 338 12, 338 12, 338 12, 338 13, 338 14, 25 16, 338 16, 338 17, 338 18, 338 1
192 1192 211 791 74 883 1760 1,760 22,142 28,3142 28,3142 197 1,605	363, 719	776, 323	7, 406 7, 485 2, 410 18, 414 1, 538 20, 058	57,311	56,068 53,690 92,433 1,838 5,271	209,300	3,823 8,014 1,469 1,469 1,394 1,394 1,394 1,395 2,535 2,535 2,535 2,535 2,535 2,535 2,535 2,535 3,540 4,200 6,540
22 267 1, 341 3, 380 115 970 970 6, 318 6, 318 24, 839 1, 709	179, 771	291, 349	4, 991 4, 794 4, 924 9, 954 10, 279	35, 824	33, 993 21, 623 64, 700 1, 324 5, 428	127,068	5,495 3,3989 1,857 1,847 1,847 2,245 2,245 2,245 1,773 1,773 1,773 1,773 1,773 1,773 1,773
Pueblo. Muskogee Oklahoma City Tuka. Tuka. Speatide Spokane. Twenna. Toruland. Los Augeles. San Francisco. Ogden. Sali Lake City	Total.	Total all reservo cities	Maine COUNTRY BANKS. New Hampsline Vermont. Massachusetts. Rhode Island	Total New England States	New York New Jersoy Tennsylvama Delaware Maryland	Total Eastern States	West Virginia. Worth Carolina. North Carolina. Georgia. Georgia. Horida. Mesissippi. Louisiana. Arkansas. Arkansas. Arkansas. Arkansas. Arkansas. Arkansas. Arkansas. Arkansas. Arkansas.

Loans and discounts by national banks in each reserve city and State June 30, 1921—Continued.

	Total.	000	292, 546 169, 920 282, 905 117, 317 139, 612 192, 373 204, 909 48, 194	1,447,776	67, 250 71, 325 71, 325 75, 159 108, 868 62, 062 40, 307 61, 881 30, 893 120, 933	638, 678	47, 395 47, 315 208, 069 46, 546
Customers'			63 44	9	36 2	38	46
	Accept- ances of this bank purchased or dis- counted.		213 34 34 34 47 224 105 105	658	71 281 124 20 20 268 65 65	1,308	10 40 43
	Accept- ances of other banks dis- counted.		1,794 865 2,488 1,039 1,039 87 87	7,695	20 73 25 481 13 13 177	815	345 472 2,067
and boursed by	improved real estate under authority of sec. 24, Federal reserve act, as amended.		12, 899 8, 710 9, 984 17, 520 6, 229 12, 315 3, 981 1, 447	63, 085	3, 448 1, 948 1, 175 2, 200 2, 416 857 9857 1, 851	15, 292	1, 499 916 10, 152 1, 117
			3, 855 3, 431 1, 626 1, 024 6, 111 6, 039	26, 412	1, 974 1, 974 1, 966 1, 966 1, 764 2, 076 427 3, 894	22, 724	1, 265 1, 524 4, 066 1, 994
	Secured by Secured by other real estate presents anorthing under securities, including under secured by Secure		5, 735 5, 579 15, 958 3, 697 8, 971 36, 293 16, 876 6, 794	99, 903	27, 171 23, 308 20, 060 34, 869 21, 407 17, 596 22, 556 13, 539 60, 468	240,974	9, 031 10, 176 24, 635 16, 904
On time.			38, 230 23, 441 28, 023 21, 059 18, 992 14, 762 3, 240	157, 160	1, 716 2, 905 2, 760 3, 494 2, 942 7, 200	35, 444	2, 743 1, 587 18, 461 2, 077
	With one or more individual Secured by or firm stocks and names (not secured by collateral).		143, 996 114, 908 186, 376 71, 549 93, 977 153, 782 27, 997	892, 302	26, 141 37, 222 46, 862 54, 280 21, 257 14, 471 28, 639 11, 944 39, 817	280, 633	27, 724 23, 449 105, 392 23, 191
	secured by other personal securities, including merchanding dise, warehouse receipts, etc.		4, 293 951 3, 031 1, 113 685 4, 070 1, 970 871	16,984	1, 146 760 351 1, 706 2, 605 1, 982 1, 982 1, 859	9, 994	1, 412 1, 862 6, 716 320
On demand.			37, 932 3, 072 3, 072 7, 736 6, 594 6, 594 1, 489 1, 489 1, 363	65, 701	153 151 151 1, 104 1, 114 1, 1098 3445	5, 243	1, 015 698 8, 292 118
	With one or more individual Secured by or lirm stocks and names (not bonds, secured by collateral).		43, 599 8, 929 25, 903 3, 566 6, 067 11, 167 5, 447	117,870	3, 280 1, 28, 280 2, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 2	26, 213	2, 351 6, 591 28, 199 825
	Cities, States, and Territories.	COUNTRY BANKS—continued.	Ohio Indiana Illinois Michigan Wichigan Winnesota Iowa Missouri	Total Middle Western States	North Dakota. South Dakota. South Dakota. Kansas. Montana. Wyoming. Glorado. New Mexico.	:	Washington Oregon California Idaho

6, 155 8, 894 20, 224	384, 598	542 2, 731	3, 273	5, 484, 991	12,004,515
	0.5			5,	-
	46			152	7,347
19	154			4, 544	16, 429
14	2,898	1, 289	1,289	49,630	94, 470
595 537 295	14, 911			140, 254	153,066
244 510 821	10, 424	57	79	98, 756	127, 171
617 889 5,664	67, 916	30	200	652, 754	1, 320, 323
986 324 988	27, 166	100	29	616, 260	1, 548, 053
3,728 3,051 11,421	197, 956	243	270	3,070,529	6, 564, 444
12 623 222	11,167	15 35	50	88, 966	342, 394
629	11,112	16	871	374, 791	1, 151, 114
2,331 455	40,848	171	485	388, 355	679, 704
Utah. Nevada Arizona	Total Pacific States	Alaska (nonmember banks)	Total (nonmember banks)	Total country banks	Total United States

The amount and character of loans and discounts, including rediscounts, made by national banks as of the date of the midsummer call (June 30, 1921), and on the same date for each of the two preceding years, is shown in the following statement:

[In thousands of dollars.]

	June 30,	1919.	June 30,	1920.	June 30,	1921.
Class.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
On demand, paper with one or more individual or firm names (not secured by collateral) On demand, secured by stocks and bonds. On demand, secured by other personal securities,	597, 560 1, 307, 787	5. 43 11. 88	707, 229 1, 261, 984	5, 20 9, 27	679, 704 1, 151, 114	5. 66 9. 59
including merchandise, warehouse receipts, etc. On time, paper with one or more individual or	317, 286	2.88	392, 277	2.88	342, 394	2. 85
firm names (not secured by collateral) On time, secured by stocks and bonds On time, secured by other personal securities, in-	5, 251, 324 2, 130, 598	47. 70 19. 35	7, 604, 971 1, 855, 906	55. 87 13. 64	6, 564, 444 1, 548, 053	54, 68 12, 90
cluding merchandise, warehouse receipts, etc Secured by real estate mortgages or other liens on realty not in accordance with section 24,	1,014,073	9, 21	1, 390, 122	10, 21	1, 320, 323	11.00
Federal reserve act, as amended	90,658	. 82	93, 927	. 69	127, 171	1.06
of section 24, Federal reserve act, as amended Acceptances of other banks discounted Acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted.	93, 324 150, 849 56, 747	. 85 1. 37 . 51	135, 902 146, 838 22, 260	1.00 1.08 .16	153, 066 94, 470 16, 429	1. 27 . 79 . 14
Customers' liability on account of drafts paid under letters of credit and for which this bank has not been reimbursed.					7, 347	. 06
Total	11, 010, 206	100.00	13, 611, 416	100.00	12, 004, 515	100.00

Comparative Statement of Loans and Discounts, including Rediscounts, made by National Banks during the Past Three Fiscal Years.

The loans and discounts, including rediscounts made by national banks in the city of New York, in the three central reserve cities, all other reserve cities, and the total for all reserve cities and country banks and for the United States, are shown in the following statement for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1919 to 1921, inclusive:

[In thousands of dollars.]

			Loan	S.		
Banks in—	June 30,	1919.	June 30,	1920.	June 30,	1921.
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
New York	2, 424, 718	22, 02	2, 744, 244	20.16	2, 202, 265	18. 35
Do Chicago St. Louis. Other reserve cities.	3, 112, 777 3, 421, 041	28. 27 31. 07	3, 687, 702 4, 170, 946	27. 09 30. 64	2, 996, 346 3, 523, 178	24. 96 29. 35
All reserve cities	6, 533, 818 4, 476, 388	59. 34 40. 66	7, 858, 648 5, 752, 768	57. 73 42. 27	6, 519, 524 5, 484, 991	54. 31 45. 69
Total United States	11, 010, 206	100, 00	13, 611, 416	100.00	12, 004, 515	100. 00

REAL ESTATE LOANS BY NATIONAL BANKS.

Loans and discounts of national banks June 30, 1921, secured by real estate under authority of section 24 of the Federal reserve act, or by real estate taken for debts previously contracted, under authority of section 5137, United States Revised Statutes, and all other unlawful real estate loans amounted to \$280,237,000, or 2.33 per cent of the total loans and discounts, including rediscounts, of \$12,004,515,000 on that date.

The amount of such loans made by the national banks in each

reserve city and State follows:

Loans and discounts by national banks June 30, 1921, secured by real estate.

	,						
	(a)	(b)	((e)	((i)	
		Secured by real	Secured estate to		tate loa	r real es-	
	Secured by farm	estate	debt (se			d under	
Cities, States, and Territories.	lands	other	United			(a), (b),	Grand total.
cities, states, and rentitories.	(sec. 24,	than farm lands	Revised S	statutes).	and	(c).	total.
	Federal	(sec. 24,				··	
	reserve	Federal	Farm	Other	Farm	Other	
	act).	reserve	lands.	real	lands.	real	
		act).	AGMICAS:	estate.	ianas.	estate.	
CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.							
NT X71-			451	561		407	1,419
New York			139	341		407	480
St. Louis			60	54	1,825	7	1,946
Total			650	956	1,825	414	3,845
ALL OTHER RESERVE CITIES.							
Boston	2	143		27		68	240
Albany		36		88		15	139
Brooklyn and Bronx		24 128		26 21			50 149
Buffalo		72		1,759		184	2,015
Pittsburgh			5	864		189	1,058
Baltimore	28	73		137			238
Washington		128		36	11	131	363
Richmond	46 16	72 32	4	356 55		4	478 107
Atlanta	10	04	126	292			418
Jacksonville	50	106	245	287			688
Birmingham	159	2		90			251
New Orleans		9	71	040		500	1 200
Dallas. El Paso.	97	36	71 132	648 80	53 204	508 8	1,290 557
Fort Worth	6	35	130	122	8	8	309
Galveston		68	9	43		32	152
Houston	5		169	710			884
San Antonio Waco	18	68	284 257	285 111		93	680 439
Little Rock.	1	00	201	111			1
Louisville		25		8		20	53
Chattanooga	32	73	25	222			352
Memphis			10	112		1	123
Nashville		31 69	90	523 4		28	713 90
Cleveland		2,756	7	210		92	3,070
Columbus			47	278		200	614
Toledo	. 18	154		127			299
Indianapolis		43	21	156			227 11
Chicago Peoria	101		1	6	11	3	121
Detroit		1,355		219		96	1,724
Grand Rapids	12	44		184	9		249
Milwaukee				49			49
Minneapolis	607	143	179	15 11	4		948 339
St. Paul		23	31	35		2	1,068
		20		30		-	-, -, -, -

Loans and discounts by national banks June 30, 1921, secured by real estate—Continued.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	((d)	
Cities, States, and Territories.	Secured by farm lands (sec. 24, Federal reserve act).	Secured by real estate other than farm lands (sec. 24, Federal reserve	debt (so	Other	include columns	r real es- ans (not d under s (a), (b), (c). Other real	Grand total.
		act).	lanus.	estate.	lanus.	estate.	
ALL OTHER RESERVE CITIES—contd.							
Des Moines	68 120	7	94	24	4	101	197 270
Sioux City	28 229	212	206 811	220	41	4	450 1,519
Kansas City, Mo St. Joseph	67 28	1	22	3 22			7.
LincolnOmaha	209	13	493	754	80	1,591	3,140
Kansas City, Kans Topeka Wichita	72 2	2	13 20	25 3		:	113
Wichita Helena	42 65	3	19	10			6:
Denver	714	45	274 24	325	76	161	1,59
Pueblo	246 29	86 184	70 78	50 27	10	27 22	489 340
Oklahoma City	30	276	67	549			923
Seattle	76		17 203	488 208	24	380 98	895 609
Tacoma	6 82		246	101 349	4	328 46	443 723
Los Angeles	15	980 26	654 123	995 140			2,64- 286
San Francisco. Ogden.	2	174 35	147 93	734 38			1,058
Salt Lake City	29	63	38	26		448	60-
Total	4,939	7,873	5,614	13,529	539	4,888	37, 382
Total, all reserve cities	4,939	7,873	6,264	14,485	2,364	5,302	41,22
COUNTRY BANKS.							
Maine	301	435	67	386	15	10	1,199
New Hampshire	108 616	63 263	11 19	188 181	21	46 34	431 1, 134
Massachusetts. Rhode Island.	155 14	1,433	90	1,204	21	68	2,971 2;
Connecticut	177	793	61	835		116	1,982
Total New England States	1,371	2,991	248	2,801	57	274	7,749
New York.	1,205 416	2,559 3,235	903 133	2,690	166 163	734 581	8, 257 6, 313
New Jersey Pennsylvania	1,804	7, 207	662	1,785 2,717	203	1,328	13,921
Delaware	166 780	53 492	11 177	143	130	64	30: 1,786
Total Eastern States	4, 371	13, 546	1,886	7,379	689	2,708	30, 579
Virginia. West Virginia.	2,601 368	2,504 1,064	417 126	598 495	20 16	264 156	6, 40
North Carolina	1,632	575	168	292	14	65	2, 225 2, 746
South Carolina	1,567 1,544	531 584	1,838	594 1,037	174	38 61	3, 399 5, 230
Florida	615 1,260	613 634	125 1,402	383 643	62 81	95 28	1,895 4,045
Mississippi. Louisiana	649 500	245 99	788 326	280 460	60 74	98 74	2, 120 1, 535
Texas Arkansas.	1,658 1,127	672 303	5, 010 602	2, 195 184	398 91	589 13	10, 522
Kentucky	1,901	470 339	763 383	316 255	154	50 46	2,320 3,654 1,660
Tennessee							47, 762
Total Southern States	16,054	8,633	12,617	7,732	1,149	1,577	47, 102

Loans and discounts by national banks June 30, 1921, secured by real estate—Continued.

	(a)	(b)	(0	e)	(1)	
Cities, States, and Territories.	Secured by farm lands (sec. 24, Federal	Secured by real estate other than farm lands	Secured estate to debt (se United Revised S	ken for ec. 5137, States	tate loa include columns	d under	Grand total.
	reserve act).	(sec. 24, Federal reserve act).	Farm lands.	Other real estate.	Farm lands.	Other real estate.	
COUNTRY BANKS-continued.					j		
Ohio. Indiana Illinois. Michigan Wisconsin Minnesota Iowa Missouri	6, 235 6, 015 8, 941 3, 494 4, 725 9, 743 3, 264 1, 048	6,664 2,695 1,043 4,026 1,504 2,572 717 399	1,436 1,612 2,114 591 457 4,348 4,552 666	1,483 947 892 504 391 1,039 1,170 241	130 191 241 200 48 582 185	806 681 123 331 128 142 132 30	16, 754 12, 141 13, 354 9, 146 7, 253 18, 426 10, 020 2, 403
Total Middle Western States	43,465	19,620	15,776	6,667	1,596	2,373	89, 497
North Dakota. South Dakota. Nebraska. Kansas. Montana. Wyoming Colorado. New Mexico. Oklahoma.	2,583 1,513 1,041 1,716 1,960 637 820 359 1,118	859 435 134 484 456 220 152 62 733	3,413 1,511 1,729 1,506 3,572 1,443 1,377 234 2,585	338 372 369 333 551 279 386 160 1,021	290 66 38 98 291 31 177 16 184	69 25 14 29 24 11 61 17	7,552 3,922 3,325 4,166 6,854 2,621 2,983 848 5,745
Total Western States	11,757	3,535	17,370	3,809	1,191	354	38,016
Washington Oregon California Idaho Utah Nevada Artona	1,210 665 7,394 823 354 475 164	289 251 2,758 294 41 62 131	986 929 1, 981 1, 575 204 354 696	227 468 1,483 272 40 139 123	37 59 429 134 17 2	15 68 173 13	2,764 2,440 14,218 3,111 639 1,047 1,116
Total Pacific States	11,085	3,826	6,725	2,752	678	269	25, 335
Alaska (nonmember banks)			9	57 13			57 22
Total (nonmember banks)			9	70			79
Total country banks	88, 103	52, 151	54,631	31,210	5,360	7,555	239,010
Total United States	93,042	60,024	60,895	45,695	7,724	12,857	280, 237

INVESTMENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS JUNE 30, 1921.

Of the total resources, exclusive of rediscounts, of national banks, June 30, 1921, amounting to \$19,638,446,000, \$4,025,081,000, or 20.50 per cent, were invested in United States Government securities, other domestic securities, consisting of miscellaneous stocks and bonds, etc., and foreign Government bonds and securities. The aggregate compared with the amount held June 30, 1920, shows a reduction of \$161,384,000.

The principal investment of these banks on the date indicated was in United States Government securities to the amount of \$2,019,497,000. The next largest investment was in railroad bonds amounting to \$404,936,000. State, county, and municipal bonds were owned to

the amount of \$393,682,000; other public service corporation bonds,

\$277,205,000; and miscellaneous bonds, etc., \$352,405,000.

While each national bank is required by law to subscribe to stock of the Federal reserve bank of the district in which the bank is situated to the equivalent of 6 per cent of its paid-in capital stock and surplus, only 3 per cent of this amount has been called for by the Federal Reserve Board up to the present time, and on June 30, 1921, stock of these banks held by national banks amounted to \$68,724,000. Stock of other corporations held in accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Federal reserve act, amounted to \$62,541,000, and claims, warrants, judgments and collateral trust and other corporation notes, amounted to \$242,352,000. Foreign Government bonds were held to the amount of \$140,226,000 and other foreign bonds and securities amounted to \$63,513,000. The reduction in the holdings of foreign Government bonds and securities during the year was \$37,186,000.

A classification of the investments of national banks in domestic and foreign securities, including United States Government securities, for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1920 and 1921, is shown in the

following statement:

[In thousands of dollars.

	June 30, 1920.	June 30, 1921.
Domestic securities:		
State, county, or other municipal bonds	338, 357	393, 682
Railroad bonds.	416, 430	404, 936
Other public-service corporation bonds.	283, 118	277, 205
All other bonds (domestic).		352, 405
Claims, warrants, judgments, etc.	67, 710	82,586
Collateral trust and other corporation notes issued for not more than one	145,901	159, 766
year nor less than three years' time	179, 971	140, 226
Foreign Government bonds Other foreign bonds and securities.	60, 954	63, 513
Stocks, Federal reserve bank.	65, 287	68, 724
	49, 407	
Stocks, all other.	49, 407	62,541
Total	1,916,890	2,005,584
United States bonds (other than Liberty bonds)	1 815, 426	} 2 2,019,497
Liberty loan bonds and Victory notes.	1, 454, 149	3 2,019,497
Total bonds of all classes.	4, 186, 465	4,025,081

 ¹ Includes United States certificates of indebtedness.
 ² Includes all United States Government securities.

UNITED STATES, DOMESTIC, AND FOREIGN BONDS AND SECURITIES, ETC., HELD BY NATIONAL BANKS IN RESERVE CITIES AND STATES.

The following statement shows the amount and character of domestic and foreign bonds, securities, etc., and the total only of United States Government securities, owned by the national banks in each reserve city and elsewhere in each State, June 30, 1921:

United States Government, domestic, and foreign bonds, securities, etc., owned by national banks, June 30, 1921.

549, 636 49, 534 30, 429 629, 599 \$\\ \text{2}\\ \text{2 Total. Other foreign bonds 2,807 808 423 127 127 2,333 102 390 14 securiand Foreign Government bonds. 1,399 Govern-1,122 1,086 298 516 3,130 of other foreign 28,870 1,280 934 Russian Govern-50 163 408 Bonds 900 of the ment. Austrian German Collateral Bonds OF 14, 715 8, 402 1, 602 971 23, 704 3, 263 27,027 09 481 corpotrust and other Stock of Claims. rants, 16, 549 2, 042 499 corporations. 19,090 other Stock of Federal Domestic securities. reserve 11,550 2,925 996 15, 471 2,821 1,104 970 462 224 562 844 2, 406 6, 824 14, 316 43, 525 All other bonds. 19, 196 2, 409 2, 130 726 123 22 153 publicservice 5, 999 1, 477 392 1, 489 8, 864 1,981 2,996124 298 corno-14,809 65, 655 1, 440 4, 804 2,855 1,216 702 1,565 14,758 2,186 1,023 1,023 469 20 797 162 26 262 862 sonds. 71,899 Railcounty, munici-pal bonds. 50, 193 11, 487 3, 677 898 1,137 1,137 1,137 3,808 8,308 1,158 1, 65, 357 297, 429 18, 249 14, 429 Government se-10, 522 4, 696 3, 315 4, 227 38, 850 16, 714 116, 381 110, 095 3, 786 3, 786 3, 850 2, 285 10, 945 2, 889 3,437 9,726 2,781 1,033 1,033 1,14 1,14 1,389 curities. 330,107805 States Num-ber of Chicago. St. Louis. Brooklyn and Bronx..... 3altimore..... Washington.... Richmond..... Jacksonville... Birmingham New Orleans..... Nashville.... Philadelphia..... Pittsburgh..... harleston)allas.... El Paso. Fort Worth. alveston.... fouston little Rock.... onisville. hattanooga ALL OTHER RESERVE CITIES. CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES. Buffalo. Cities, States, and Territories. Atlanta...

United States Government, domestic, and foreign bonds, securities, etc., owned by national banks, June 30, 1921—Continued.

		Total.		28, 641 12, 587 17, 511	9, 452	16, 412 5, 513	22,751	13, 199	16, 273	3,355	2,218	3,058	2,864	7, 111	1,931	1,658	720	5, 170	2,213	10, 918 5, 475	18, 412	6, 238	12, 747	21, 689 5, 459
	Othor	foreign bonds and securi- ties.		161 206 70	258 258	156	972	147	136	50		25.5	38	52	077	77		522		155	174			20 × 67
	nt bonds.	Bonds of other foreign Governments.		1,087	405	2S1 195	654	25 E	471	Z 85		150	90	56	25	29		303	10	270	745	581	442	20
	Foreign Government bonds	Bonds of the Russian Govern- ment.		13	21	00	114		33			10						19	110		26			
	Foreign (Bonds of the German or Austrian Govern- ments.					ıo	1	19						:		:							
		trust and other corpo- ration notes.		2,068 183 986	361	1,113	618	799	43			74	110		200	07		119		147	107			185
		Judg- ments.			-		40			:		ro.			35		:	×	-	143		22	1	58
		Claims, war- rants, etc.	1	13	848	33	15	454	165	393	30	300	16	232	149	36	103			400	1,635	459	1.065	112
Tomaro.		Stock of other corporrations.		660 289 18	342	00	983	422	309	584	1	19		82		2		1, 129	52		178	94	186	911
io entree	ecurities.	Stock of Federal reserve bank.		624 250 210	302	32.52	405	351	333	45	23	38.2	09	320	36	102	23	240	400	140	238	96	218	403
וייי מייו	Domestic securities.	All other bonds.		1,351 3,007 453	734	2, 109	1,469	544	444	513	186	240	35	302	06	47	2	1,313	46	256	069	348	560	2, 533
	Q	Other public-service corporation bonds.		824 824	1,193	1,428	00 to	1,619	267	29	293	230	27	54				1,904	33	321	229	115	158	242
		Rail- road bonds.		2,603 832 1,453	312	729	1,186	648	1,358	56	72	14	254	103	133	00	20	1,459		750	972	253	821	565
		State, county, or other municipal		5, 259 673 4, 101	1,493	3,764	2,721	1, 757	2, 130	174	353	299	44	937	312	417	18	3,367	, 208	5,992	4,996	768	1.555	2, 331
		United States Govern- ment se- curities.		14, 165 6, 020 9, 081	6,039 $11,486$	6, 703	12,901	6,369	4,947	2,406	1,260	1,949	2,178	902	1,151	1, (1,	554	1,995	1,683	3,513	8, 421	3, 502	7, 730	14, 307
		Num- ber of banks.		1-4×	m 0	14	* 00 01	9 44 0	~1 00	0100	o es	961	4	10	77	* 63	22	× 0	3 4	QØ 14	0	m -	→ co	∞ ⋈
		Cities, States, and Territories.	ALL OTHER RESERVE CITIES— continued.	Cincinnati. Cleveland Columbus.	Toledo Indianapolis	Chicago	Detroit	Milwaukee	Munneapous. St. Paul	Cedar Rapids	Dubuque	Sioux City	St. Joseph.	Lincoln	Kansas City, Kans	Topeka. Wichita	Helena	Denver	Muskogee	Oklahoma City	Seattle	Spokane	Tacoma. Portland	Los Angeles. Oakland

043 841 323	298	99	647 742 585 302 300 297	873	069 209 209 209 268	0997 1004
9,2,9,	885,8	1, 515, 466	19,18,18,18,18,18,18,18,18,18,18,18,18,18,	251,8		1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1
15	9,960	12, 767	1,860 550 7772 2,702 481 810	7,175		22, 24, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25
858	20,028	48,898	2, 612 1, 050 1, 692 4, 579 2, 229 2, 045	12, 207	15,774 8,714 20,843 1,667	1, 447 1, 447 1, 447 1, 447 1, 414 1, 414 1, 414 1, 414 1, 414 1, 414 1, 414 1, 414 1, 803 1, 803 1, 803 1, 803 1, 579 1, 579 1, 579 1, 577 1,
145	1,089	1,689	39 87 87 64 134 4 4	353	542 108 633 11 12	1,300 579 577 7 7 10 10 10 222 222 222 225 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
	29	. 45			24 29	7 7
557	41,321	68,348	2, 964 507 782 6, 460 1, 261 1, 438	13,412		1, 101 1, 101
3	584	584			26 1, 444 3 114	11432 11432 1252 1253 1253 1253 1253 1253 1253 12
621 145 486	15,378	16,473	13 69 189 73 73 5	470	1, 096 1, 213 1, 213	2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3,
3,804	24, 238	43, 328	266 105 105 1, 463 50 540	2,612	2, 104 1, 710 5, 270 19 158	200 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600
1, 401 47 125	18,892	34, 363	345 271 229 1,392 311 1,077	3,625	2, 321 1, 515 4, 880 108 289	1, 1088 1,
4, 036 24 696	67,607	111, 132	5, 136 1, 672 2, 079 11, 360 1, 255 3, 102	24,604	34, 154 19, 261 82, 140 5, 039	4, 517 4, 517 4, 517 8, 517 8, 517 1, 101 1, 101
1,400	45,820	69, 555	10, 310 2, 507 2, 918 13, 040 2, 773 5, 492	37,040	26, 045 23, 834 62, 157 1, 600 6, 486	
2,839 189 292	69, 767	141,666	4, 412 1, 701 2, 286 8, 476 2, 122 7, 806	26, 803	49, 520 40, 448 99, 727 1, 016 5, 161	27, 170 27, 170 28, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 1
11,062 98 357	97,656	163,013	1, 134 661 324 2, 686 1, 080 2, 252	8, 137	15,099 19,862 24,731 1,706	24 72 28 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
35, 305 2, 276 7, 232	473, 498	803,605	12, 556 10, 562 7, 062 44, 937 8, 729 31, 588	115, 434	100, 010 72, 894 210, 919 3, 080 12, 899	
5-4-9	374	420	61 56 49 147 17 17 64	394	461 220 812 18 78	110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110
San Francisco Ogden Salt Lake City	Total Total	Total all reserve cities.	Maine New J Verm Massa Rhod Conne	States	New York New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware Maryland Trotal Bootom Stores	Virginia West Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georga Alabama Alabama Mississippi Louisiana Louisiana Totansas Aransas A
			A A COMM	0.5		

United States Government, domestic, and foreign bonds, securities, etc., owned by national banks, June 30, 1921—Continued.

-		É		-					Carolina Carolina		2 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C		
		Ď	Domestic securities.	ecurities.					roreign G	Foreign Government bonds	or bonds.		
Num United county, galroad county, galroad service county, conformal corporations service pal curities.	Otho publi servi corp ratic bonc	ic- ce o- ls.	All other bonds.	Stock of Federal reserve bank.	Stock of other corporations.	Claims, war- rants, etc.	Judg- ments.	Collateral trust and other corporation notes.	Bonds of the German or Austrian Governments.	Bonds of the Russian Govern- ment.	Bonds of other foreign (tovern-ments.	Other foreign bonds and securi- ties.	Total.
180 7, 815 737 126 164 164 16, 753 366 164 46, 753 366 164 47 8255 18, 286 3,004 238 14, 4, 489 44 4, 4, 489 10, 317 2, 653 50 3, 519 2, 918 3	I,	164 176 91 299 156 158 1,153 79	158 536 239 372 430 1, 434 1, 434 298	313 276 439 647 361 176 364 153 651	115 115 113 69 69 41 385 12	3, 499 1, 737 1, 666 3, 481 1, 177 1, 880 1, 880 5, 159	73 72 77 73 101 101 29 29	36 189 16 31 1 1 1 359 26	w	528 3317	527 90 71 71 242 298 275 236 25 68	220 220 220 13 13	13, 509 10, 401 10, 401 14, 270 24, 971 15, 845 19, 643 4, 604 28, 688
Total Western States 1, 457 89, 756 13,020 1, 487 2, 342	2,3	42	4, 446	3,380	592	20, 163	702	671	10	39	1,832	540	138, 980
83 11, 582 3, 750 466 3 93 10, 478 2, 939 2.36 2.25 84, 716 20, 597 2, 132 5, 4 18 1, 595 213 24 18 2, 949 835 22	5,4,6	382 2225 415 75 8 8	1, 025 327 5, 803 222 56 63 187	275 303 1,179 233 37 60 87	100 58 553 34 34 1	1,680 2,013 1,495 3,517 81 439	833 1113 174 2	330 65 838 838	9	66474	801 1,830 1,830 88 13	363 328 328 570 39 33	20, 792 17, 246 87, 261 11, 395 11, 395 2, 070 3, 547 4, 630
601 82, 429 29, 585 2, 996 6,	6,	135	7,683	2,174	777	9, 229	411	1,233	9	32	2,917	1,334	146,941
2 728 25 29		19	10							2	4		2,148
4 2, 462 439 29		19	10				1			61	4		2,965
Total country banks 7,734 1,215,892 230,669 263,270 20	20	207,650	241, 273	34, 361	19, 213	61, 166	4, 363	91, 418	42	2,393	87, 122	50,746	2, 509, 615
Total United States 8, 154 2, 019, 497 393, 682 404, 936 27	27	277, 205	352, 405	68, 724	62, 541	77, 639	4, 947	159, 766	124	4,082	136,020	63, 513	4, 025, 081

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES HELD BY NATIONAL BANKS
IN RESERVE CITIES AND STATES,

By reference to the following statement showing the various issues of United States Government securities owned by national banks, including securities borrowed, June 30, 1921, in each central reserve and reserve city, and by country banks in each State, it is noted that of the total of \$2,019,497,000, approximately \$719,329,000 represented prewar issues of bonds deposited to secure outstanding circulation of these banks. The decrease in national bank holdings of United States Government securities between June 30, 1920 and 1921, was \$250,-078,000. War issues of securities consisting of Liberty loan bonds, Victory and Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, war savings and thrift stamps owned or borrowed by national banks and not pledged, on June 30, 1921, amounted to \$615,373,000 and prewar issues amounted to \$8,307,000. Securities pledged to secure United States and postal savings deposits, and as collateral for State and other deposits or bills payable, amounted to \$596,166,000. United States Government securities to the amount of \$13,946,000 were loaned to other banks, and premiums on bonds amounted to \$2,335,000. The remaining securities were on deposit with trust departments or State authorities, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal reserve act.

United States Government securities (including those borrowed) ou ned by national banks June 36, 1921.

		Total.		297, 429 18, 249 14, 429	330,107	අල්ට ගු. ඇති. කි. බැට්ට ගු. ගු. ගු. හු. හු. නු. නු. කු. කු. කු. කු. කු. කු. කු. කු. කු. ක
		eposited ineposited such such such such such such such such		42,656	42,756	111 102 102 113 113 114 115 115 116 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 117
		Deposited with a state authori- ties in accord- ance with provi- stone of section in K. Federal reserve act.		10,097	10,307	\$2
	pledged.	Fre- mium on Canted States bonds.		321	314	n4υ&Σ <u>υπ</u> 44 82
	I, and un	War sachigs and thrift stamps.		252	849	ಬಬಹುದಕ್ಕೆ ಜನಗಳಹರ್ಣಕ ವ
	Owned (or borrowed) and unpledged.	Certifi- sates of indebt- edness.		1 69,890 1,219 225	71,334	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	Owned (o	Victory notes; 38 and 9 per cent.		28, 566 587 62	27,215	55 8 4 8 8 4 8 8 4 8 8 8 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
.		Liberty loan bonds (all issues).		32, 791 788 368	23,947	2, 965 858 858 858 875 7 722 1, 984 1, 984 1, 984 1, 984 4, 88 1, 18 1,
		Prewar jaynes Chited States bonds (other brand de presided to secure circular tion).		200	×	2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
		Loaned		2,413	2,413	989
		Plesiged as col- lateral for State of other of bills payable.		28,717 14,223 3,172	46,112	2 4 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
		Pledged to secure postal savings deporits par value).		7,885	7,890	1,013 1,422 1,422 1,432
		Pledged to Secure to Secure Entired Secure deposition (par value).		36, 491 505 1, 672	38,668	5.84 5.84 5.84 5.84 5.84 5.84 5.84 5.85 5.85
		Deposited to secure circulation of the secure circulation of the secure		38,739 550 8,902	48,191	2, 1, 850 2, 1, 850 3, 1, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10,
		Cities, States, and Territories.	CERTRAL RESERVE OFFES.	sew York Chicago St. Louis	Total	ALL OTHER RESERVE CITIES. Albany Boston Broadly and Bronx Brother Bro

3 Includes 2,273 U.S. Treasury notes.

900019401740901400044019449 4111 111000000415400000 80001940174000000000000000000000000000000	473, 498	SUS, 6U5
8명 대 왕 경고	852	48, 668
88.4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1,276	11, 588
	754	786
වැසන හා පපසුණ යකිදෑසැපසකප ය පසාපෑස පප ප දැකප1-පප	50.6	1,055
1	\$ 31, 776	\$ 108, 110
80.82 - 28.88	10,917	38, 132
2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2	16, 291	88.288
	2,900	3,047
6 9 9 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8, 397	10,810
22.2.	152, 753	198, 865
2528 55528 55528 85525 5552 5552 5552 5	1.88	15,770
28	33, 917	72, 3%
6008 1 4.9. 017.019.05.11.11.018.01. 1	172, 815	221, 006
Houston San Autonio Wago Unitel Roek Little Roek Charlasnoga Washville Cherland Columban Decroit Indiamapolis Reoria Milwankee Milmapolis St. Paul Cedar Rapids Decroit Milmapolis St. Paul Cedar Rapids Des Monas St. Paul Codar Rapids Des Monas Chicgo Colanos City, Mo Stansas City, Mo Stansas City, Mo Stansas City, Kans Topeka Colandan	Total	Total all reserve cities

* Includes 1,960 U.S. Treasury notes.

¹ Includes U.S. Treasury notes.

United States Government securities (including those borrowed) owned by national banks June 30, 1921 Continued.

	Total.	12, 556 10, 562 7, 962 44, 937 8, 729 31, 588	115, 484	210, 010 72, 894 210, 919 3, 080 12, 899	399, 802	38. 24.926 17.775 11.882 11.882 11.882 11.8955 11.8955 11.8955
	Apposited Deposited with State furst according to the Constitution of the Constitution	∞ ≻ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	275	296 161 81 4 6	548	22.22
	<u> </u>			1, 792 909 20 38	2,759	181
	Pre- mium on United States bonds.	ered 5.tb ∞	89	88 38 277 7	384	644 6 128 128 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Owned (or borrowed) and unpledged	War savings and thrift stamps.	13 13 13 13	83	17. 198. 9	350	8955×2754
r borrowe	Certifi- cates of indebt- edness.	1 600 364 106 14,066 1 389 1,390	6,915	6, 501 5, 298 21, 281 60 466	31,206	2 25 2 25 3 2 2 2 1 100 100
Owned (o	Victory notes 34 mnd 43 per cent.	676 279 309 2,708 935 2,619	7,526	9,474 8,926 21,534 1,242	41,301	2,065 2,065 584 146 1,226 407
	Liberty form bonds (all issues).	3,811 1,249 1,111 11,120 1,453 4,742	23, 489	26, 473 20, 743 53, 331 406 4, 015	105,028	4,060 4,060 11,297 1,297 882 2,306 1,567
	Prewar issues United States bonds (other phan deposited to secure circulation).	120	107	228 74 873 53	1,228	124 839 84 833 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
	Loaned.	9	9	138 200 189 189	592	90 128 104 104 13 247 33 49
	Pledged as col- lateral for State or other deposits or bills payable.	1,303 2,302 6,262 6,262 5,217	16,369	16, 522 14, 274 37, 836 1, 057 3, 013	72,702	12, 097 6, 030 6, 030 6, 157 7, 4, 4, 800 1, 421 1, 622
	Pledged to secure secure spoints deposits (par value).	141 381 70 1,106 50 829	2,577	701 1,332 4,168 32	6,235	265 265 39 39 39 130 131 24
	Pledged to secure States deposits (pur value).	602 876 1955 2,757 714 3,544	8,688	4, 564 4, 757 6, 697 260 77	16,355	1,776 821 692 692 692 690 500 500 540 240
	Deposited to secure circulation (United States bonds, par value).	5, 383 5, 087 16, 714 13, 043	49, 351	33, 182 16, 119 63, 834 1, 103 3, 876	118,114	18, 230 10, 347 10, 347 2, 651 4, 412 9, 053 2, 981
	Oities, States, and Territories.	COUNTRY BANKS. Maine. New Hampshire. Vermont. Vermont. Ishacachinselts. Ishode Island. Connecticut.	Total New England States	New York New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware Maryland	Total Eastern States	Virginia. West Virginia. West Virginia. South Carolina. Georgia. Florida. Alabama. Mississippi.

8 Includes 2,587 U. S. Treasury notes.

5,866 44,459 10,134 23,969 13,282	243, 782	58, 723 63, 490 21, 996 26, 299 23, 564 11, 635	282, 227	7, 815 6, 753 11, 521 17, 825 19, 825 10, 817 10, 817 10, 817	89, 756	11, 582 10, 478 16, 716 6, 315 1, 595 2, 949	82, 429	728 1, 734	23, 462	1, 215, 892	2, 019, 497
148	262	89 113 213 213 15 72 72	873	9 9 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	141	16	101			5, 199	45, 807
က ဝ	146	825 1, 211 525 294 165	3, 020	5 5 96	152	384 384 30 10	574			6,651	18, 234
**************************************	346	74 140 140 63 60 7	501	452898888872	85	11 130 6 6	158			1,539	2, 335
116	416	2.61 1.62 1.64 1.67 1.67 1.67 1.67 1.67 1.67 1.67 1.67	202	3 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	114	\$ 15 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	125	, -01	3	1,776	2, 831
1.056 1,056 967 1,516 459	9,076	2, 8, 861 2, 9, 367 3, 076 1, 234 436 568	15, 574	60 107 543 610 27 180 180 292	1,937	3, 378 3, 378 3, 378 32 606	5, 151	929	85	2 72, 944	8 170, 054
191 1,782 633 1,664 785	11, 202	21 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 -	13, 945	336 553 563 562 113 148 422 422 51	3, 129	2, 364 136 136 136 136 136 136 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138	3, 722	3.4	34	80,859	118, 991
6, 119 1, 413 4, 362 2, 115	32, 133	8, 27, 11, 309 11, 309 10, 550 10, 500 10, 500	47,093	1, 1708 1, 1708 1, 132 1, 132 1, 132 1, 132 1, 132 1, 235 1, 235	14,418	1, 728 1, 544 7, 457 7, 457 108 108 364 352	11, 962	# 55 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1	136	234, 259	317, 497
116 45 457 178	1,185	129 389 476 62 162 246 100 100	1,609	122 132 133 123 103 103	583	167 148 17 17 103 80	517	31	31	5, 260	8, 307
98 477	1,260	118 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	25.	30 30 30 100 83 83 83	247	81 62 100 100 100 100	197			3, 136	13, 946
2, 076 7, 424 3, 080 9, 426 028 028	59,877	9,0,5,4,4,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	55, 962	1, 504 1, 774 1, 509 1, 509 1, 902 1, 902 531 531	16, 746	4, 583 151 12, 460 1, 997 153 104 837	23, 885	75 279	354	245, 895	444, 760
32 176 104 58 47	1,243	288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288	3, 452	121 172 172 173 160 160 174	877	455 216 728 206 206 35 78	1,833	119	126	16, 343	32, 113
1,021 75 339 380	7, 286	1, 546 1, 047 1, 047 1, 865 407 2, 036 430 428 331	8,090	1, 058 463 1, 058 174 172 134 233 318	2,870	245 245 985 50 100 249	2, 238	32.008	1, 181	46, 708	119, 293
2, 743 26, 374 3, 756 11, 615 7, 229	119,350	29, 745 21, 050 26, 149 26, 149 3, 7796 11, 257 11, 319 16, 480 5, 774	130, 570	4, 4, 532 10, 246 10, 246 10, 146 14, 999 2, 395 7, 281 7, 281	48, 460	2,857 4,220 18,390 3,429 619 1,229 1,213	31, 966	\$50 \$50	512	408, 323	719, 329
Louisiana Texas Texas Kentucky Tennessee	Total Southern States	Ohio. Indiana Iliniosa. Michigana Wisconstin. Wisconstin. Minuesola. Missouri.	Total Middle Western States.	North Dakota Sonth Dukota Nobraska Kansus Montana Montana Northana Northana Colomato Colomato Oktabona	Total Western States	Washington. Oregon. California fusho. Utah. Newada.	Total Pacific States	Alaska (nonmember banks) Hawaii (nonmember banks)	Total (nonmember banks)	Total country banks	Total United States

¹ Includes U. S. Treasury notes.

² Includes 214 U. S. Treasury notes.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND DEPOSITORS IN NATIONAL BANKS.

The number of savings depositors in national banks June 30, 1921, was 8,109,242. Deposits to the credit of these depositors amounted to \$2,957.556,000; and the average rate of interest credited to savings

accounts was 3.81 per cent.

This information was reported by 5,620 national banks out of the total of 8,154 banks which submitted reports of condition as of the date indicated. The total amount of deposits includes approximately \$296,879,000 of time certificates included on account of misinterpretation of the definition of a savings deposit.

The number of national banks in each reserve city and State, reporting the information, number of depositors, amount of deposits

and the average per cent rate of interest paid are as follows:

Savings deposits and depositors in national banks June 30, 1921.

Cities, States, and Territories.	Number of banks report- ing savings deposits.	savings depositors.	Amount of savings deposits.	Average per cent rate of interest paid.
CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.				
	**	141 000	### 000 000 00	
New York. Chicago.	10	141, 308 63, 731	\$57, 286, 902. 38 12, 830, 259. 42	3.35
St. Louis.	4	94,677	24, 296, 988. 43	3.00
Total	20	299, 716	94, 414, 150. 23	3.18
ALL OTHER RESERVE CITIES.				
Boston	6	22,658	5, 427, 699. 33	3.83
Albany	3	8,579	7, 988, 232. 22	2.17
Buffalo	6	14, 117	7, 461, 963.15	4.00
Philadelphia	13	43,276	14, 141, 193. 59	3.18
Pittsburgh	12	46,371 15,393	27, 507, 575, 13 8, 624, 994, 11	3.82 3.81
Baltimore. Washington	14	51, 251	19, 334, 063. 69	3.14
Richmond	7	61,711	19, 559, 921. 65	3.00
Charleston	5	14,778	8, 127, 427. 42	5.00
Atlanta	4	61,440	15, 315, 079. 36	3.56
Jacksonville	3	29,678	13,041,762.77	4.00
Birmingham Dallas	2 4	27, 926 13, 112	12, 145, 818. 78 4, 973, 311. 82	4.00
El Paso	4	19,890	6, 750, 033. 01	4.00
Fort Worth	5	13,912	5, 586, 292. 81	4.00
Galveston	2	5,454	4,045,230.07	4.00
Houston	6	38, 187	15, 766, 451.70	3.92
San Antonio	6	3,866 4,620	2, 159, 244. 16 2, 281, 715. 55	4.00
Waco. Little Rock	2	1,938	887, 070. 41	4.00
Louisville	4	33,360	11, 442, 612. 60	3.25
Chattanooga	2	16,600	8,781,927.48	4.00
Memphis	3	13,246	2,765,185.73	3.00
Nashville	4	21, 366 25, 417	8, 300, 387. 88	3. 75 3. 07
Cincinnati	4	34, 467	10, 128, 482, 74 11, 924, 913, 53	4.00
Columbus.	6	25, 356	5, 100, 241. 69	3.00
Toledo	3	23,854	8,005,845.84	3.00
Indianapolis	5	4,070	1,651,498.37	3.40
Chicago	14	99, 397	26, 393, 267. 57 5, 215, 586. 03	3.00
Peoria Detroit	4 3	19,788 9,803	10, 599, 346. 16	3.50
Grand Rapids	3	17,891	7, 536, 288. 91	3.08
Milwaukee	4	59, 527	19, 144, 767. 55	4.00
Minneapolis	8	61,071	15, 314, 924. 31	3.81
St. Paul Cedar Rapids	6 2	27, 357 10, 193	14, 846, 444. 49 3, 853, 636. 46	3.83 4.00
Des Moines.	1	10, 193	4,090,538.24	5,00
Dubuque.	2	4,443	1,424,090.33	4.00
Sioux City	5	16,410	5, 490, 727. 35	4.00
Kansas City, Mo	8	19,754	3,006,382.87	3.00
St. Joseph	4 3	6, 422 4, 418	3, 618, 924. 09 906, 617, 98	4.00 4.00
4/IIICOIII	0	7, 710	300,017.33	3.00

Savings deposits and depositors in national banks June 30, 1921—Continued.

Cities, States, and Territories.	Number of banks report- ing savings deposits.	Number of savings depositors.	Amount of savings deposits.	Average per cent rate of interest paid.
ALL OTHER RESERVE CITIES—continued.				
Omaha. Kansas City, Kans. Topeka.	1 3	43,978 1,640 2,761	\$7, 540, 446.11 357, 730. 22 203, 882. 25	3.33 3.00 3.00
Wichita. Helena. Denver. Pueblo.	1 8 2	6, 266 2, 355 42, 795 2, 983	1, 044, 246. 30 932, 890. 90 30, 074, 359. 95 2, 354, 236. 30	4.00 4.00 4.00 3.50
Muskogee Oklahoma City Tulsa Seattle	5 9	3,759 14,521 16,133 47,250	1,245,766.10 5,123,430.01 4,428,544.19 18,752,950.46	4.00 4.00 4.00 3.00
Spokane. Tacoma Portland. Los Angeles.	1 3 8	33,315 7,179 53,201 32,730	10, 889, 470, 58 3, 804, 401, 00 22, 787, 562, 80 34, 724, 399, 91	3, 00 3, 00 3, 00 3, 69
Oakland San Francisco. Ogden. Salt Lake City	2 4	2, 285 29, 354 5, 551 15, 083	3, 241, 461.34 16, 641, 038.24 1, 802, 188.35 3, 713, 531.16	3.70 4.00 4.00 4.00
Total	302	1,425,912	560, 330, 255. 10	3.57
Total all reserve cities	322	1,725,628	654, 744, 405. 33	3.55
Maine		132, 547	49, 678, 512. 04	3.95
New Hampshire Vermont. Vasachusetts. Rhode Island.	111	34,149 54,685 341,235 10,226	8, 210, 663, 54 19, 200, 500, 35 102, 137, 638, 03 9, 885, 253, 86	3, 21 3, 97 4, 34 3, 95
Connecticut	254	655, 783	30, 115, 011. 87	4.00
Total New England States	397	716, 721	300, 778, 045. 23	3.76
New Jersey Pennisylvania Delaware. Maryland	199 740 15 72	422, 817 1, 271, 290 8, 177 98, 234	177, 846, 529, 12 521, 022, 672, 52 4, 658, 081, 21 48, 630, 628, 68	3. 58 3. 34 3. 87 3. 63
Total Eastern States	1,423	2,517,239	1,052,935,956.76	3. 51
Virginia. West Virginia. North Carolina. South Carolina	148 95 75 70	201, 499 120, 330 103, 146 59, 250	76, 855, 762. 12 42, 275, 600. 41 30, 059, 869. 54 26, 501, 521. 96	3. 61 3. 55 4. 05 4. 49
Georgia Florida Alalama Mississippi	59 51 67 19	41, 618 54,157 62,773 17,433	13, 414, 636, 77 20, 877, 826, 40 19, 567, 428, 24 7, 896, 596, 00 8, 600, 176, 93	4.21 4.14 4.01
Louisiana. Texas. Arkansas. Kentucky.	23 72 39 63	16,221 50,320 19,567 40,094	8,600,176.93 16,413,296.83 7,345,456.55 15,040,334.01 17,156,355.60	3.85 4.03 4.12 3.36
Tennessee. Total Southern States.	829	63,908 850,316	17,156,355.60 302,004,861.36	3. 95
Ohio	245	398,010	The second secon	3.66
Indiana Illinois Michigan Wisconsin	159 369 108 142	190,362 351,110 282,613 267,625	113, 939, 738. 14 57, 289, 971. 16 106, 760, 664. 70 96, 710, 715. 72 69, 926, 722. 95 50, 500, 809. 84 34, 883, 834. 71 5, 368, 496, 07	3. 64 3. 40 3. 40 3. 29
Minnesota. Iowa. Missouri.	270 234 46	180, 461 139, 643 21, 946	34, 883, 834. 71 5, 368, 496. 07	4. 45 4. 31 3. 42
Total Middle Western States.	1,573	1,831,770	535, 380, 953. 29	3.77
North Dakota. South Dakota. Nelvraska. Kansas. Montana.	109 98 63 120 93	37, 028 35, 666 21, 705 47, 772 37, 456	8,107,185.70 7,908,939.17 3,423,058.44 6,729,037.80 14,221,851.28	4. 91 4. 90 4. 31 3. 70 4. 60

Savings deposits and depositors in national banks June 30, 1921—Continued.

Cities, States, and Territories.	Number of banks report- ing savings deposits.	Number of savings depositors.	Amount of savings deposits.	Average per cent rate of interest paid.
COUNTRY BANKS—continued.				
Wyoming Colorado New Mexico. Oklahoma	40 87 23 106	23,807 41,675 10,874 26,529	\$8, 323, 433.09 11, 521, 490.63 3, 042, 418.68 5, 337, 617.55	4. 25 4. 02 4. 10 4. 09
Total Western States	739	282, 512	68, 615, 032. 34	4. 34
Washington Oregon California Idaho Utah Nevada Arizona	79 62 218 76 18 8	51,776 29,807 114,088 27,742 9,007 4,064 9,510	21, 253, 949, 20 9, 561, 670, 67 75, 418, 311, 88 8, 205, 230, 82 2, 769, 408, 47 3, 139, 616, 25 4, 298, 527, 01	3. 82 3. 80 3. 97 4. 07 4. 08 4. 00 4. 05
Total Pacific States.	480	245, 994	124, 646, 714. 30	3.95
Total country banks	5, 298	6,383,614	2,302,811,097.74	4.99
Total United States	5,620	8, 109, 242	12,957,555,503.07	3. 81

¹ Includes approximately \$296,879,000 time certificates of deposit.

RELATION OF CAPITAL OF NATIONAL BANKS TO DEPOSITS, ETC.

The variation in the proportion of the (a) capital of national banks to individual deposits, (b) capital to loans, (c) capital to aggregate resources, and (d) capital, surplus and profits to deposits, and (e) cash on hand and amounts due from Federal reserve banks to individual deposits, from 1916 to 1921, as of the date of the call immediately following the midsummer call for reports of condition from national banks is shown in the following table:

Items.	Sept. 12, 1916.	Sept. 11, 1917.	Aug. 31, 1918.	Sept. 12, 1919.	Sept. 8, 1920.	Sept. 6, 1921.
Capital to individual deposits Capital to loans. Capital to aggregate resources Capital and surplus and other profits to individual deposits Cash on hand and balances with	1.00- 7.42 1.00-13.50 1.00- 3.96	1.00- 8.46 1.00-15.17	1.00- 9.16 1.00-16.39	1.00- 9.74 1.00- 18.98	1.00- 9.95 1.00- 17.53	1.00- 8.60 1.00-14.90
Federal reserve bank to individual deposits		1.00- 5.99	1.00- 6.28	1,00- 6,41	1.00- 6.34	1.00- 7.28

PERCENTAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

In the following table the percentages of loans and discounts of national banks, of United States Government securities, capital, surplus and profits, and individual deposits, to aggregate resources (including rediscounts), are shown as of the date of the fall reports of national banks during the years 1914 to 1921 inclusive:

Items.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Loans and discounts, including rediscounts. United States Government securities.	55. 7 6. 8	55. 0 6. 4	54. 7 5. 1	55. 2 6. 9	54. 1 13. 2	52. 3 14. 9	59. 1 9. 4	59. 2 9. 4
Total	62.5	61.4	59.8	62.1	67.3	67. 2	68. 5	68.6
Capital Surplus and profits Deposits (individual)	9. 2 8. 8 53. 7	8. 7 8. 3 55. 1	7. 4 7. 3 58. 4	6. 5 6. 9 59. 7	6.5	5. 2 6. 2 59. 4	5. 4 6. 6 60. 0	6. 5 7. 9 62. 5
Total	71.7	72.1	73. 1	73. 1	68.7	70.8	72.0	76. 9

PROGRESS OF NATIONAL BANKS SINCE PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT.

The principal items of resources and liabilities of national banks in central reserve cities, other reserve cities and banks outside of reserve cities, commonly referred to as country banks, as of the date of the call in the fall of each year, from 1913 to 1921, are shown in the following statement:

Principal items of assets and liabilities of national banks, 1913-1921.

Date.	Central reserve city banks.	Other reserve city banks.	Country banks.	Aggregate.
LOANS AND DISCOUNTS. [Including overdrafts and rediscounts.]				
Oct. 21, 1913. Dec. 31, 1914. Nov. 10, 1915. Nov. 17, 1916. Nov. 20,1917. Aug. 31, 1918. Sept. 12, 1919. Sept. 8, 1920. Sept. 6, 1921	1,453,275 2,060,444	1,649,905 1,702,882 1,870,810 2,383,982 2,871,016 3,127,062 3,637,689 4,174,877 3,418,497	3,290,182 3,207,278 3,309,886 3,676,511 4,277,234 4,100,180 4,759,664 5,853,271 5,410,340	6,288,338 6,363,435 7,241,140 8,403,655 9,797,784 10,111,113 11,541,503 13,723,611 11,695,047
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Oct. 21, 1913. Dec. 31, 1914. Nov. 10, 1915. Nov. 17, 1916. Nov. 20, 1917. Aug. 31, 1918. Sept. 12, 1919. Sept. 12, 1919. Sept. 6, 1921.	85,478	187, 783	527, 264	800,525
	81,802	196, 955	516, 321	795,078
	76,510	193, 328	507, 927	777,765
	53,953	175, 530	494, 990	724,473
	873,431	521, 248	959, 504	2,354,183
	572,660	629, 870	1, 263, 738	2,466,268
	727,669	966, 506	1, 602, 478	3,296,593
	339,433	533, 343	1, 282, 243	2,175,019
	216,687	451, 130	1, 194, 160	1,861,977
OTHER BONDS. ¹ Oct. 21, 1913. Dec. 31, 1914. Nov. 10, 1915. Nov. 17, 1916. Nov. 20, 1917. Aug. 31, 1918. Sept. 12, 1919 Sept. 8, 1920. Sept. 6, 1921.	207, 335	251, 802	647, 950	1, 107, 087
	230, 281	317, 478	722, 164	1, 270, 443
	285, 736	324, 254	733, 832	1, 343, 822
	345, 693	402, 420	961, 843	1, 709, 956
	405, 830	427, 400	1, 073, 552	1, 906, 782
	311, 025	410, 632	973, 413	1, 695, 070
	313, 161	411, 046	1, 082, 388	1, 806, 595
	284, 125	374, 574	1, 146, 880	1, 805, 579
	274, 638	405, 057	1, 294, 054	1, 973, 749
STOCK IN FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS. Nov. 10, 1915. Nov. 17, 1916. Nov. 20, 1917. Aug. 31, 1918. Sept. 12, 1919. Sept. 8, 1920. Sept. 6, 1921 (See footnote 1).	10, 178	14,139	29, 200	53,517
	10, 507	14,367	29, 252	54,126
	10, 941	15,210	29, 547	55,698
	11, 519	16,690	29, 050	57,259
	12, 763	17,472	30, 238	60,473
	14, 362	19,198	33, 290	66,850

¹ Includes all stocks, and securities, etc., commencing Sept. 6, 1921.

Principal items of assets and liabilities of national banks, 1913-1921—Continued.

[11 thousands of donais.]								
Date.	Central reserve city banks.	Other reserve city banks.	Country banks.	Aggregate.				
DUE FROM FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.2								
Dec. 31, 1914. Nov. 10, 1915. Nov. 17, 1916. Nov. 20, 1917. Aug. 31, 1918. Sept. 12, 1919. Sept. 8, 1920. Sept. 6, 1921.	133,560 211,776 234,067 488,006 515,948 576,944 554,140 447,110	59, 992 73, 459 194, 654 389, 899 441, 465 600, 488 679, 147 479, 841	67, 908 80, 951 220, 450 364, 914 350, 334 427, 770 490, 210 408, 496	261, 460 366, 186 649, 171 1, 242, 819 1, 307, 747 1, 605, 202 1, 723, 497 1, 335, 447				
DUE FROM ALL OTHER BANKS.								
Oct. 21, 1913 Dec. 31, 1914 Nov. 10, 1915 Nov. 17, 1916 Nov. 20, 1917 Aug. 31, 1918 Sept. 12, 1919 Sept. 8, 1920 Sept. 6, 1921	242, 575 185, 319 210, 470 285, 619 247, 365 213, 861 230, 307 137, 864 94, 954	586, 462 444, 400 708, 259 788, 380 685, 801 601, 253 667, 586 519, 208 387, 007	710, 834 529, 271 684, 494 944, 767 837, 018 712, 682 809, 783 767, 151 557, 702	1,539,871 1,155,990 1,603,223 2,018,766 1,770,184 1,527,796 1,707,676 1,424,223 1,039,663				
TOTAL CASH IN BANKS.								
Oct. 21, 1913 Dec. 31, 1914 Nov. 10, 1915 Nov. 17, 1916 Nov. 20, 1917 Aug. 31, 1918 Sept. 12, 1919 Sept. 12, 1919 Sept. 8, 1920 Sept. 6, 1921	380, 796 264, 340 445, 632 358, 231 118, 588 87, 693 97, 231 98, 073 64, 232	256, 236 203, 357 204, 843 217, 978 148, 695 99, 677 116, 355 121, 555 87, 544	304, 374 267, 010 269, 905 282, 064 248, 837 176, 676 225, 625 251, 918 206, 022	941, 408 734, 706 920, 380 858, 273 516, 120 364, 136 439, 211 471, 546 357, 798				
AGGREGATE ASSETS (INCLUDING REDISCOUNTS).								
Oct. 21, 1913. Dec. 31, 1914. Nov. 10, 1915. Nov. 17, 1916. Nov. 20, 1917. Aug. 31, 1918. Sept. 12, 1919. Sept. 8, 1920. Sept. 6, 1921.	2, 485, 195 2, 599, 688 3, 684, 992 4, 176, 732 5, 247, 833 4, 995, 053 5, 844, 951 5, 965, 698 4, 638, 167	3, 102, 543 3, 154, 413 3, 644, 370 4, 469, 025 5, 419, 224 5, 728, 724 6, 912, 648 6, 983, 850 5, 621, 379	5,713,820 5,602,985 5,906,969 6,923,002 8,133,353 7,922,969 9,298,727 10,226,236 9,459,634	11, 301, 558 11, 357, 086 13, 236, 331 15, 568, 759 18, 800, 410 18, 646, 746 22, 056, 326 23, 175, 784 19, 719, 180				
CAPITAL STOCK.								
Oct. 21, 1913 Dec. 31, 1914 Nov. 10, 1915 Nov. 17, 1916 Nov. 20, 1917 Aug. 31, 1918 Sept. 12, 1919 Sept. 12, 1919 Sept. 8, 1920 Sept. 6, 1921	182,650 175,900 177,290 182,650 188,200 189,850 200,550 228,170 246,760	263,018 280,963 283,311 281,736 293,686 315,763 324,328 353,543 345,107	613,735 609,088 608,048 606,730 610,321 596,226 613,092 666,558 684,310	1,059,403 1,065,951 1,068,649 1,071,116 1,092,207 1,101,839 1,137,970 1,248,271 1,276,177				
SURPLUS AND OTHER PROFITS.								
Oct. 21, 1913. Dec. 31, 1914. Nov. 10, 1915. Nov. 17, 1916. Nov. 20, 1917. Aug. 31, 1918. Sept. 12, 1919. Sept. 8, 1920. Sept. 6, 1921.	225, 640 225, 359 234, 091 252, 157 293, 167 323, 358 381, 633 436, 133 422, 087	254, 142 262, 985 268, 115 279, 097 315, 246 354, 422 396, 672 453, 979 441, 308	527, 796 520, 517 537, 908 559, 520 603, 456 565, 321 641, 973 709, 567 702, 762	1,007,578 1,008,861 1,040,114 1,090,774 1,211,869 1,243,101 1,420,278 1,599,679 1,566,157				
CIRCULATION OUTSTANDING.								
Oct. 21, 1913. Dec. 31, 1914 Nov. 10, 1915. Nov. 17, 1916.	76, 978 87, 844 63, 634 46, 995	163,959 222,655 172,078 157,166	486, 142 538, 308 477, 754 461, 098	727, 079 848, 807 713, 466 665, 259				

² Includes items with Federal reserve bank in process of collection.

Principal items of assets and liabilities of national banks, 1913-1921—Continued.

In thou	rsands of dollar	rs.]		
Date.	Central reserve city banks.	Other reserve city banks.	Country banks.	Aggregate.
CIRCULATION OUTSTANDING—continued. Nov. 20, 1917. Aug. 31, 1918. Sept. 12, 1919 Sept. 12, 1920. Sept. 6, 1921.	46, 542 49, 630 48, 751 47, 751 46, 680	159, 986 172, 766 172, 791 170, 609 169, 323	463, 134 451, 805 460, 047 474, 910 488, 665	669, 662 674, 201 681, 589 693, 270 704, 668
DUE TO ALL BANKS. Oct. 21, 1913 Dec. 31, 1914 Nov. 10, 1915 Nov. 17, 1916 Nov. 20, 1917 Aug. 31, 1918 Sept. 12, 1919 3 Sept. 12, 1919 3 Sept. 6, 1921	965, 229 878, 377 1, 467, 834 1, 553, 234 1, 373, 243 1, 349, 552 1, 600, 195 1, 361, 572 1, 158, 076	918, 624 755, 368 972, 339 1, 363, 209 1, 298, 330 1, 214, 721 1, 455, 080 1, 342, 989 967, 524	297, 183 236, 026 269, 501 432, 312 435, 884 321, 663 434, 862 398, 008 291, 811	2,181,036 1,869,771 2,709,674 3,348,755 3,107,517 2,885,936 3,490,137 3,102,569 2,417,411
DEMAND DEPOSITS. [Including U. S. deposits.] Oct. 21, 1913. Dec. 31, 1914. Nov. 10, 1915. Nov. 17, 1916 Nov. 20, 1917. Aug. 31, 1918 Sept. 12, 1919 Sept. 8, 1920. Sept. 6, 1921.	992, 365 1, 175, 524 1, 618, 422 1, 960, 715 2, 789, 524 2, 290, 436 2, 695, 597 2, 508, 519 2, 174, 616	1, 394, 136 1, 415, 490 1, 660, 375 2, 015, 366 2, 646, 452 3, 203, 295 3, 002, 659 2, 498, 477	2,683,682 2,604,461 2,793,046 3,347,997 3,972,572 3,665,444 4,377,544 4,577,911 3,789,644	4,980,183 .5,195,475 6,071,843 7,324,078 9,358,954 8,602,332 10,270,468 10,089,039 8,462,737
TIME DEPOSITS. Oct. 21, 1913. Dec. 31, 1914. Nov. 10, 1915. Nov. 17, 1916. Nov. 20, 1917. Aug. 31, 1918. Sept. 12, 1919. Sept. 8, 1920. Sept. 6, 1921.		157,588 171,037 215,739 287,922 362,742 409,557 502,924 620,606 659,461	1,012,091 982,263 1,120,436 1,452,252 1,797,206 1,854,879 2,245,117 2,746,723 2,862,139	1, 184, 792 1, 171, 222 1, 375, 956 1, 816, 446 2, 281, 865 2, 397, 491 2, 921, 034 3, 560, 298 3, 680, 704
TOTAL DEPOSITS. Oct. 21, 1913 Dec. 31, 1914 Nov. 10, 1915 Nov. 17, 1916 Nov. 20, 1917 Aug. 31, 1918 Sept. 12, 1919 Sept. 8, 1920 Sept. 6, 1921	i	2,380,348 2,341,895 2,848,453 3,666,497 4,307,990 4,270,730 5,161,299 4,966,254 4,125,462	3,992,956 3,822,750 4,182,983 5,232,561 6,205,662 5,841,986 7,051,498 7,722,642 6,943,594	8,346,011 8,236,468 10,157,473 12,489,79 14,798,336 13,885,759 16,681,582 16,751,956 14,560,852
BILLS PAYABLE. Oct. 21, 1913 Dec. 31, 1914 Nov. 10, 1915 Nov. 17, 1916 Nov. 20, 1917 Aug. 31, 1918 Sept. 12, 1919 Sept. 8, 1920 Sept. 6, 1921	7, 249 5, 860 3, 407 336 174, 188	14, 315 15, 374 5, 424 2, 383 94, 791 195, 752 409, 980 280, 322 147, 296		83,944 96,856 60,576
LETTERS OF CREDIT. Oct. 21, 1913. Dec. 31, 1914 Nov. 10, 1915. Nov. 17, 1916. Nov. 20, 1917. Aug. 31, 1918. Sept. 12, 1919. Sept. 8, 1920. Sept. 6, 1921.	40, 208 14, 837 17, 866 11, 486 8, 262 6, 370 3, 482	34, 611 15, 283 20, 583 12, 647 1, 186 1, 652 1, 129	1, 239 652 463 580 365	9,911 8,602 4,976

 $^{^3}$ Includes certified checks and cashiers' checks outstanding heretofore included in individual demand deposits.

Principal items of assets and liabilities of national banks, 1913-1921—Continued.

Date.	Central reserve city banks.	Other reserve city banks.	Country banks.	Aggregate.
ACCEPTANCES. Oct. 21, 1913.				
Dec. 31, 1914 Nov. 10, 1915 Nov. 17, 1916 Nov. 20, 1917 Aug. 31, 1918 Sept. 12, 1919 Sept. 8, 1920	57, 171 76, 373 125, 347 160, 864	10,004 35,393 66,241 109,947 150,046 159,649 64,725	170 5,667 11,031 8,478 12,316 12,621 6,219	26, 80 98, 24 153, 6 243, 77 323, 24 414, 58 218, 18

EARNINGS, EXPENSES, AND DIVIDENDS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

In the 12 months' period ended June 30, 1921, the gross earnings of all national banks were \$1,201,919,000, compared with gross earnings during the fiscal year 1920, of \$1,109,116,000. The principal source of income, interest and discount, amounted to \$1,105,832,000 and was \$94,213,000 in excess of the amount earned during the year ended June 30, 1920. Exchange and collection charges during the current year amounted to \$20,439,000; foreign exchange profits totaled \$21,472,000, and other miscellaneous earnings were \$54,176,000.

The total expenses, of these banks, increased during the fiscal year from \$736,390,000 to \$829,906,000. Of the total expenses paid interest on deposits was \$291,828,000 or \$4,191,000 in excess of the amount paid in the year ended June 30, 1920. Interest and discount on borrowed money amounted to \$119,396,000, compared with \$82,720,000 in 1920, and the amount paid on account of salaries and wages, namely \$202,726,000 was \$27,274,000 in excess of the amount paid in the prior 12 months. Taxes paid also increased in the year from \$79,484,000 to \$87,398,000, and other miscellaneous expenses amounted to \$128,558,000, showing an increase over similar items for 1920, of \$17,461,000. The amount recovered during the year on charged-off assets was \$23,978,000, against \$23,912,000 recovered in 1920. The net earnings of national banks, after deducting all items of expenses amounted to \$372,013,000, or \$713,000 less than in 1920.

The amount charged off by national banks on loans and discounts was \$76,210,000 or 143.61 per cent more than was charged off during the year previous, while the amount charged off on account of depreciation on bonds and securities, was \$76,179,000, compared with \$61,790,000 during the year 1920. Miscellaneous losses in the current year amounted to \$27,496,000 or \$6,015,000 more than in

the year ended June 30, 1920.

The total losses charged off during the past year being greater than in the preceding year, the net addition to the profits of national banks was necessarily reduced and amounted to but \$216,106,000, a reduction as compared with the prior year of \$65,977,000. Despite this fact, however, dividends were declared during the year to the amount of \$158,158,000 compared with \$147,793,000 during the

year 1920. The percentage of dividends for the past year to paidin capital stock was 12.42; dividends to capital and surplus, 6.88, and the percentage of the net amount added to the profits of these banks, to their combined capital and surplus, was 9.40.

In the following statement a comparison is made of the earnings, dividends, and expenses of national banks for the years ended June

30, 1920 and 1921:

Earnings, expenses, and dividends of national banks for fiscal years ended June 30, 1920 and 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	June 30, 1920—8,019 banks.	June 30, 1921—8,147 banks.
Capital stock Total surplus fund Dividends declared.	1,220,781 984,977 147,793	
Gross earnings: (a) Interest and discount. (b) Exchange and collection charges. (c) Foreign exchange profits.	1,011,619 27,481	1,105,832 20,439 21,472
(d) Commissions and earnings from insurance premiums and the negotiation of real estate loans. (e) Other earnings	1, 417 68, 599	1, 191 52, 985
Total	1, 109, 116	1,201,919
Net earnings during the year. Recoveries on charged-off assets	372, 726 23, 912	372,013 23,978
Total	396, 638	395, 991
Expenses paid: (a) Salaries and wages. (b) Interest and discount on borrowed money (c) Interest on deposits (d) Taxes. (e) Contributions to American National Red Cross. (f) Other expenses. Net earnings during the year.	175, 452 82, 720 287, 637 79, 484 165 110, 932 372, 726	202,726 119,396 291,828 87,398 187 128,371 372,013
Total	1,109,116	1,201,919
Losses charged off: (a) On loans and discounts. (b) On bonds, securities, etc. (c) Other losses. (d) On foreign exchange. Net addition to profits during the year	31, 284 61, 790 21, 481 282, 083	76, 210 76, 179 16, 868 10, 628 216, 106
Total	396, 638	395, 991

EARNINGS, EXPENSES, AND DIVIDENDS OF NATIONAL BANKS IN RESERVE CITIES AND STATES.

The earnings, expenses and dividends of all national banks in the reserve cities and elsewhere in each State, are shown in the following statement for the 12 months ended June 30, 1921:

Abstract of reports of earnings, expenses, and dividends of national banks for the year ended June 30, 1921.

	1 00	27002	1 10		f week	
	Total ex- penses paid.	3,982 2,081 2,009 14,726 21,957 2,248 7,732	54,735	27, 965 2, 454 1, 575 1, 575 119, 695 119, 507 119, 507 119, 507 110, 507 1	299, 724	10, 172 4, 250 6, 337
	Other ex- penses,	551 548 315 2,605 3,181 3,181 1,323	8,898	4, 542 464 301 20, 781 2, 939 6, 090 8, 090 3, 844 3, 095 800 400 693 693	44,152	1,469 552 1,062
	Contributions to Concan			101	116	20 1
Expenses.	Taxes.	179 136 184 1,616 3,916 3,916 814	7,039	1, 933 17, 461 1, 263 1, 263 1, 263 1, 390 1, 300 1, 300 1	29,065	869 430 778
国	Interest on de- posits.	2,389 500 851 6,437 8,290 1,189 2,646	22,302	13, 219 1, 285 1, 285 1, 285 20, 544 7, 770 7, 403 1, 913 1, 589 1, 682	114,959	3,736 1,483 2,770
	Interest salaries count and discount wages. rowed more more rowed more rowed more wages.	108 218 158 158 2,340 750	4,186	1,674 104 104 1121 13,670 1,425 1,425 1,425 1,540 1,540 1,540 1,294 1,294	45,747	1,610
	Salaries and wages.	755 679 679 3,485 4,230 461 2,199	12,310	6,496 471 471 491 552 30,642 4,987 10,365 5,081 3,073 3,073 1,341 1,175	65,685	2,483 1,013 1,557
	Total gross earn-ings.	5, 972 3, 267 2, 871 21, 671 35, 299 4, 054 11, 964	85,098	39, 558 3, 965 2, 535 3, 640 228, 950 28, 784 67, 301 36, 809 1, 075 4, 947 8, 416 8, 416 8, 375	456,311	14, 164 6, 001 9, 670
	Other earn- ings.	467 218 102 1,283 2,028 158 798	5,054	1,602 80 80 80 11,648 1,107 1,100 3,416 94 207	22, 709	374 252 393
Gross earnings.	Commissions and earnings from insurance premiums and the negotiation of real-estate loans.	1	1		35	16
Gross	Foreign ex- change profits.	7 31 6 43 1,926 15 60	2,088	13, 273 12, 273 12, 273 1, 323 7, 7, 4 2, 25 3, 5	16,018	39
	Ex- change and col- lection charges.	50 59 170 905 20 122	1,386	426 97 15 85 3,589 146 5115 507 213 7 7 45 216 53	5,914	199 145 87
	Interest and dis- count.	2,447 2,959 2,703 20,175 30,440 3,861 10,984	76,569	37, 490 3, 663 3, 663 3, 420 200, 440 63, 559 1, 1, 040 1, 1, 040 4, 985 4, 985	411,635	13, 549 5, 597 9, 128
	Capital and surplus.	11,466 9,341 7,665 45,576 75,421 10,350 35,911	195,730	77, 866 6,050 4,005 5,043 383,431 164,642 184,642 81,512 81,512 83,650 9,860 13,470 13,470	865, 186	36, 388 12, 750 20, 921
	Surplus.	4,371 2,355 19,208 38,691 4,780 14,604	88,015	33,301 3,200 1,905 1,1905 24,174 24,174 26,200 1,192 1	461,805	14, 549 6, 650 9, 059
	Capital.	7,095 5,335 5,310 26,368 36,730 5,570 21,307	107,715	44, 565 2, 850 3, 100 166, 100 26, 326 72, 455 1, 450 1, 660 13, 400 7, 677	403,381	21,839 6,100 11,862
	Num- ber of banks.	61 56 146 15 17	408	460 30 53 812 812 18 788 16 178 178	1,707	166 7 123
	Cities, States, and Terri- tories.	Maine	Total New England States	New York. Albany Bufalo. Butfalo. New York New York Pemsylvania. Philadelphia Pitlsburgh Maryland. Maryland. Balkmore. Balkmore.	Total Eastern States. 1,707	Virginia Richmond West Virginia

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1, 066 1, 1371 1, 1371	20,550 1, 869 1, 869 1, 870 1,
e e e	9 8-8 8-18 8-8
44. 2000 1157 1200 1	13,870 2,240 890 774 874 876 877 1,367 1,367 1,105 1,112 1,112 1,112 1,054 1,054
2 10 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	35, 331 1, 771 1, 771 1, 771 2, 166 2, 285 4, 216 6, 491 10, 247 1, 792 1, 792 1, 792 1, 792 1, 792 1, 792 1, 792 1, 793 1, 793 1, 793 1, 793 1, 794 1, 794
1, 671 1, 395 1, 395 1, 395 1, 438 1, 52 1, 52 1, 52 1, 53 1, 53 1	21,705 678 1,328 1,328 130 808 808 806 6,210 1,666 1,666 1,010 2,452 800
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	33, 634 1, 306 1, 306 1, 306 1, 306 1, 306 1, 306 1, 306 1, 306 1, 004 1, 004 1, 004 1, 008 1, 008
	172, 326 28, 056 28, 056 28, 056 28, 057 28, 058 28, 058 28, 058 28, 058 39, 0
289 260 212 212 212 212 212 212 212 212 212 21	6,375 964 967 967 967 967 967 967 967 967 968 968 968 968 968 968 968 968 968 968
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1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	212 64 84 84 88 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86
24	256 256 384 384 384 384 201 1,368 1,368 1,368 1,368 1,368 1,368 1,368 1,368 1,368 1,578 1,518 1,
\$\$\pi_0\pi_0\pi_4\pi_1\pi_0\pi_4\pi_1\pi_0\pi_4\pi_1\pi_0\pi_4\pi_1\pi_0\pi_4\pi_1\pi_0\pi_0\pi_1\pi_4\pi_1\pi_0\pi_0\pi_1\pi_0\pi_0\pi_1\pi_4\pi_1\pi_0\pi_0\pi_1\pi_0\pi_0\pi_1\pi_4\pi_1\pi_0\pi_0\pi_0\pi_1\pi_0\pi_0\pi_0\pi_0\pi_0\pi_0\pi_0\pi_0	26, 736 27, 7115 27, 7115 27, 712 27, 712 27, 712 27, 712 27, 404 27, 405 27, 404 27, 405 27, 404 27, 405 27, 404 27, 405 27,
88.24.6.1.28.3.4.29.29.29.29.29.29.29.38.38.39.29.29.29.29.29.29.29.29.29.29.29.29.29	257, 624 264, 575 27, 624 28, 385 27, 085 27, 085 27, 543 27, 543 2
7.4417.4811.6.1918.912.9. 9. 8.1. 7.8.4-11.9.9. 88.8.8.8.8.1.1. 8. 7.8.4-11.9.9. 88.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8	22, 400 23, 400 24, 625 25, 400 25, 400 26, 651 27, 78, 855 27, 78, 855 28, 660 28, 660 28, 660 28, 660 28, 660 28, 660
දේ දැපැදැප් පුදුවේ දැපැදැපැදැපැදැපැදැපැදැපැදැපැදැපැදැපැදැප	217, 332 33, 549 18, 549 18, 540 18, 5
66.01 4.8888 4.00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1,661 353 353 353 14 10 111 111 14 111 14 111 143 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 145
North Carolina South Carolina Georgia, Atlanta Florida, Jacksonville Alabama, Missishpi Louisiana Missishpi Louisiana Texas, Peras, Peras, Port Worth Galveston Houston San Antonio, Waco, Luttle Rock Kentucky, Luistylle Louisylle Louisylle Louisylle Louisylle Louisylle Louisylle Tennessee Chattanoga Memphis	Total Southern States Ohio Cincinnati Cleveland Columbus Toledo Indiana Indiana Indiana Chicago, Cent. Res. Chicago, Other Res. Chicago, other Res. Peoria Michigan Detroit Wisconsin Minwaukee Minwaukee Minwapolis St. Paul
70073—FI 1921—— 52	

Abstract of reports of carnings, expenses, and dividends of national banks for the year ended June 30, 1921.—Continued.

	al 1.	299 346 346 273 273 273 273 291	153	6, 327 6, 327 6, 327 7, 4, 428 950 1, 238 1, 238 1, 238 1, 238 1, 238 1, 238 1, 238 1, 247 1, 247 1, 247 1, 247 1, 247 1, 248
	Total ex- penses paid.	15,299 1,382 2,346 2,346 2,73 1,878 3,273 1,291 10,510	208, 153	
	Other ex- penses.	1,938 118 280 39 272 274 544 1,126 1,126 1,491	30, 381	898 914 886 1, 886 1, 456 1, 456 1, 002 1, 002
	Con- tribu- tions to Ameri- can Na- tional Red Cross.	©4	43	9
Expenses.	Taxes.	895 98 64 64 80 356 899 1,047	23, 911	28. 428. 1000 1,008. 26. 60. 11. 35. 11. 35. 12. 36. 12. 37. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17. 1
ES.	Interest on de- posits.	5, 797 400 575 127 127 510 1,009 2,182 2,182 3,232	73,978	2,2,85,2 2,2,2,2 2,2,2,2 2,2,2,2 2,3,6,4 1,4,6,2 2,3,6,4 1,1,1,1,4,5 1,0,0,8 1,0,0,8 1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1
	Interest and discount on borrowed money.	3, 127 563 1, 022 29 566 343 1, 715 229 2, 194	30, 118	756 791 887 225 225 626 14,247 626 143 172 689 7 7 7 7 7 7 89 89 7 7 89 89 7 7 89 7 89 7 89 89 89 11,247 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89
	Salaries and wages.	3, 536 203 405 69 450 1, 021 1, 926 1, 325 2, 542	49,722	1, 557 1, 526 1, 526 1, 627 1, 335 2, 533 1, 335 1, 677 1, 677 1, 645 1,
	Total gross earn- ings.	19,830 1,652 3,165 3,165 4,14 4,677 10,433 1,682 16,321	296, 524	7, 595 7, 529 8, 529 8, 529 10, 643 10, 663 10, 663 11, 781 11, 781 11
	Other earn- ings.	486 888 85 112 51 621 705	10,345	247 2802 2802 2802 272 272 273 273 274 274 275 276 277 277 277 277 277 277 277 277 277
Gross earnings.	Commissions and earnings from insurance premiums and the negotiation of real-estate loans.	157	541	112 104 60 30 38 88 88 7 7 7
Grosse	Foreign ex- change profits.	15 2 2 16 84	1,613	484 SE 8 00 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
	Ex- change and col- lection charges.	184 14 34 8 8 31 199 69 69	5, 195	28 8 4 4 8 8 8 4 8 8 8 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
	Interest and dis- count.	18, 988 1, 550 3, 086 3, 394 2, 154 4, 598 9, 597 11, 582 15, 094	278, 830	7, 109 7, 111 7, 111 7, 150 10, 105 10, 241 10, 241 10
	Capital and surplus.	33, 371 1, 500 3, 900 766 2, 727 10, 656 12, 910 2, 000 33, 320	550, 481	10 193 8,813 14,618 12,250 10,650 1,200 1,
	Surplus.	12, 521 700 1, 400 241 977 3, 746 4, 760 9, 020	212, 591	808 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80
	Capital.	29, 850 800 2, 500 1, 750 6, 910 8, 150 1, 100 24, 300	337, 890	6, 81.8 1, 42.5 1, 42.5 1, 42.5 1, 50.0 8, 20.0 8, 20.0 8, 450 1, 50.0 8, 450 1, 50.0 1, 50.0 8, 450 1, 50.0 1, 50.0 1
	Num- ber of banks.	340 22 33 33 110 112	2, 215	180 172 172 172 172 173 174 174 173 183 183 183 183 183 183 183 183 183 18
	, States, and Terri- tories.	lowa Cedar Rapids. Des Moines. Des Moines. Sioux City. Missouri. Kansas (ity. St. Joseph. St. Louis.	Total Middle West- ern States	North Dakota South Dakota Nebraska Lincoln Omalaa Kansas City Topeka Wichita Wyoming Coforado Denver Dieblo New Mexico Oklahoma

2, 454 2, 928	75,541	4 270 620 620 620 620 620 620 620 620 620 62	66,340	79	307	829, 906
202 502 537	12,944	837 943 225 114 1701 1,011 1,0	11,377	15 54	69	128, 371
	9	o	9			187
110 155 299	7,294	151 151 151 151 151 151 151 151 151 151	6, 199	14	30	87,398
282 711 934	24,958	1, 298 1, 208 1, 208 1, 208 2, 20 307 5, 420 1, 706 1, 706	20, 213	20	87	291, 828
88 412 353	9, 293	416 74 74 207 207 1, 109 1, 188 258 2, 845 268 258 2, 845 78 1115 631 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78	8,347			119, 396
223 674 805	21,046	1,309 1,476 1,476 1,227 1,210 1,210 1,210 1,998 1,508 1,204	20, 198	88 88	131	202, 726
1, 196 3, 234 3, 898	97,873	2 881 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	93, 295	121 371	492	1, 201, 919
35 258 127	3,480	250 251 251 139 157 118 1,436 273 114 1,666 181 27 27 27 27 27 27 181 27 27 27 181 27 181 27 181 27 181 27 181 27 181 27 181 27 181 27 181 27 181 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	4,991	55.0	31	52, 985
	423	27 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	66	90	00	1, 191
	83	105 105 122 123 88 99 99 99 98 88 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	1,378		0 0	21, 472
41 92 34	1,422	258 258 258 258 258 258 258 258 258 258	1,654	36	42	20, 439
1, 122 2, 884 3, 737	92, 485	5, 478 5, 176 2, 055 765 4, 919 20, 595 8, 639 11, 556 11, 556 11, 556 12, 556 13, 311 5, 167 669 2, 225 2, 225 2, 225 1, 918 1, 918	85, 173	321	411	1, 105, 832
1,602 4,541 5,405	152, 425	8, 835 1, 250 1, 250	162, 507	175 980	1,155	2, 299, 507
352 1,541 1,455	53, 620	3, 292 2, 435 2, 435 2, 500 12, 285 12, 285 13, 285 13, 320 13, 320 13, 320 13, 320 13, 320 13, 320 14, 440 15, 500 17, 500 17	55,548	380	455	1,026,270
1,250 3,000 3,950	98, 795	25, 500 25, 500 25, 500 25, 500 25, 600 25, 60	106,959	1000	200	1, 273, 237
40010	1,506	82000 8200 820 820 820 820 820 820 820 8	949	0101	4	8,147
Muskogee. Oklahoma City. Tulsa	Total Western States 1, 500	Washington. Spatte. Spatte. Spatte. Taeoma. Oregon. Portland. California. Lo Angeles. Oakhand. San Francisco. Idaho. Utah. Salt Lake City. Newda. Anisona.	. Total Pacific States.	Alaska—nonmember	Total nonmember banks	Total United States. 8,147

Abstract of reports of earnings, expenses, and dividends of national banks for the year ended June 30, 1921—Continued.

	Net addition to profits to capital.	Per cent. 14.11 13.68 8.19 15.01 17.23 19.84 13.33	15.22	2010
Ratios.	Net addition to profits to capital and surplus.	Per cent. 8.73 7.82 5.68 8.68 8.68 10.68 7.91	8.38	12.2 499 112.2 499 110.057 110.057 100
Rat	Dividends to capital and surplus.	Per cent. 5.53 7.62 7.51 5.33 5.33 6.76 6.76 4.92	5.92	6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
	Dividends to capital.	Per cent. 8.94 9.84 10.85 13.87 13.87 9.96 8.29	10.75	10 01 11.2 55 11.2 55 11.2 55 11.0 02 12.2 50 11.0 02 12.2 50 12.2 50 12.2 50 13.2 50 14.4 11.2 50 11.2 50 11.2 50 12.2 50 12.2 50 13.2 50 13.
	Divi- dends.	634 525 576 2,429 5,095 1,766	11,580	29, 200 29, 200 29, 200 3, 628 3, 628 3, 628 4, 240 6, 540 1, 671 1, 671 1, 409 1, 1, 409 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1
	Net addition to profits.	1,001 730 435 6,358 6,327 1,105 2,841	16,397	83, 062 83, 062 83, 062 83, 063 83, 063 84, 063 85, 063 86,
	Total losses charged off.	1, 032 506 471 3, 222 7, 290 7, 290 1, 784	15,074	6, 496 731 44, 155 44, 155 12, 498 12, 498 72, 240 777 1, 777 1, 777 1, 508 1, 508 1, 1085 1,
off.	On for- eign ex- change.	21 11 11 479	516	(6, 92) (7, 92) (8, 92) (9, 92) (9, 92) (9, 92) (9, 92) (1, 92
Losses charged off	Other losses.	78 31 23 192 650 199 199	1, 192	460 177 177 177 173 183 193 194 195 194 194 194 194 194 194 194 194 194 194
Iross	On bonds, securi- ties, etc.	873 324 339 2, 059 1, 503 1, 503 1, 183	7,077	5, 236 3074 408 18, 795 3, 795 21, 483 3, 103 390 512 46, 427 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105
-	On loans and dis- counts.	80 130 48 960 4, 658 14	6, 289	782 16, 083 16, 089 728 993 2, 311 20, 909 121 163 22, 909 121 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 16
Totalnet earnings	and re- coveries on charged- off assets.	2, 033 1, 236 1, 236 7, 180 13, 617 1, 874 1, 874 4, 625	31, 471	12, 271 1, 517 1, 517 1, 517 1, 517 2, 505 13, 478 165, 665 165, 665 170 185, 665 185, 665 18
Recor-	charged- off assets.	44 235 275 68 893	1,108	6, 0178 87 87 88 898 898 898 898 898 898 898
Ż	earnings since last report.	1, 990 1, 186 1, 186 6, 945 13, 342 1, 806 4, 232	30, 363	11,588 1,511 19,000 19,255 12,255 13,045 12,883 1,789
	Cities, States, and Territories.	Maine. New Hampshire. Vermont. Massachusetts Boston. Rhode Island. Connecticut.	Total New England States.	New York. Albany Brooklyn and Bronx. Buffalo. New Jersey. Pemsylvania. Philadelphia. Pittsburgh Delaware. Maryland Baltimore. Washington, D. C. Total Bastern States. Virginia Nest Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Charleston

21. 79 29. 38 29. 38 26. 00 10. 48 32. 53 6. 13 22. 25		13.38 14.47 14.47 17.38
13.98 1.74 1.8.98 1.8.98 1.8.98 1.8.98 1.8.98 1.8.98		8 12 11.29 12.29 12.29 13.20 13.20 13.20 13.20 13.20 14.20 15.20 16.
88.7.8.7.8.7.8.28 33.5.28 33.5.58 10.00	428988888888888888888888888888888888888	7 115
	21112212822222222222222222222222222222	1
1, 062 1, 062 245 538 666 4, 223 4, 228	282 282 380 660 663 663 663 663 671 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	25, 575 4 261 1, 334 1, 334 1, 334 1, 335 1, 365 1, 365
1,220 1,095 455 455 571 2,586 1,257	1, 278 1, 178 1, 178 1, 180 1, 180 1, 336 1,	29, 030 1, 886 1, 886 1, 1027 1, 1027 1, 1027 1, 155 1, 15
352 317 317 196 608 848 848 7,729 701	222 1, 148 1, 010 1,010 141 518 674 8 8 8 8 8 9 872 222 222 222 222 222 222 222 222 222	22, 479 1, 159 1, 159 1, 159 1, 170 1
800 8		122 4837 4837 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
69 111 111 61 59 4 46 954 143	25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25.	3,073 486 1175 1176 1176 1176 1176 1176 1176 117
104 185 185 116 118 822 822 822	243 243 243 243 296 66 66 66 88 166	4, 517 1, 417 2807 2807 2807 2807 1, 016 1,
179 123 611 121 121 425 671 6,100 6,889	129 1,083 1,083 437 (0) 116 209 66 178 112 73 89	11, 772 950 658 658 204 204 4, 346 4, 346 1, 138 1, 128 1, 128 1, 139 86 1, 139 1, 139
1,572 2,087 2,087 651 1,419 10,315 10,585	1, 958 200 973 1, 740 1, 740 1, 315 1, 571 1, 571 1, 573 1, 5	51, 50.9 51, 50.9 51, 50.9 51, 50.9 52, 52, 52, 53.9 52, 53.9 53.9 53.9 54.5 55.9 56.9
877 140 140 99 139 119 172 1,378 1,378	23.9 20.6 20.6 29.8 4.8 4.8 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2	4, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28
1,485 1,947 1,947 727 1,300 1,146 8,146	1, 619 452 846 1, 474 1, 238 1, 238 1, 238 1, 411 1, 411 1, 536 1, 536 588	7.7. 8.2. 1.0. 1.0. 1.0. 1.0. 1.0. 1.0. 1.0. 1
Florida	Pallas. El Paso El Paso Fort Worth Galveston Galveston San Antonio Arkansas. Little Rock Little Rock Centucky. Louisville Temessee Chattanoga Mashville.	Total Southern States. Olho Chechnad Cleveland Columbus Toledo Indianapolis Illinois Chicago, Cent. Res Chicago, Cent. Res Chicago, cent. Res Peora Michigan Detroit Misconsin Miwaukee Minnesota Minnesota Minnesota Minnesota Minnesota Minnesota Minnesota Minnesota Detroit St. Paul Towa Cedar Kapids Codar Kapids Debugue Sioux City 1 Deffect.

Abstract of reports of earnings, expenses, and dividends of national banks for the year ended June 30, 1921 Continued.

		REPORT	0.7.	THE FINANCES.
	Net addition to profits ea, to capital.	Per cent. 15,%6 23,20 21,73 15,94	18,40	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
Ratios.	Net addition to profits to explital and surplus.	Per ceat. 10, 29 14, 65 11, 95 10, 97	11.29	x + q x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x
Rat	Divi- dends to expital and surplus.	Per cent. 7.91 10, 15 6.30 8.32	7.30	प्रस्तिक्त्रप्रकृत्यक्त्रप्रकृत्यक्त् प्रस्तिक्त्रप्रकृतक्त्रप्रकृतकृतक्त् प्रस्तिक्त्रप्रकृतक्ष्यक्ष्यक्ष्यक्षक्षक्षक्षक्षक्षक्षक्षक्षक्षक्षक्षक्षक
	Divi- dends to capital.	Per cent. 12, 20 16, 09 11, 15 11, 15	11.89	다 막 댓 글 막 집 및 집 집 집 집 집 집 집 집 집 집 집 집 집 집 집 집 집
-	Divi- dends.	843 1,311 126 2,772	40, 160	25.5 25.5
	Not addition to profits.	1,096 1,891 239 3,654	62,162	25
	Total losses churged off.	347 845 176 2, 412	31,202	250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250
off.	On for- eign ex- change,		821	3 9 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
In chousands of dones	Other losses.	25 8 43 27 8 8 43	3,618	E 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
sso/I	On bonds, securi- ties, etc.	90 223 52 540	12,246	\$ 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
	On loans and dis- counts.	197 532 99 1,821	14,517	272 457 457 1, 285 1, 285 1, 285 1, 087 1, 087
	Total net oarnings and re- coveries on off assets.	2, 736 2, 736 415 6, 006	93,364	1, 359 1, 399 1, 399 1, 489 1, 489 1, 460 1, 460 1, 611 1, 460 1, 610 1,
	Recoveories on charged-off assets.	251 252 255 255	4,993	28 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
	Net since last report.	2,585 2,585 391 5,811	88,371	1, 288 1, 116 1, 116 1, 116 1, 116 1, 116 1, 127 1, 128 1,
	Cities, States, and Territories.	Missouri Kansas City St. Loseph St. Louis	Total Middle Western	North Dakota Santh Dakota Netraska Lincoln Omaha. Kansas City Webrea Montana Montana Wyoning Colordo Denver Pucholo New Moxico Oklahoma Miskogee Oklahoma Total Western States

######################################	13, 47	55.55 55.55 56.55 56.55	21.00	16.97
68 68818188 831 68818188	8.86	2.11	11,55	9, 40
######################################	7.36	6,91	7.62	6, 88
######################################	11.18	20, 00 11, 33	12, 57	12, 42
8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	11,956	88	88	158, 158
7.03 7.73 7.34 7.34 7.34 7.34 7.34 7.34 7.3	11, 103	85	168	216, 106
25 1 8 1 8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	11,696	중포	200	179,885
74 4 77 6 6 51	1,382			10,628
- 9285-838-588-588-588-588-588-588-588-588-5	1,895	me	7	10, 468
68 1, 282 1, 282 1, 283 83 1, 20 1, 20 20 1, 20 1, 20	3,6006	=	Ξ	70, 170
680 1,580 5,780 1,501 1,	7,933	7	7	76,210
2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2	20,000	82	193	305,991
22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2, 133		00	23, 978
1, 347 1, 663 6, 818 6, 818 7, 145 70 72 72 72 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73	20,055	155	186	372,013
Oregon Torthard Cultorum Los Angeles Ondrand Sun Francisco Ulah Onden Sulf Lake City Arrivon Abaska	Total Pacific States	Abska nonnember	Total nonmomber bunks .	Total United States,

1 Deffelt.

Earnings, expenses, and dividends of national banks by Pederal reserve districts, year cuded June 30, 1921.

	District No. 1. 306 banks.	District No. 2. 658 banks.	District No. 3. 650 banks.	District No. 4. 770 banks.	District No. 5. 556 banks.	District No. 6. 378 banks.	District No. 7. 1,061 banks.	District No. 8, 474 banks.	District No. 9, 879 banks.	District No. 10. 1,027 banks.	District No. 11. 656 banks.	District No. 12. 638 banks.	Non- momber banks.	Grand total, 8,147 banks.
Capital Surplus Capital and surplus	102, 932 85, 218 188, 150	213,049 276,609 519,658	88, 939 125, 383 214, 322	122, 946 105, 061 228, 010	89, 197 65, 488 151, 685	54, 771 37, 689 92, 460	175, 125 11-1, 108 289, 233	65, 443 32, 365 97, 808	65, 500 37, 180 102, 680	81,526 48,191 132,717	73, 775 43, 547 117, 322	106, 334 54, 973 161, 307	700 455 1, 155	1, 273, 237 1, 026, 270 2, 299, 507
(Gross carnings: (a) Indexel and discount. (b) Domestic exchange and collection. (c) Foreign exchange profils. (d) Countrissions and eurnings from in-	74,039	269, 962 4, 318 13, 482	82, 989 866 1, 138	97, 218 1, 310 1, 267	61, 178 1, 390 1, 137	45, 553 1, 771	2, 567 1, 044	44, 712 802 97	61, 811 1, 236 252	80, 162 1, 346 68	55, 868 1, 782	84, 285 1, 614 1, 378	411	1, 105, 832 20, 439 21, 472
surance premiums and the negotia- tion of real estate loans, authorized by the act of September 7, 1916, in towns of 5,000 population or tess	4,905	8 14,603	3,042	7,417	40 40 5, 246	2,019	216	$\frac{22}{1,617}$	622	119	22,063	94 4,949	• × ≅	1, 191 52, 985
Total	82,390	302, 403	88,360	107, 222	.61,991	49, 578	156, 402	47, 250	65, 761	84,984	59, 763	92,320	492	1,201,919
Expenses paid: (a) Salaries and wages.	11,830	42,807	13, 08.1	16, 749	11,321	9, 179	25, 230	8,607	12, 460	17, 963	13, 173	19,892	131	202, 726
(c) Interest on deposits.	2,882 21,634 6,911	35, 260 72, 912 20, 841	7, 1-19 22, 675 4, 487	4,665 30,581 7,578	7,812 16,236 4,490	7,026 10,225 3,981	18, 233 37, 042 12, 399	5,018 10,324 3,418	6, 636 20, 224 4, 980	8, 406 19, 569 6, 870	7,018	8, 261 19, 995 6, 111	87 20	119, 396 291, 828 87, 398
(c) Contributions to American National Red Cross. (f) Other expenses	8,610	101	8, 436	12, 403	6,515	6,019	22 14, 810	4,930	7,468	11,010	7,876	11, 231	69	187
Trotal	52, 867	200, 885	55, 835	71,999	46,383	36, 766	107, 736	32, 303	51,775	63, 853	43, 701	65, 196	307	829, 906
Not eurnings since last report (difference be- tween totals of items 1 and 2). Recoveries on charged-off assets.	29, 523 1, 078	101,518 7,228	32, 525 1, 118	35, 223 1, 770	18,608	12, 812 799	48, 666	14,947	13, 989 1, 124	21, 131	16,062	26, 824	185	
Total	30, 601	108, 746	33,643	36, 993	19,316	13,611	51,312	15,851	15, 113	23,078	18, 558	28,916	193	395, 991
								-	-					

76, 210 76, 179 16, 868 10, 628	179,885	216, 106 158, 158	12, 42 6, 88	9, 40
7=1	25	<u> </u>	12, 57	14, 55
7,874 3,585 1,863 1,262	14,581	14,362 11,921	7.39	8, 90
9, 564 1, 401 1, 647	12,620	5, 928 7, 792	10, 56	5,06
2,770 2,119 1,488 69	11,446	H, 632 10, 358	7.80	8, 76
3, 225 1, 325 883 51	5,481	9, 629 6, 680	10, 20 6, 51	9, 38
3, 206 1, 966 529 23	5,724	10, 127	11, 59	10, 35
7, 811 6, 431 1, 862 772	16,906	31,436 21,117	12, 06	11,91
3, 102 1, 194 721	5,051	7,820	11, 28 8, 46	9, 25
2, 828 2, 647 1, 130	6,682	12,684 9,861	11,06	8.17
3, 637 1, 334 1, 334	14,620	22, 373 14, 149	6,21	9,81
3, 150 11, 574 998 545	16, 267	17,376	13, 24 5, 49	5
17, 748 27, 765 3, 197 6, 973	55,678	53, 068 37, 715	15, 53	10,21
6, 263 6, 857 1, 159 516	11,795	15, 806 11, 269	10, 95 5, 99	8, 40
Lossos charged off: (a) On reans and discounts. (b) On bonds, securities, etc. (c) Other losses. (d) On foreign exchange.	Total	Net addition to profits from operations since last report (difference between the total of items 3 and 4 and item 5). Total dividends declared since June 30, 1920 Ratios:	Dividends to capital per cent. Dividends to capital and surplusdo Net addition to profits to capital and	surplusper cent.

National-bank investments in United States Government securities and other bonds and securities, etc., loans and discounts (including rediscounts), and losses charged off on account of bonds and securities, etc., and loans and discounts, years ended June 30, 1918 to 1921, inclusive.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Year ended June 30—	United States Govern- ment securities.	Other bonds and securities.	Total bonds and securities, etc.	Loans and discounts including rediscounts.	Losses charged off on loans and dis- counts.	charged off on bonds and se- curities, etc.	Percentage of losses charged off on account loans and discounts to total loans and discounts.	Percentage of losses charged off on bonds and securities to total bonds and securities.
1918.	2, 129, 283	1,840,487	3, 969, 770	10, 135, 842	33, 964	44, 350	0.34	1.12
1919.	3, 176, 314	1,875,609	5, 051, 923	11, 010, 206	35, 440	27, 819	.32	.55
1920.	2, 269, 575	1,916,890	4, 186, 465	13, 611, 416	31, 284	61, 790	.23	1.48
1921.	2, 019, 497	2,005,584	4, 025, 081	12, 004, 515	76, 210	76, 179	.63	1.89

Number of national banks, their capital, surplus, dividends, net addition to profits, and ratios, years ended June 30, 1914 to 1921:

						Pe	ercentage	es.
Year ended June 30—	Number of banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Dividends.	Net addition to profits.	Dividends to capital.	curplue	Net addi- tion to profits to cap- ital and surplus.
1914 1915 1916 1917 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921	7,571 7,589 7,691 7,762	1,063,978,175 1,068,577,080 1,066,208,875 1,081,670,000 1,098,264,000 1,115,507,000 1,220,781,000 1,273,237,000	714, 117, 131 726, 620, 202 731, 820, 365 765, 918, 000 816, 801, 000 869, 457, 000 984, 977, 000 1, 026, 270, 000	120, 947, 096 113, 707, 065 114, 724, 594 125, 538, 000 129, 778, 000 135, 588, 000 147, 793, 000 158, 158, 000	149, 270, 171 127, 094, 709 157, 543, 547 194, 321, 000 212, 332, 000 240, 366, 000 282, 083, 000 216, 106, 000	11. 37 10. 63 10. 76 11. 61 11. 82 12. 15 12. 10 12. 42	6.80 6.33 6.38 6.79 6.78 6.83 6.70 6.88	8.39 7.08 8.76 10.52 11.09 12.11 12.78 9.40

NONBORROWING NATIONAL BANKS APRIL 28, 1921.

A compilation made from the reports submitted by national banks at the close of business April 28, 1921, discloses the fact that of the 8,152 national banks from which reports were received, 3,243 banks, or 39.78 per cent of the number reporting, were not borrowing either from Federal reserve banks or elsewhere. The percentage of the loans and discounts of nonborrowing banks to the loans and discounts of all national banks was 26.48; the percentage of cash in vault of these banks to the cash in vault of all banks, was 37; and the percentage of the total deposits of these banks to the total deposits of all banks was 30.50.

The percentage of loans and discounts of all national banks to total deposits on the date indicated, was 76.54; and the percentage of loans and discounts to total deposits of nonborrowing banks was 66.46.

Comparison is made of the loans and discounts, cash in vault, and total deposits of all reporting national banks and nonborrowing national banks in each State, April 28, 1921, in the following statement:

Loans and discounts, cash in vault, total deposits, and bills payable and rediscounts of all reporting national banks in each State (including city banks).

Apr. 28, 1921, compared with similar data reported by those national banks in each State which had no bills payable or rediscounts on date indicated.

		All ban	All banks reporting Apr. 28,	Apr. 28, 1921.			Banks that	did not repor	Banks that did not report bills payable or rediscounts	or redisco	unts.	
STATES (INCLUDING CITIES).	Num- ber of banks,	Loans and discounts.	Cash in vault.	Total deposits.	Bills pay- able and rediscounts,	Num- ber of banks.	Loans and discounts.	Cash in vault.	Total deposits.	Per cent of loans and dis- counts of, to loans and dis- counts of banks in State.	Per cent of cash in vault of, to cash in vault of banks	Per cent of total deposits of, to total deposits of banks in State
Maine. New Hampshire. Vermont Massachusetts. Rhode Nand Connecticut.	61 56 49 161 17 64	\$54, 377, 000 30, 298, 000 27, 752, 000 574, 561, 000 38, 924, 000 120, 760, 000	\$1, 927, 000 1, 524, 000 1, 524, 000 18, 330, 000 1, 823, 000 5, 803, 000	\$88, 180, 000 11, 294, 000 36, 403, 000 672, 569, 000 46, 683, 000 152, 413, 000	2, 000, 000 3, 785, 000 2, 765, 000 65, 845, 000 789, 000 11, 269, 000	32 × 63 ± 12 3 × 32 × 32 × 32 × 32 × 32 × 32 × 32	\$23, 964, 494 8,066, 501 11, 172, 956 93, 484, 898 23, 066, 509 53, 097, 979	\$848, 373 550, 023 420, 151 4, 771, 161 1, 011, 797 2, 360, 016	\$40, 209, 019 12, 507, 617 17, 680, 593 123, 572, 028 24, 923, 844 67, 546, 733	26.62 40.26 40.26 16.27 59.26 43.97	26.09 26.03 25.50 40.67	45.60 30.29 48.57 18.37 53.39 44.32
Total New England States	408	846, 672, 000	30, 357, 000	1,037,542,000	86, 453, 000	169	212, 853, 337	9, 961, 521	286, 439, 834	25.14	32. 82	27.61
New York Now Jork Now Jersoy Pennsylvania Delaware Maryland District of Columbia	504 862 862 18 92 15	2, 655, 867, 000 256, 923, 000 1, 219, 418, 000 9, 752, 000 1140, 819, 000 58, 878, 000	74, 517, 000 13, 490, 000 52, 793, 000 536, 000 6, 747, 000 3, 101, 000	3, 504, 971, 000 429, 422, 000 1, 855, 273, 000 13, 986, 000 191, 565, 000 88, 482, 000	420, 793, 000 23, 495, 000 150, 635, 000 1, 122, 000 30, 149, 000 3, 226, 000	290 103 516 30 9	551, 253, 594 104, 658, 742 416, 560, 826 3, 988, 905 19, 005, 475 23, 847, 446	21, 713, 588 5, 713, 898 23, 667, 291 267, 994 935, 714 1, 475, 382	835, 917, 455 193, 480, 262 757, 733, 488 5, 849, 748 34, 541, 654 37, 098, 283	20.76 40.74 34.16 40.90 13.50 40.50	29.14 42.36 50.00 13.87 47.58	23. 85 40. 84 11. 83 41. 93
Total Eastern States	1,710	4, 341, 657, 000	151, 184, 000	6, 083, 699, 000	629, 420, 000	953	1, 119, 314, 988	53, 773, 867	1, 864, 620, 890	25.78	35, 57	30,65
Virginia. West Virginia. West Virginia. North Carolina. South Carolina. Forcing a Florina. Alabama. Al	172 123 173 174 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175	234, 039, 000 115, 039, 000 95, 203, 000 175, 203, 000 65, 561, 000 29, 483, 000 71, 533, 000 45, 749, 000 141, 136, 000 114, 136, 000	6, 776, 000 3, 1378, 000 3, 1878, 000 3, 286, 000 3, 486, 000 1, 220, 000 1, 883, 000 1, 883, 000 4, 583, 000 3, 885, 000 3, 885, 000	260, 611, 000 102, 331, 000 162, 361, 000 163, 266, 000 103, 266, 000 102, 740, 000 37, 983, 000 179, 374, 000 183, 978, 000 171, 174, 000 137, 740, 000	41, 078, 000 25, 788, 000 25, 449, 000 25, 155, 000 2, 546, 000 13, 734, 000 13, 734, 000 117, 201, 000 17, 201, 000 2, 408, 000 11, 050, 000 32, 660, 000	47. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20	51, 105, 878 55, 915, 344 7, 439, 134 1, 523, 208 42, 639, 805 8, 717, 884 6, 787, 821 18, 339, 188 13, 33, 188 13, 33, 188 142, 339, 188 13, 33, 188 43, 133, 188	2, 141, 305 2, 536, 167 2, 967, 388 244, 336 2, 165, 928 1, 731, 312 311, 801 1, 839, 649 1, 839, 649	66, 087, 500 67, 170, 009 8, 723, 386 6, 470, 005 1, 380, 412 70, 401, 837 9, 278, 741 188, 939, 916 18, 228, 140 18, 228, 140 18, 228, 140 57, 146, 347	21. 48. 48. 48. 48. 48. 48. 48. 48. 48. 48	31.60 57.93 57.93 11.44 11.44 11.50 63.04 63.04 8.16 8.16 72.73 77.77	66988-18888-668-698-698-698-698-698-698-698-698
Total Southern States	1,661	1,609,512,000	57, 785, 000	1, 868, 345, 000	283, 576, 000	563	432, 471, 860	21, 204, 274	587, 684, 213	26.87	36.69	31.46

Loans and discounts, cash in wault, total deposits, and bills payable and rediscounts of all reporting national banks in each State (including city banks),

Apr. 28, 1921, compared with similar data reported by those national banks in each State which had no bills payable or rediscounts on date indicated—
Continued.

•		All ban	All banks reporting Apr. 28, 1921	.pr. 28, 1921.			Banks that o	lid not repor	Banks that did not report bills payable or rediscounts	e or redisco	ounts.	
STATES (INCLEDING OPPES).	Num- ber of banks.	Leansand discounts.	Cash in vault.	Total deposits.	Bills pay- abie and rediscounts.	Num- ber of banks,	Loans and discounts.	Cash in vault.	Total de-	Percent of loans and dis- counts of, to loans and dis- counts of banks in State.	Porcent of eash in vault of, to eash in vault of banks in State.	Percent of total deposits of, to total deposits of banks
Ohio. Indiana Hilmois. Michigan Viscousin. Minnessda. Minnessda. Missouri.	375 252 252 493 117 1153 340 353 132	8472, 275, 000 207, 341, 000 867, 538, 000 212, 910, 000 314, 203, 000 346, 205, 000 346, 205, 000	\$20, 921, 000 12, 769, 000 31, 371, 000 6, 726, 000 6, 208, 000 6, 894, 000 6, 338, 000	\$626, 207, 000 274, 583, 000 1, 105, 365, 000 289, 396, 000 411, 965, 000 274, 035, 000 374, 680, 000	31, 991, 000 29, 315, 000 142, 415, 000 39, 456, 000 32, 341, 000 47, 112, 000 77, 085, 000	190 122 124 133 133 145 145 155 155 155 155 155 155 155 155	\$179, 282, 444 61, 865, 171 242, 382, 965 56, 423, 220 62, 421, 029 77, 229, 873 32, 621, 507 53, 441, 044	\$5, 999, 186 7, 583, 444 7, 429, 049 2, 761, 085 2, 449, 611 3, 003, 621 1, 206, 757 4, 482, 957	\$255, 895, 836 90, 814, 619 331, 436, 187 89, 259, 853 89, 025, 463 104, 257, 994 43, 951, 881 71, 123, 719	37. 96. 29. 81. 27. 94. 26. 50. 29. 14. 22. 07. 13. 31.	43.01 59.39 33.24 41.05 36.51 32.62 18.38 70.73	29. 29. 29. 29. 29. 29. 29. 29. 29. 29.
Total Middle Western States.	2,215	2, 873, 348, 000	100, 937, 000	3, 645, 664, 000	438, 916, 000	879	765, 510, 253	40, 975, 710 1	1, 075, 765, 582	26.64	40.60	29.51
North Dakota. South Dakota. Nebraska. Kansas. Kansas. Woming. Volendo. New Moxico.	180 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185	61, SS1, 000 64, 121, 000 128, 476, 000 58, 902, 000 57, 044, 000 129, 035, 000 129, 035, 000 124, 634, 000 124, 634, 000	1, 638, 000 1, 537, 000 3, 865, 000 5, 104, 000 1, 491, 000 6, 164, 000 853, 000 5, 979, 000	66, 153, 000 71, 704, 000 174, 187, 000 178, 552, 000 47, 559, 000 47, 559, 000 27, 477, 000 246, 379, 000	10, 986, 000 12, 590, 000 25, 926, 000 12, 646, 000 4, 579, 000 9, 188, 000 2, 648, 000 2, 188, 000 2, 188, 000 2, 188, 000	27 26 45 121 121 122 522 523 105	8, 981, 837, 112, 545, 332, 119, 545, 332, 114, 734, 025, 443, 67, 239, 443, 67, 239, 301, 820, 301, 35, 759, 078	282, 530 450, 573 611, 893 3, 215, 207 1, 260, 398 3,75, 952 2, 827, 136 41, 732 1, 470, 617	11, 061, 492 17, 164, 826 24, 403, 106 24, 202, 217 12, 871, 446 106, 392, 439 1, 081, 811 52, 110, 795	14. 52 19. 56 19. 56 25. 01 24. 94 24. 94 19. 36 19. 36	25.32 26.33 26.39 45.22 46.88 48.87 46.88 46.88	26.72 20.94 20.95 20.16
Total Western States	1,507	838, 294, 000	29, 274, 000	1,049,456,000	121, 994, 000	411	229, 747, 283	10, 536, 098	328, 816, 048	27.41	35.99	31.33
Washington. Orogon. Calfornia Idaho.	88288	131, 384, 000 99, 125, 000 528, 519, 000 40, 615, 000 28, 522, 000	5, 628, 000 3, 761, 000 18, 446, 000 1, 495, 000 802, 000	196, 260, 000 132, 894, 000 713, 344, 000 47, 008, 000 36, 638, 000	9, 073, 000 9, 639, 000 99, 795, 000 13, 699, 000 13, 597, 000	44558 8	74, 570, 283 38, 510, 243 105, 949, 848 12, 672, 523 9, 745, 461	3, 938, 506 1, 689, 634 4, 863, 555 486, 203 269, 635	122, 076, 617 58, 995, 197 159, 861, 089 17, 372, 518 12, 674, 460	36.76 38.85 20.05 31.20 34.17	8.84.85 2.85.93 2.65.93	22.23 22.23 36.96 21.59

61.21 3.68	35.06	100, 00	100,00	30.50
54.76 67.58 3.06 2.28	36.39	100.00	100.00	37.00
3.06	28.88 36.39	100, 00	100,00	26.48
7, 271, 782 827, 866	379, 079, 529	1, 715, 098 4, 929, 112	6, 644,210 100.00 100.00	4, 529, 050, 306
352, 756 29, 787	11, 630, 076	262, 494	723, 264	148, 804, 810
4, 721, 159	264 246, 704, 957 11, 630, 076 379, 079, 529	2, 767, 598	3, 276, 619	8, 152 11, 367, 074, 000 402, 223, 000 14, 851, 859, 000 1,711,502,000 3, 243 3, 009, 879, 297 148, 814, 810 4, 529, 050, 306 26, 48 37, 00
9 21	264	01 01	4	3, 248
440,000	151, 143,000			1,711,502,000
11, 881, 000 22, 483, 000	854, 314, 000 31, 962, 000 1, 160, 508, 000 151, 143, 000	1, 715, 000 4, 930, 000	6, 645, 000	14, 851, 859, 000
522, 000 1, 308, 000	31, 962, 000	263,000	724,000	402, 223, 000
8, 622, 000 17, 527, 000		2, 768, 000	3, 277, 000	1, 367, 074, 000
= 51	647	21.01	***	8, 152
Nevada. Arizona	Total Pacific States	Alaska (nonmember banks) Hawaii (nonmember banks)	Total (nonmember banks)	Total United States

SHAREHOLDERS AND SHARES OF STOCK OF NATIONAL BANKS.

According to the returns for December 29, 1920, the paid-in capital stock of the 8,130 national banks was \$1,272,291,000, divided into 13,945,663 shares, making the average par value approximately \$91.25. In some instances State banks having a division of stock into shares of less than \$100, and converted into national banks, have continued with that division as authorized by law. The capital stock of all other national banks is divided into shares of \$100. Of the total capital, about 70 per cent, or 9,664,873 shares, is owned by local residents, and the remainder, 4,280,790, by nonresidents. number of shares owned by males is 8,837,242, 63 per cent, and 3,-088,744, 22 per cent, by females. Shares to the number of 2,019,677, 15 per cent, are owned by others than natural persons—that is, corporations, companies, etc. Of the shareholdings by males there are 6,446,269, or 73 per cent, owned by resident shareholders and 2,-390,973 by nonresidents, while of the holdings by females, 58 per cent, or 1,797,978 shares, are owned by residents and 1,290,766 by nonresident shareholders. Seventy per cent, or 1,420,626, of the shares owned by other than natural persons, are held by resident corporations, companies, etc., and 599,051 by nonresidents.

The combined capital of the 46 banks located in the three central reserve cities, amounting to \$244,450,000, is divided into 2,450,564 shares, owned by 30,743 shareholders, the average holdings being 80 shares. The capital of the 379 banks in the 63 other reserve cities, \$354,440,000, in shares numbering 4,128,316, is owned by 83,254 persons, etc., with average holdings of 50 shares; while of the capital of \$673,401,000 of the 7,705 country banks located in the 48 States, Alaska, and Hawaii, there is a division of shares numbering 7,366,783,

with 405,110 holders, the average holdings being 18 shares.

SHAREHOLDERS.

From the returns it further appears that the capital stock of the banks is owned by 519.107 shareholders, of whom 311,825, or 60 per cent, are residents of the place in which the banks are located, while 207,282 are nonresidents. Approximately 65 per cent (336,497) of the shareholders are males, 30 per cent (158,766) females, and 5 per cent (23,844) others than natural persons. Of the male shareholders, 215,666 (64 per cent) are local residents and 120,831 nonresidents; while of the female shareholders, 82,514 (52 per cent) are residents and 76,252 nonresidents. Of the remaining shareholders—corporations, companies, etc.—13,645 (57 per cent) are residents and 10,199 nonresidents.

In the accompanying tables are shown, by reserve cities and States, geographically divided, the number of shareholders, shares, and classification of each, based on sex, etc., and residence.

Shareholders and shares of stock of national banks December 29, 1920.

			Number	Number of shareholders	nolders.					Number	Number of shares owned	·pa		
Cities, States, and	Residen in which	Resident in city or town in which bank is located.	or town located.	Residin	Residing outside of city in which bank is located.	of city in scated.	which	By res	By resident stockholders	lders.	Residing o	Residing outside of city in which bank is located.	in which b	ank is
Terniories.	Male stock- holders.	Female stock- holders.	Others than indi- vid- uals.	Male stock- holders. l	Female stock-holders.	Others than individe vid-	Total number of share- nolders.	Male stock- holders.	Female stock- holders.	Others than individuals.	Male stock- holders.	Female stock- holders.	Others than in- dividuals.	Total number of shares.
CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.													****	
New York. Chicago. St. Louis.	6,568 2,242 1,550	3,077 844 1,013	1,218 192 226	4,730 925 911	4,018 785 781	1,453 136 74	21,064 5,124 4,555	685, 182. 67 237, 631. 00 94, 613. 00	174, 298. 25 79, 784. 00 41, 578. 00	335, 615. 67 85, 818. 00 53, 413. 00	212, 686. 91 78, 320.00 31, 891. 00	103, 601. 00 1 46, 174. 00 21, 078. 00	149, 615. 50 15, 073. 00 4, 191. 00	1,661,000 542,800 246,764
Total	10,360	4,934	1,636	6,566	5,584	1,663	30,743 1	1,017,426.67	295, 660. 25	471,846.67	322, 897. 91	170,853.00	168, 879. 50	2, 450, 564
ALL OTHER RESERVE CITIES.														
Albany Albany Brocklyn and Bronx Britischin Philadelphia Philadelphia Philadelphia Philadelphia Philadelphia Philadelphia Philadelphia Philadelphia Rathord Charleston Albanta Albanta Albanta Richmingham New Ordeans Dallas El Paso Port Worth Gliveston San Antonio Waco Little Rock Louisville Chattanooga	945 1, 1, 1688 1, 1, 1688 1, 1, 1, 1688 1, 1, 1, 1688 1, 1, 1, 188 1,	558 209 209 209 209 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201	798 9722 9722 9722 9722 111 121 122 123 8 8 9 12 123 123 123 124 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125	1,796 130 130 1494 1,494	1, 438 1, 358 1, 358 1, 857 1,	84.8 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	6, 270 904 904 904 907 907 907 907 907 907 907 907 907 907	51, 655, 33 11, 570, 60 11, 570, 60 11, 570, 60 125, 922, 60 127, 922, 93 13, 93 13, 93 14, 93 1	14, 248. 0 3, 692. 0 3, 692. 0 3, 692. 0 3, 402. 0 10, 77. 466. 0 1, 455. 0 1, 133. 0 1, 134. 0 1, 135. 0 1, 13	74, 590, 00 2, 692, 00 2, 692, 00 1, 687, 50 1, 188, 105, 00 11, 38, 105, 00 2, 682, 00 1, 120, 00 1, 138, 00	3, 588. 00 3, 705. 00 3, 738. 00 36, 725. 00 40, 170. 07 40, 170. 07 40, 170. 07 40, 170. 07 40, 170. 07 40, 170. 07 40, 170. 00 40, 170. 07 40, 170.	29, 004. 67 1, 8641. 00 1, 8641. 00 22, 140. 00 29, 140. 00 20, 14	88,074,00 734,00 734,00 734,00 734,00 72,075,00 75,00 75,00 71,163,00 72,00 72,00 72,00 73,00 73,00 74,00 75	383, 500 21, 500 21, 500 22, 500 22, 500 22, 500 21, 000 21, 000

Shareholders and shares of stock of national banks December 29, 1920—Continued.

	ank is	Total number of shares.	418.88.98.98.98.98.98.98.98.98.98.98.98.98
	Residing outside of city in which bank is located.	Others than in- dividuals.	385.00 4,636.00 4,778.55 97.60 10.00 1,55.00 1,402.00 1,737.00 1,737.00 1,737.00 1,737.00 1,737.00
d.	utside of city located	Female stock- holders.	12, 25, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20
Number of shares owned	Residing o	Male stock- holders.	3, 946.00 9, 986.00 9, 986.00 9, 986.00 1, 178.60 1, 178.60
Number o	ders.	Others than individuals.	446.50 113, 9371.00 12, 301.00 1, 456.00 1, 473.00 1, 473.00 1, 473.00 1, 473.00 1, 473.00 1, 473.00 2, 647.00 2, 647.00 3, 912.00 3, 922.00 5, 936.00 5, 936.00 5, 936.00 6, 936.00 5, 936.00 6, 936.00
	By resident stockholders	Female stock-	1, 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 0
	By resi	Male stock- holders.	9, 9, 911.05 9, 912.05 9, 913.05 9, 913.05 9, 913.05 11, 12, 255.00 11, 12, 255.00 11, 12, 255.00 12, 27, 20 13, 27, 20 14, 27, 20 15, 27, 20 16, 27, 20 17, 27, 20 18, 27,
	which	Total number of share- holders.	506 506 506 506 506 506 507 508 508 508 508 508 508 508 508
	of city in	Others than indi- vid- uals.	64999444444444444444444444444444444444
olders.	Residing outside of city in which bank is located.	Female stock- holders.	624 626 626 626 636 636 636 636 636 636 636
Number of shareholders	Residing	Male stock- holders.	141 1496 1496 1496 1496 1496 1496 1496 1
Number	ocated.	Others than individe vid- uals.	8118811996899947244881184144848116489
	in city c	Female stock- holders.	135 9034 9034 151 151 1734 1735 1735 1735 1735 1735 1735 1735 1735
	Resident in city or town in which bank is located.	Male stock-	275 275 1, 379 1, 192 382 382 382 382 383 1, 195 1, 195 1, 195 1, 195 1, 057 1,
	pun	Territories.	ALL OTHER RESERVE CITIES— continued. Nashville Cincinnal Cileveland Columbus Toledo. Indianapolis Cincago. Peoria Peroria Grand Rapids Milwardee Milwardee Milwardee Milwardee Signad Rapids St. Paul St. Paul St. Paul Cedar Rapids Des Moines Mussogee Oklahoma City Tulsa

									6
26,000 10,000 50,000 88,000 16,000 280,000 10,000 33,557	4, 128, 316	6, 578, 880		72, 950 52, 368 61, 850 275, 659 118, 750		461.915 336,670 863,017 23,193 106,703	1, 791, 498	264, 404 118, 122 119, 274 119, 020 97, 000 97, 000 107, 150 39, 750 111, 874 111, 874 111, 874 110, 160 82, 339	1, 733, 022
465.00 2, 560.00 1, 369.00 135.00 33, 268.33 615.00 230.00	217, 528. 53	386, 408, 03		9, 161, 00 3, 571, 37 3, 379, 50 26, 610, 00 3, 732, 00	092.	8, 983. 00 12, 442. 34 19, 212. 70 1, 290. 50 2, 073. 66	44, 002. 20	4, 273.00 3, 686.00 1, 124.00 1, 1492.00 1, 630.50 436.50 3, 920.82 3, 920.82 3, 120.00 3, 12.00	23, 663, 82
2, 532. 00 134. 00 3, 1194. 00 6, 810. 00 2, 111. 00 36, 480. 83 527. 34 3, 193. 00	338, 790, 11	509, 643, 11		7, 363. 50 4, 803. 13 9, 837. 40 31, 874. 00 12, 322. 00	611.	58, 826.00 45, 341.16 116, 016.20 4, 426.50 17, 020.00	241, 629. 86	22, 257, 00 11, 761, 50 19, 884, 25 19, 884, 25 11, 494, 80 4, 7711, 50 9, 384, 50 9, 384, 50 9, 384, 50 11, 267, 50 11, 267, 50 14, 526, 50 7, 526, 50	155, 427.33
7, 036, 00 1, 585, 00 9, 414, 00 10, 730, 50 1, 791, 00 29, 211, 17 1, 134, 33 9, 193, 00	614, 039, 12	936, 937. 03		10, 460, 33 5, 905, 88 11, 322, 00 41, 185, 00	257.	83, 994, 00 89, 031, 50 201, 701, 70 3, 725, 00 28, 092, 67	406, 544. 87	67, 028, 00 20, 556, 50 21, 338, 50 21, 338, 50 21, 438, 40 13, 225, 50 20, 699, 12 4, 170, 50 14, 170, 50 22, 073, 00 15, 837, 00	369, 799. 62
2, 812, 00 199, 00 10, 731, 00 8, 594, 79 22, 883, 50 3, 014, 00 8, 497, 00	567, 842. 81	1, 042, 689. 48		15, 128, 00 10, 823, 00 6, 632, 00 39, 659, 50 47, 762, 50	969.	21, 156.00 22, 612.25 44, 238.85 1, 461.00 2, 121.67	91, 589.77	4,915.00 6,152.50 6,172.50 1,1817.34 1,817.34 1,025.50 1,025.50 4,558.75 4,558.75 2,409.50 2,409.50 2,146.00 5,217.00 1,237.00	42, 819. 92
2,790.00 502.00 5,061.50 18,815.17 4,815.07 57,167.50 2,683.00	573, 688, 79	869, 349, 04		7,620.67 6,589.75 8,440.60 38,398.50 15,494.00	260.	66, 463.00 34, 050.25 123, 516.96 4, 460.50 16, 053.00	244, 543. 71	39, 751. 00 12, 687. 00 12, 108. 16 13, 561. 00 5, 505. 50 12, 370. 4 5, 935. 50 6, 742. 40 44, 461. 25 26, 684. 75 13, 912. 00	218, 324. 78
10, 365.00 6, 836.00 19, 114.50 41, 680.54 6, 358.00 100, 988.67 4, 300.33 9, 761.00	1, 816, 426.64	2, 833, 853, 31		23, 216. 50 20, 674. 87 22, 238. 50 97, 932. 00 25, 841. 50	453.	222, 493.00 133, 192.50 358, 330.59 7, 829.50 41, 342.00	763, 187. 59	135, 180, 00 65, 516, 00 69, 021, 80 69, 021, 80 20, 380, 50 20, 380, 50 21, 90, 55 27, 972, 65 233, 694, 40 68, 773, 25 43, 514, 50	922, 986, 53
373 101 394 1,945 3,569 3,569 252 819	83, 254	113, 997		3, 691 3, 044 3, 141 17, 539 2, 421		29, 340 19, 872 69, 301 1, 823 5, 358	125, 694	15, 273 98, 526 17, 9478 17, 98, 886 17, 98, 988 17, 98, 988 18, 98, 988 18, 98, 988 18, 98, 988 18, 98, 988 18, 98, 988 18, 98, 98, 98, 98, 98, 98, 98, 98, 98, 9	94, 843
2 27 27 5 5 46 10 13	2, 130	3, 793		425 128 154 822 84	2,686	344 446 1,018 81 70	1,959	107 40 90 30 35 59 118 124 124	714
34 8 76 246 40 588 44 106	11,847	17, 431		991 616 819 4, 219 534	10, 199	4, 479 3, 902 12, 614 464 1, 062	22, 521	1, 971 1, 236 1, 026 1, 026 207 207 559 368 322 2, 001 1, 323 693	11, 641
87 21 82 233 50 50 628 47	15, 526	22,092		10 625 771 3,371 3,60	7,279	0,549 5,620 20,458 388 1,786	34, 801	4, 652 2,804 1,701 1,319 1,094 1,094 1,924 1,924 1,292	24, 825
13 15 100 12 164 17 40	4, 270	5,906		314 153 128 762 279	2, 283	638 359 1, 223 90 99	2, 409	161 1155 1119 53 1111 22 22 34 183 183 183 183 215 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	1,301
49 14 63 63 110 935 17 203	15,606	20,540		725 550 465 3,309 551	7, 186	4, 742 2, 778 10, 921 771	19, 556	2, 074 1, 268 1, 155 1, 170 1, 097 354 746 398 398 493 2, 248 469 1, 791 1, 018	14, 281
186 55 142 905 1, 208 1, 208 117 310	33, 875	44, 235		1, 226 972 804 5, 056 613	10, 930	12, 588 6, 767 23, 067 456 1, 570	44, 448	6, 308 9, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 4, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 1, 1, 16, 2, 1, 1, 16, 2, 4, 1, 1, 84, 2, 1, 84, 9, 1, 84,	42, 081
Spokane Tacoma Portland Los Angeles Oaktian San Francisco Ogden Salt Lake City	Total	Totalall reserve cities	COUNTRY BANKS.	Maine. Now Hampshire. Vermont. Massachusetts. Rhode island. Commericat	Total New England States.	New York. New Jersey. Pennsylvania. Delaware. Maryland.	Total Eastern States	Virginia. West Virginia. North Carolina. South Carolina. South Carolina. Georgia. Florida. Alabama. Florida. Foutida.	Total Southern States 42,

70073—FI 1921——53

Shareholders and shares of stock of national banks December 29, 1920—Continued.

	ank is	Total number of shares.		401, 433 235, 532 393, 738 120, 995 199, 330 186, 304 219, 360 68, 969	1,825,661	30, 155 62, 050 90, 938 134, 267 85, 080 36, 081 74, 592 33, 082 159, 235	700,000	59, 844 62, 800 279, 303 59, 050 8, 602
	in which b	Others than in- dividuals.		3, 397, 50 2, 944, 00 1, 975, 75 2, 017, 00 2, 886, 33 5, 339, 00 1, 610, 00	28, 891. 58	395.00 679.00 225.00 3,121.00 1,226.00 385.00 634.00	7, 407. 15	4, 904. 85 2, 317. 50 16, 120. 00 1, 865. 50 161. 00
	Residing outside of city in which bank is located.	Female stock- holders.		72,088.65 19,233.00 51,016.75 9,792.00 17,437.00 12,123.00 18,177.68 5,640.50	205, 508. 58	1,705.00 3,457.25 7,656.50 9,333.00 5,683.34 1,509.75 6,510.00 1,722.00 7,390.15	44,966.99	2, 883. 40 4, 484. 75 26, 632. 00 293. 50 541. 80
Number of shares owned	Residing or	Male stock- holders.		51, 566. 70 35, 248. 00 59, 206. 50 22, 591. 00 26, 554. 00 39, 804. 00 37, 026. 85 12, 671. 50	284,668.55	10,068.00 15,328.67 18,366.60 26,932.00 26,100.33 11,509.25 15,012.00 8,056.70 38,630.10	169, 793, 65	12,959.25 15,114.75 53,504.00 19,564.50 2,355.70
Number of	ders.	Others than indlviduals		5, 565, 50 12, 786, 00 12, 786, 00 3, 194, 00 4, 983, 50 6, 274, 50 1, 172, 00	40, 575. 50	465.00 576.67 439.60 2,156.00 2,699.00 4,888.00 2,025.00 391.00 2,338.50	11,528.77	1,317.00 1,474.00 5,486.00 2,522.50 130.00
	By resident stockholders.	Female stock-holders.		73, 938. 90 40, 577. 00 50, 466. 00 14, 740. 00 44, 238. 00 14, 007. 00 22, 599. 93 10, 312. 50	270, 879. 33	1,459.00 3,068.66 6,355.85 13,120.00 3,805.00 1,265.15 6,719.00 3,101.50 9,223.75	48, 117. 91	3,752.30 7,341.50 29,648.00 3,541.00 456.30
	By resi	Male stock- holders.		194, 875, 75 135, 012, 00 218, 287, 00 68, 661, 00 103, 231, 17 110, 949, 00 126, 559, 04 37, 562, 50	995, 137. 46	16, 063.00 38, 938.75 57, 894.45 82, 455.00 43, 671.33 15, 626.70 43, 100.00 19, 425.80 101, 018.50	418, 194, 53	34, 027. 20 32, 067. 50 147, 913. 00 31, 263. 00 4, 957. 20
	a which	Total number of share- holders.		21, 385 12, 111 21, 717 6, 889 11, 237 9, 793 4, 236	96, 725	2,593 2,593 2,593 2,698 2,698 3,104 1,157 5,310	27,418	1,954 2,003 12,452 1,876 650
	of city i	Others than indi- vid- uals.		137 126 126 126 126 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137	099	30 112 21 22 22 22 22 24 44	164	40 29 112 23 10
nolders.	g outside of city bank is located	Female stock- holders.		2,822 1,185 1,962 1,962 715 788 1,026 1,026	9,763	95 237 347 705 219 73 310 116 465	2,567	181 214 1,397 155 75
Number of shareholders	Residing	Male I stock- holders. P		4,538 2,446 4,134 1,418 1,701 2,308 2,024 1,035	19,604	406 783 671 1,724 1,018 697 697 341 1,574	7,485	484 479 2,705 596 195
Vumber	Resident in city or town Residing outside of city in which in which bank is located.	Others than indi- vid- uals.		236 120 272 58 146 95 190	1,148	29 114 100 100 102	345	36 145 24 4
		Female stock- holders.		4,209 2,208 3,522 3,522 1,635 1,837 1,396	15,514	201 328 328 888 142 888 391 143 143 431	2,693	221 260 1,927 162 84
	Resident in which	Male Female stock- stock- holders, holders	-	9,443 6,088 11,701 3,656 6,909 5,243 5,072 1,924	50,036	833 1, 328 1, 566 3, 884 1, 249 1, 249 1, 613 2, 718	14,164	992 986 6,166 916 282
	and	· Territories.	COUNTRY BANKS-continued.	Ohio Indiana Illinois Michigan Wisconsin Minesota Missouri	Total Middle Western States.	North Dakota. South Dakota. Nebraska. Kansas. Kontana. Wyoming. Wyoming. New Mexico.	Total Western States	Washington Orogon. California Idaho. Utah.

uvada. rizona	322	428	မာဏ	115	52	2.7	334 598	7,340.00 9,888.00	1,088.00	479.00	4, 547. 26 5, 926. 50	1,192.50	194. 74 22. 00	14,600
Total Pacific States	9,772	2,744	253	4,745	2,130	223	19,867	267, 455. 90	46, 503. 10	11,453.50	113,971.96	36,978.95	25, 585, 59	501,949
Total country banks 171, 431	171,431	61,974	7,739	98,739	58,821	6,406	402,110	405,110 3,612,415.38	928, 628. 85	377, 936. 46	377, 936. 46 1, 454, 036. 36	781,123.24	212,642.71	7,366,783
Total United States 215,60	99	82,514 13,645	13,645	120,831	76,252	10, 199	519, 107	10,199 519,107 6,446,268.69 1,797,977.89 1,420,625.94 2,380,973.39 1,290,766.35 599,050.74 13,945,	1, 797, 977. 89	1,420,625.94	2, 390, 973. 39	1, 290, 766. 35	599, 050. 74	13,945,663

NATIONAL BANKS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CAPITAL STOCK

Section 5138 of the Revised Statutes of the United States pre scribes that no national bank shall be organized with a less capital than \$100,000, except that banks with a capital of not less than \$50,000 may; with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed 6,000 inhabitants, and except that banks with a capital of not less than \$25,000 may, with the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed 3,000 inhabitants. No association shall be organized in a city the population of which exceeds 50,000 persons with a capital of less than \$200,000.

On September 6, 1921, 8,155 national banks with aggregate paidin capital stock of \$1,276,177,000 submitted reports of condition to this office, and information compiled from these reports, grouped according to capital stock, is interesting in that it discloses the geographical distribution of national banks in cities and States having paid-in capital within the several classifications shown in the table

following.

It is noted that of the 8,155 reporting banks, 2,112 had capital stock of \$25,000, the aggregate amount being \$52,784,000; loans and discounts, including rediscounts, \$434,776,000; aggregate resources, including rediscounts, \$744,863,000, and total deposits \$566,633,000. The number of national banks in the second group, capital stock in excess of \$25,000 but not over \$50,000, was 2,459. The loans and discounts of this class were \$945,281,000; aggregate resources, including rediscounts, \$1,672,297,000, and total deposits \$1,246,115,000. The aggregate paid-in capital stock of the banks in this class was \$116,065,000.

Thirty-three and eighty-three one-hundredths per cent of the banks reporting had capital stock of \$50,000 or over but not in excess of \$200,000, the number of such banks being 2,759 and their loans and discounts, including rediscounts, were \$2,495,531,000. The aggregate resources, including rediscounts, of these banks amounting to \$4,427,996,000 represented 22 46 per cent of the total resources of all banks and their total deposits of \$3,314,124,000, 22.76 per cent of the total deposits of all reporting banks. The combined paid-in capital of this

class was \$319.739.000.

Only 552 national banks with aggregate capital of \$197,639,000 had capital stock of over \$200,000 but not over \$500,000. The loans and discounts of these banks amounted to \$1,690,584,000, aggregate

resources, \$2,956,470,000 and total deposits \$2,121,219,000.

One hundred and sixty-one national banks had capital stock of \$500,000 but not over \$1,000,000. The loans and discounts of this class of banks were \$1,290,548,000; total resources, \$2,079,293,000; aggregate paid-in capital, \$138,250,000; and total deposits; \$1,501,619,000.

The aggregate capital of 91 national banks with individual capital of \$1,000,000 but not in excess of \$5,000,000 was \$196,200,000. The loans and discounts of these banks aggregated \$2,207,065,000; total resources, \$3,570,744,000; and total deposits, \$2,634,301,000.

While the number of national banks with individual capital in excess of \$5,000,000 is only 21, the total capital of these banks, which

amounted to \$255,500,000, was 20.2 per cent of the capital stock of all reporting banks, their loans and discounts of \$2,618,907,000 were 22.42 per cent of the total loans and discounts of all reporting banks, aggregate resources of \$4,267,517,000 constituted 21.64 per cent of the total resources of all reporting national banks, and the total deposits of this class of banks were 21.82 per cent of the total deposits of all reporting national banks and amounted to \$3,176,841,000. Twelve of the national banks in this class with aggregate loans and discounts of \$2,054,193,000, total resources of \$3,341,900,000, paid-in capital of \$187,000,000, and total deposits of \$2,517,241,000 were situated in the three central reserve cities, New York, Chicago, and St. Louis. The table in question follows:

Classification of national banks, according to capital stock, Sept. 6, 1921.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

\$200,000.	Aggre- gate de- posits.	1, 062 5, 327	6,389	11.16131 11.16131 12.28235 12.
t not over	Aggregate gate paid-in capital stock.	200	800	800 600 600 800 800 800 800 800
\$50,000, bu	Aggre-gate re- sources, includ- ing re- dis- counts.	1,354	8,001	4.82.924.4.1.92.8.92.92.8.92.92.92.92.92.92.92.92.92.92.92.92.92.
Capital stock over \$50,000, but not over \$200,000.	Aggre- gate loans and dis- counts, includ- ing redis-	876 3,020	3, 896	25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.2
Capita	Num- ber of banks.	 ∞	4	★おり★の★☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆
er \$50,000	Aggre- gale de- posits.			, 4, 382, 2
ont not ov	Aggre- gate paid-in capital stock.			150
Capital stock over \$25,000, but not over \$50,000	Aggre-gate re-sources, includ-ing re-dis-			4,758
stock ov	Aggregate gate loans and discounts, including rediscounts.			1,499
Capita	Num- ber of banks.			rr rr
	Aggre- gate de- posits.			LF-L
5,000 even	Aggregate gate paid-in capital stock.			25
ock of \$25	Aggregate resources, including rediscounts.			97.88 27.88
Capital stock of \$25,000 even.	Aggregate gate loans and discounts, including rediscounts.			2386
	Num- ber of banks.			-
	Cities, States, and Territories.	CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES. New York. Chicago.	Total	Boston Brooklyn and Bronx Brooklyn and Bronx Buffalo Buffalo Buffalo Buffalo Bullas Buffalo Charleston Dallas Fort Worth Galveston San Antonio Waco Chicago (other than central reserve city) Minneapolis St. Paul Bulland San Antonio Waco Chicago (other than central reserve city) Minneapolis St. Paul Bulbuque Sioux City Kansas City, Mo Kansas City, Mo Kansas City Kansas City Lincoln Lincoln Omaha

1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,	199, 444	205, 833		40, 192 37, 938 27, 843 143, 738		288, 203	273, 509 191, 522 489, 572 6, 766	1,002,646	57, 249 48, 003 41, 988 24, 514				496, 929
2,000 600 100 200 100 200 100 200 400 400 250	15,625	16, 425		2, 995 4, 655 3, 935 12, 128		29, 508	19, 995 10, 947 36, 939 3, 027	71,815	6, 353 3, 582 4, 925 4, 010	2,745 2,405 2,815 315	21, 795	6,631 3,739	71,355
26, 693 26, 693 26, 693 26, 693 27, 316 27, 316 27, 92, 118 27, 637 27, 637 27, 637 27, 637 27, 637	250, 287	258, 288		49, 942 55, 308 40, 740 184, 381		386,170	339, 867 227, 874 637, 263 10, 541 52, 416	1, 267, 961	81, 526 61, 840 64, 620 42, 259				774,956
-, 4, 6, 9, 9, 9, 1, 1, 9, 9, 8, 1, 1, 1, 9, 9, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	142, 703	146, 599		23, 430 27, 765 20, 837 105, 824		204, 746	161, 044 104, 272 282, 806 4, 754 26, 985	579, 861	53,008 38,695 44,965				499, 554
	73	11.		28888	31.	229	167 94 309 9 29	809	00 8 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 	\$248	204	360	645
		4,382		20, 535 5, 034 6, 497 10, 191	4,065	46,322	113, 198 59, 481 205, 351 2, 297 20, 697	401,024	24, 929 25, 697 6, 705 5, 710				171,942
		150		1,300 530 600 1,050	350	3,830	6,750 3,009 12,415 250 1,210	23,634	2,603 2,140 930 1,170	1, 265 1, 265 200	9,000 1,287	1,490	24, 297
		4,758		25,110 6,955 8,091 13,144	5,098	58, 398	134, 206 69, 821 256, 936 3, 130 25, 462	489, 555	33, 320 32, 659 11, 156 10, 569				264, 453
		1,499		11, 582 3, 444 4, 226 6, 166	1,870	27,288	59, 514 28, 800 104, 589 1, 622 11, 311	205,836	20, 998 19, 166 7, 680 7, 421				169,019
		3		212	1~	22	139 63 255 5 5 25	487	56 19 24 24 24	2222	196	31 27	522
		747		1,518 1,426 914 612	591	5,061	55, 074 26, 180 73, 989 10, 734	166, 472	7,136 9,329 1,782 1,567	3,265 210	11,783	10, 979 4, 928	57,117
		25		100 150 75 75	50	450	2, 948 1, 050 4, 900 50 575	9,523	718 700 148 225 225	175 550 25 25	2,425	775	7,116
		825		1,882 1,920 1,138 783	712	6, 435	64, 728 30, 018 91, 465 655 12, 787	199,653	9,807 11,556 2,449 2,744				82,020
		236		1, 129 S54 537 196	280	2,996	29, 914 12, 265 35, 533 5, 888	83,937	6, 339 6, 691 1, 609 2, 050	3,646 232	13, 688 3, 455		51, 799
		-		40000	5	18	118 42 196 22 23	381	22 29 0 v	2579	97	20	285
Kansas City, Kans. Topoka Wichita Helma Denver Prueblo Ruskogee Oklahoma City Trilsa Seattle Los Angeles	Total	Total all reserve cities	COUNTRY BANKS.	Maine New Hampshire Vernont Massachusetts Rhode Island.	Connecticut	Total New England States.	New York. New Jersey. Pennsylvania. Delaware. Maryland.	Total Eastern States	Virginia. West Virginia. North Carolina. South Carolina.	Florida Alabama Mississippi Lorisiana	Texas. Arkansas.	Tennessee	Total Southern States

Classification of national banks, according to capital stock, Sept. 6, 1921-Continued.

	Capital stock over \$50,000, but not over \$200,000.	Aggre- n gate de- posits.		22 185, 893 22 186, 050 25 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	800,065	20, 239 20, 230 20, 230 20, 230 20, 230 20, 157 20, 15	289,823	36, 36, 309 27, 475 55 123, 490 17, 008 1, 538
	it not o	Aggregate gate paid-in capital stock.		17, 381 10, 262 16, 983 6, 655 6, 930 4, 665 4, 185	76, 521	1, 950 1, 950 3, 650 3, 820 1, 725 1, 725 6, 005	29,925	3, 280 3, 280 12, 855 2, 510 300
	r \$50,000, bu	Aggre-gate re-sources, including re-dis-counts.		247, 375 119, 455 245, 339 61, 400 96, 226 77, 233 130, 761 50, 126	1,027,915	28, 843 31, 205 40, 912 73, 194 43, 968 45, 657 68, 568	400, 126	46, 347 37, 948 163, 443 26, 524 2, 331
0	il stock over	Aggregate gate loans and discounts, including rediscounts.		134, 252 67, 468 139, 609 58, 329 54, 450 50, 911 89, 973	624, 562	18, 782 21, 544 26, 315 43, 800 32, 439 27, 307 27, 174 43, 906	258,601	25, 497 20, S80 94, 471 17, 294 1, 236
	Capita	Num- ber of banks.		154 95 162 57 57 61 49 92 42	712	20 20 37 37 17 17 17 15	280	27 29 106 24 3
	er \$50,000.	Aggre- gate de- posits.		46, 863 28, 484 76, 976 19, 898 21, 497 49, 899 63, 020 10, 801	317,438	15, 270 27, 550 36, 436 43, 352 7, 757 10, 787 23, 127 5, 619 40, 414	209, 909	12, 265 15, 918 46, 937 11, 673 3, 754
	but not ov	Aggre-gate paid-in capital stock.		4,303 2,960 7,977 1,470 1,715 4,186 7,365 1,730	31,706	1,840 1,284 1,285 1,285 2,30 2,30 4,405	22,878	1,325 1,710 4,255 1,420 1,420 410
	Capital stock over \$25,000, but not over \$50,000.	Aggre-gate re-sources, including re-dis-counts.		60,839 37,857 103,475 24,598 27,802 64,443 97,275 16,195	432, 484	22, 152 38, 555 38, 555 52, 106 57, 794 12, 719 13, 747 31, 615 8, 736 53, 685	291, 109	16, 591 21, 927 29, 808 31, 028 5, 585
	l stock ov	Aggregate loans and discounts, including rediscounts.		30, 024 22, 893 59, 522 13, 913 17, 429 46, 096 70, 925 10, 404	271, 206	15, 432 28, 307 36, 777 36, 736 9, 104 8, 553 18, 305 6, 200 33, 442	192, 856	9, 569 12, 412 33, 913 14, 807 3, 532
	Capita	Number of banks.		91 65 170 31 36 95 155 37	089	30 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	492	27 38 31 88 9
	1.	Aggre- gate de- posits.		23, 920 13, 210 27, 253 4, 535 9, 043 54, 949 20, 105 6, 844	159, 859	26, 834 15, 113 10, 363 20, 314 8, 478 11, 932 2, 103 38, 564	136, 180	7,356 6,638 20,882 4,315 1,140
	,000 ете	Aggre-gate paid-in capital stock.		1,950 1,600 2,900 325 4,325 2,175 7,75	14,925	3,100 1,525 1,255 1,255 1,255 1,255 1,000	16,650	675 645 1,875 625 150
and the second second	Capital stock of \$25,000 even	Aggre-gate re-sources, includ-ing re-dis-		30, 220 17, 684 35, 555 5, 499 11, 364 69, 175 29, 872 9, 580	208,949	39, 153 21, 261 14, 353 14, 751 14, 751 16, 250 3, 287 53, 230	192, 220	9, 086 8, 850 25, 818 7, 864 2, 008
	Capital st	Aggre-gate loans and discounts, including rediscounts.		14, 524 10, 998 21, 288 2, 951 7, 581 47, 363 22, 080 6, 131	132, 916	28, 681 16, 394 10, 375 17, 115 10, 812 2, 233 10, 365 2, 097 34, 502	132, 574	4, 902 4, 825 13, 710 4, 984 1, 439
		Num- ber of hanks.		78 64 116 13 35 173 87	597	124 61 61 76 76 10 10 188	999	27 26 75 25 6
		Cities, States, and Territories.	COUNTRY BANKS-continued.	Ohio. Indiana. Iliniois. Michigan. Wisconsin. Minnesota.	Total Middle Western States	North Dakota. South Dakota. Nobraska. Kansas. Kansas. Wontana. Wyoming. Colorado. New Mexico.	Total Western States	Washington. Oregon. California Idaho.

					•
6,681 16,861	229, 362	1, 263	1,263	3, 108, 291	3,314,124
635 1,450	24,090	100	100	303, 314	319,739
8, 522 25, 981	311,096	1,484	1,484	4, 169, 708	4, 427, 996
4,979 16,982	181, 339	269	269	2, 348, 932	2, 495, 531
12	207	1	1	2,685	2,759
2,308	93, 425	1,673	1,673	1,241,733	1,246,115
300	9,470	100	100	115,915	116,065
830 3,816	129, 585	1,955	1,955	1,667,539	1,672,297
384 2, 442	77,059	518	518	943, 782	945, 281
1 6	196	2	2	2,456	2,459
724 142	41, 197			565,886	566,633
75 50	4,095			52, 759	52, 784
872 263	54, 761			744,038	744,863
358 100	30, 318			434, 540	434, 776
3	164			2, 111	2,112
Nevada. Arizona	Total Pacific States	Alaska (nonmember banks) Hawaii (nonmember banks)	Total (nonmember banks)	Total country banks	Total United States

Classification of national banks, according to capital stock, Sept. 6, 1921—Continued.

ot over	Aggre-gate de-posits.	575, 017 201, 344 27, 068	803, 429	96, 940 28, 235	35, 162	108, 448 74, 993 7, 647	21, 207		24, 843 25, 787		19,008		29, 362 9, 984	28,835
000, but n	Aggregate paid-in capital stock.	26, 500 15, 250 3, 700	45, 450	7,000	2,000	9, 400	2,000	1, 200	2,200	3,000	2,000		1,500	2,600
ver \$1,000,	Aggre-gate re-sources, including redis-	751, 158 272, 778 43, 109	1,067,045	132, 353 34, 011	42, 996	149, 465 117, 128 10, 495	29,786	20, 936	30, 302 39, 069	(3, 5(0	26,535		42, 333 16, 472	48,035
Capital stock over \$1,000,000, but not over \$5,000,000.	Aggregateloans and discounts, including rediscounts.	441, 058 191, 479 26, 454	658, 991	91, 492 19, 870	26, 749	83, 581 70, 162 4, 929	19,084	13, 930	18, 814 24, 157	40, 700	17,756		28, 479 10, 349	28, 699
Capit	Num- ber of banks.	10	17	∞	- 10	∞4-	(→		?				2
t over	Aggre- gate de- posits.	135,717 17,935 5,472	159, 124	32, 224 32, 858	14, 600 6, 256 132, 152	43, 645 21, 932 48, 566	32, 240 4, 360	34, 679 9, 268		10, 261	43, 466	3,720	16, 257	4, 838
00, but no	Aggre- gate paid-in capital stock.	9,000 1,600 1,800	12, 400	3,450	750	2, 950 2, 250 400	1,3,000	2, 750		1,000	3, 500	600	1,000	000
ver \$500,0	Aggre-gate re-sources, including redis-	182, 603 21, 698 7, 996	212, 297	47,661	18, 212 8, 593 182, 666	63, 303 31, 844 59, 932	52, 952 11, 405	46, 864 11, 265		15, 291	56, 650	6,633	22, 589 16, 550	, 2/1
Capital stock over \$500,000, but not over \$1,000,000.	Aggregateloans and discounts, including rediscounts.	121, 527 15, 052 5, 231	141,810	36, 333 21, 696	6,311 114,611	36, 003 17, 392 30, 383	36,822	33, 043 6, 604		9,859	33, 956	3,915	14,895	4,040
Cap	Num- ber of banks.	688	13	401		10 to 4	· ::: =	ಣ ਜ			0 41 0	2 -		-
t over	Aggre- gate de- posits.	5,613	5,613	4,784	10, 491 4, 812 86, 680	25, 469 15, 960 27, 853	3,670	24, 560	2,839	9,688	4, 208 208 208	6,957	11,646	1,486
00, but no	Aggregate paid-in capital stock.	900	1,110	200	500 700 6, 155	2,100	9000	850	250	008	200	1,350	1,000	3008
Capital stock over \$200,000, but not over \$500,000.	Aggre-gate re-sources, includ-ing redis-	8, 632	8,924	7,634	6, 575 121, 680	33, 344 27, 094 36, 892	23, 134	29, 230	3,468	13,000	6,321	12,337	14, 685	2,291
tal stock c	Aggregateloans and discounts, including rediscounts.	6,133	6,308	4,999	8, 526 3, 396 72, 520	18, 137 17, 538 19, 298	16,663	16, 593	1,543	7,615	2, 494	7,834	8,566	1,507
Capi	Num- ber of banks.	2 1	60	67	12	10 10 00	150	2		- 61 -			101 0	7
	Cities, States, and Territories.	CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES. New York Chicago. St. Louis	Total	ALL OTHER RESERVE CITIES. Boston. Albany	Brooklyn and Bronx Buffalo. Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh. Baltimore. Washington	Richmond Charleston	Atlanta. Jacksonville.	Birmingham. New Orleans.	El Paso. Evet Worth	Houston	Waco Little Rock	Louisville. Chattanooga.	Mempins.

														_										
39, 107 45, 877	38, 907	45,810	101 485	67, 544	12, 244	24,028	33,837		45.014	*10,01*		20, 354	17, 263	55,038	135, 014	140, 667		1,671,928	2, 475, 357				35, 509	35, 509
3,800	4,000	3, 500	000 6	5,000	1,200	2,000	2,350		026.6	, LONG		1,500	1,200	4,000	8,300	13, 500		132, 100	177,550				6,350	6,350
56, 753 63, 703	58, 404	56, 529	149 709	90, 950	15,489	31,656	39, 510		59 407	102, 400		26, 719		66,053	161, 495	210, 720		2, 270, 942	3, 337, 987				59, 297	59, 297
36, 020 45, 281	35, 251	34, 769		60, 430	10, 460	17, 121	24, 215		07 650	, or o		18, 518		38, 931	101, 026	111, 907		1, 400, 217	2, 059, 208				38,022	38, 022
8181	2	2	2	121	7	-	2		6					2.	e4 i	io.		62	79				4	4
6, 758 5, 609		11,368	15, 236 15, 036	10, 409	11,574	64,628	5,050 46,485	1, 136				15,970	8,323	18,071	21,830		5,066	948,009	1, 107, 133		9,850	42,821	37, 556	102, 916
1,000		1,300	1,1000	1,000	1,000	4,000	3,400	200				2,2,000	1,000	1,000	1,600		1,000	77, 575	89, 975		1,200	4,400	4, 750	12,200
9, 216 8, 308			9,775	14, 438	17,805	79, 940	6, 291	1,519				51, 929			29, 536		11, 257	1, 296, 074	1, 508, 371		12,980	57, 721		143, 496
4,840			6, 155		12, 344		4, 183 39, 407	1,009				15, 144 26, 629			18, 491		6, 828	797, 393	939, 203		7,782	35,753		87, 145
110	10101	6	1-01	PPI		₹	-4	2			:	27 65			2		П	06	103		7	100	3 10	14
							6,298					23, 835		0 0		3, 555	16, 493	641, 352	646, 965		18,510	97, 221	41, 498	183,048
1,400		800	1,1		300	1,550	300 300 300 300			1,050		1,700		003	000	750	1,600	51,,132	52, 242		1,500	9,215	5, 282	19,247
							8, 759 8, 191 8, 478					27,697		19 688	600 (14	6,668	29, 164	872, 876	881, 800		23, 719	126, 605	58,049	247, 596
13, 578							5, 651 5, 053 4, 054					15, 147		0 111	6	3,635	16,045	509, 566	515, 874			77, 326		144,874
			10101	0.01	⊣ က	₩ ~	200					- *	-	6		2	5	134	137			26		52
Cincinnati. Cleveland. Columbus	Toledo. Indianapolis. Chicago (other than central re- serve city).	Peoria. Detroit. Grand Rapids.	Milwaukeé. Minneapolis.	St. Paul. Cedar Rapids.	Des Moines. Sioux City	Kansas City, Mo.	Lineoln Omaha Kansas City, Kans	Wichita	Denver	Muskogee Oitv	Tules	Seattle	Spokane	Portland. Los Angeles	Oakland San Francisco	Ogden	Salt Lake City	Total	Total all reserve cities	COUNTRY BANKS.	Maine. Vermont.	Massachusetts. Rhode Island	Connecticut	Total New England States

Unssifteation of national banks, according to capital stock, Sept. 6, 1921—Continued.

	Cal	Capital stock over \$200,000, but not over \$500,000.	over \$200,00	00, but no	t over	Cap	ital stock c	Capital stock over \$500,000, but not over \$1,000,000.	00, but not	tover	Capi	Capital stock over \$1,000,000, but not over \$5,000,000.	ver \$1,000,0 \$5,000,000.	00, but no	ot over
Cities, States, and Territories.	Num- ber of banks.	Aggre-gateloans and discounts, including rediscounts.	Aggre-gate re-sources, includ-ing redis-counts.	Aggre-gate paid-in capital stock.	Aggre- gate de- posits.	Num- ber of banks.	Aggre-gateloans and discounts, includ-ing rediscounts.	Aggre-gate re-sources, includ-ing redis-	Aggre-gate paid-in capital stock.	Aggre- gate de- posits.	Num- ber of banks.	Aggre-gateloans and discounts, including rediscounts.	Aggre- gate re- sources, includ- ing redis- counts.	Aggre-gate paid-in capital stock.	Aggre- gate de- posits.
COUNTRY BANKS-continued.															
New York. Now Jersey. Pennsylvania. Delaware. Maryland.	29 15 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	83,774 63,318 144,435 3,605 1,706	142, 731 130, 065 289, 377 6, 815 2, 605	9,040 5,850 18,535 18,235	107, 413 107, 106 205, 083 4, 932 2, 014	13.6	45, 308 24, 806 5, 301	68, 925 49, 811 8, 999	4, 500 2, 600 1, 000	51, 363 36, 624 6, 098	-01-	12, 155 32, 774 11, 068	16, 139 50, 696 30, 834	1, 250 3, 850 1, 500	10, 281 35, 986 25, 665
Total Eastern States	86	296, 838	571, 598	34, 130	426, 548	10	75, 415	127, 735	8, 100	94, 085	4	55, 997	97, 669	6,600	71,932
Virginia West Virginia West Virginia West Virginia South Carolina South Carolina Georgia Florida Alabama Alabama Lousisana Taxas Arkamas Arkamas Arkamas Arentucky Tennessee	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	6, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5,	78,066 25,811 34,430 34,430 31,734 20,177 20,177 20,177 20,682 22,689 33,316	2,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5	52, 568 41, 100 33, 166 20, 322 20, 002 20, 419 13, 811 15, 843 16, 027 27, 833	©0122 - 2001 20	32, 666 11, 500 11, 500 17, 974 7, 982 2, 225 2, 225 9, 839 9, 087	49, 089 26, 841 26, 841 12, 911 5, 487 29, 441 14, 940 15, 126	1, 700 1, 700 2, 200 1, 000 1, 000 1, 600 2, 350 1, 600	25, 686 9, 882 16, 509 7, 591 3, 307 20, 840 9, 516 8, 243	-	15, 950	22, 275	1,200	13, 660
Total Southern States	115	315,620	495, 210	40, 805	325, 556	21	112, 736	168,903	17, 125	101, 574	2	25, 581	36, 190	2,700	21, 305
Obio. Indiana. Illinois Michigan. Wisconsin	20 52 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	70, 456 54, 622 47, 868 38, 096 55, 616	116, 451 97, 161 86, 774 120, 130 89, 370	8,540 6,900 6,650 4,000 6,750	86, 645 74, 736 67, 875 58, 763 68, 305	2001H	12, 784 9, 430 6, 507	19, 964 17, 950 10, 067	2, 600 1, 600 750	12, 655 12, 755 7, 634	2	28, 257	39, 601	3,000	30, 198

3,350 35,544	25 8,300 68,588 2 28,257 39,601			33 2,550 27,323	33 2, 550 27, 323			22 48, 275 394, 486 12 147, 857 232, 757	33 138, 250 1, 501, 619 91 2, 207, 065 3, 570, 744 196, 200
27, 781 46, 444	56, 502 94, 425			19, 547 36, 363	19, 547 36, 363			351, 345 570, 922	1, 290, 548 2, 079, 293
4	10							28	161 1,
16, 923 16, 027 1, 499	390, 773	4, 781 3, 369 12, 760 12, 759 1, 574 10, 480 4, 779 5, 989	56, 491	11, 057 6, 485 56, 828 10, 503 3, 597	88, 470	3,368	3,368	1, 474, 254	2, 121, 219
1,675 1,850 250	36, 615	300 250 1,100 1,150 250 660 400 850	4,900	\$00 5,900 700 700	9,200	500	200	145, 397	197, 639
Name and Address of the Owner, when the Owner, which the Owner	00	295 803 701 072 072 228 228	10				03	0	2
23, 162 25, 451 2, 129	560, 628	6,4,0,1,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	74,395	14, 533 11, 332 75, 509 13, 961 5, 161	120, 496	4,752	4,752	2,074,670	2, 956, 47
15, 471 23, 162 16, 520 25, 451 1, 186 2, 129	299, 835 560, 628	4, 296 9, 614 10, 186 10, 186 10, 73 1, 613 1, 613 2, 4, 424 6, 956 7, 424 8, 20, 60 10, 11 10, 11 10, 12 11, 11 12, 13 13, 13 14, 13 15, 13 16, 13 16, 13 17, 13 18, 13 18, 13 19, 10 19, 10	46,041 74,39	6, 916 14, 533 8, 056 11, 332 41, 723 75, 509 9, 297 13, 901 3, 224 5, 161	69, 216 120, 496	2, 286 4, 752	2,286 4,752	1, 174, 710 2, 074, 670	1, 690, 584 2, 956, 470
25,2	835	@4,0,7,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,	041			286	286	2,074,	552 1, 690, 584 2, 956, 47

Classification of national banks, according to capital stock, Sept. 6, 1921—Continued.

		Capits	Capital stock over \$5,000,000	\$5,000,000.				Grand total	al.	
Cities, States, and Territories.	Num- ber of banks.	Aggregate loans and discounts, including rediscounts.	Aggregate resources, including rediscounts.	Aggregate paid-in capital stock.	Aggregate deposits.	Num- ber of banks.	Aggregate loans and discounts, including rediscounts.	Aggregate resources, including rediscounts.	Aggregate paid-in capital stock.	Aggregate deposits.
New York. CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES. Chicago. St. Louis.	0000	1, 546, 849 378, 805 128, 539	2, 568, 931 575, 125 197, 844	129, 500 37, 500 20, 000	1, 913, 071 457, 900 147, 170	30 13 6	2,116,443 588,531 160,224	3, 512, 678 876, 540 248, 949	166, 100 55, 160 25, 500	2, 630, 480 681, 606 179, 710
Total.	12	2,054,193	3,341,900	187,000	2, 517, 241	49	2,865,198	4,638,167	246,760	3, 491, 796
ALL OTHER RESERVE CITIES.										
Boston.	2	226, 355	348, 271	25,000	246,187	15	361,931		36, 750	383, 296
Brooklyn and Bronx						010	29, 460	13, 341	2, 290	61,093 36,704
Buffalo	:					9 66	37, 536		3,850	48, 138
Pittsburgh	2	76,113	159, 336	12,000	119,311	15	213,834		27, 450	296,873
Baltunore. Washington						12	105,092		13, 400	112,885
Richmond.						-12	73,866		6,100	70,964
Charleston	:					10 T	16, 234		2,100	13,647
facksonville.						H 00	23, 197		1,600	33,828
Birmingham						- 12	20,357		1,750	27,682
Dallas						- 10	49,625		5,650	62,055
El Paso Fort Worth						ade 17	19, 197	and the same of th	2,000	21,396
Galveston						0 01	5,760		400	7,983
Houston	-					9	54, 206		5,900	66,682
Naco Waco						00 cg	20,928		4,150	26,665
Little Rock.						0	4,865		600	5,325
Louisville						40	51,940		4,500	57, 265
Onatuminoga. Memphis.						27 00	22, 179		2,500	21,654
Nashville					9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	,	32,374		3,100	33, 426
Cincinnati	-	27, 261	48, 391	6,000	33, 733	7	81,699	_	13, 400	99, 288

Cleveland Columbus.						700	49, 281	72	4,800	51,486	
Toledo. Indiananolis	:					- 00	23, 309	45	2,500	32,824	
Chicago (other than central reserve city).						14	51,877	89,596	6,700	57,980	
Detroit	-	50, 185	88.749	5.000	71 978	400	16,388	288	2,100	20,641	
rrand Rapids			:	:		000	18,395	31	2,300	23, 587	
Minneapolis	-	76,656		6,000	69, 711	ক	94,093	136	8,000	90, 929	
St. Paul							75, 620	179	12,200	125, 406	
Sedar Rapids.						- 27	17, 413	26,92	, sol	25, 442	
11p	:					00	25, 520	380	2,500	26, 771	
Sioux City	:					000	3, 705	10	, 525	5,914	(
City, Mo	:					ဖွင့်	22, 660	32,	1,750	22, 158	C
St. Joseph						12	97,699	157,	8, 150	125,012) ĮV.
Lincoln						4 4	11, 771	7.0,	1, 100	21, 166	Lŀ
						101	79,410	() - I	2,420	13,927	1
Ransas City, Mans						22	5,695	11,	0,300	90,040	K
Wichita	:					4	4,735	10,	009	9,001	O)
Holono						ಣ	17,810	28,	2, 200	99, 655	اد
Danver	:					2	3,997	,9	450	5, 273	ı.E
Pueblo	:					00	60, 597	105,	4.150	89,639	ir
Mustrado	:					2	5, 447	11	009	11,587	(
Oklahoma City	:					4	10,244	16,	1,250	12, 278	()
	:					00	24,849	50,	3,000	40,881	F
Seattle	:					2	36, 790	54,	3,950	40, 724	
Spokane	:					10	53, 526	101,	5,900	87, 761	r1
acoma	:					. co	25, 214	39,	2,600	29, 573	H
Portland						-	7, 575	14,	1,000	12, 119	E
Jos Angeles						ಣ	52, 556	86,	5,000	73, 109	(
Oakland	:					00	112, 270	177,	9,500	147,786	Cl
San Francisco.	6	108 144	175 005	14 200	110 000	27 1	18, 491	29,	1,600	21,830	JI
	1	100, 111	110,000	14, 5000	113,030	,	220,051	385,	28,000	259, 347	R F
Salt Lake City.						# 4	95, 820	Z, S	1,000	7,410	RE
++1							22, 313	+n,	2,600	21, 559	N
T 0 val	6	564, 714	925,617	68, 500	659, 600	372	3, 416, 328	5, 621, 379	345, 107	4, 125, 462	(!)
Total all reserve cities	21	2,618,907	4, 267, 517	255, 500	3, 176, 841	421	6.281.526	10 259 546	561 867	7 617 959	ζ.
COUNTRY BANKS.										1,011,200	
Maine.						61		113 633	7 005	209 00	
New Hampsnire. Vermont.	:					200	32,063	64, 183	5, 335	44,398	
Massachusetts						49		54,621	5, 410	37, 397	
Rhode Island						17		66,379	5,508	294, 583	
Outro Contraction						19		219, 942	21,307	148, 518	
Total New England States						301	505 071	001 309	71 008	001 000	8
								202,000	11,000	001,000	1
									P. Branch and P. Control of the Printers of th	and the same of th	6

Classification of national banks, aecording to capital stock, Sept. 6, 1921 - Continued.

		Camife	Caraltal stock over \$5 000 000	\$5 000 000	Nacida-Mills			(Trong foto)	-	
				· Anna fanna fan				ACCO DISPLAN		
Cities, States, and Territories.	Num- ber of banks.	Aggregate loans and discounts, including rediscounts.	Aggrogate resources, including rediscounts.	Aggregate paid-in capital stock.	Aggregate deposits.	Num- ber of banks.	Aggregate loans and discounts, including ediscounts.	Aggrogate resources, including rediscounts.	Aggregate paid-in capital stock.	Aggregate deposits.
COUNTRY BANKS—Continued. New York. New Jorsey. Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania. Maryland.						25.00 20.00	391, 709 266, 235 583, 732 10, 318 45, 890	706, 596 558, 285 1, 314, 874 21, 141 93, 270	44, 483 27, 306 75, 280 1, 660 5, 064	610,838 456,899 1,005,758 14,490 74,722
Total Eastern States			•			1,588	1, 297, 881	2, 754, 166	153, 802	2, 162, 707
Virginia. West Virginia. North Carolina. South Carolina. South Carolina. Horida. Alabama. Missisappi Louisianp Louisianp Texas. Arkansis. Arkansis. Arkansis.						\$988223885 <u>25</u> 3	173, 833 110, 573 110, 573 110, 573 10, 573 10	274, 0.83 180, 707 180, 707 160, 431 160, 431 102, 915 76, 020 101, 090 53, 413 391, 897 69, 592 145, 087 94, 616	21, 872 13, 872 14, 872 16, 172 17, 580 17, 580 18, 580 8, 374 8, 374 8, 220	181, 228 134, 011 100, 150 159, 704 19, 272 19, 704 19, 704 19, 704 19, 704 17, 896 17, 897 17, 897 17, 897 17, 897 101, 001 101, 001
Total Southern States.						1,590	1, 174, 309	1,821,732	163, 398	1, 174, 423
Ohio. Indiana Ulanois. Michigan. Michigan. Mimeoda. Iowa.						110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110	290, 297 165, 411 274, 794 113, 289 185, 076 187, 622 199, 498 47, 291	514, 450 290, 107 281, 210 211, 627 284, 762 280, 457 283, 359 78, 030	25, 250 25, 250 26, 250 26, 250 26, 250 26, 250 26, 350	386, 174 214, 939 365, 788 170, 080 172, 402 216, 369 186, 975 56, 194
Total Middle Western States						2,104	1, 413, 278	2, 364, 002	171,067	1, 766, 921

67, 124 68, 062 765, 062 132, 326 63, 530 44, 593 79, 804 26, 955 134, 421	692, 403	66, 987 56, 516 275, 460 43, 499 6, 432 11, 572 19, 311	479,777	1,673	6,304	6,943,594	14, 560, 852
1,3,7,3,8,6,7,6,00 1,3,7,3,8,8,6,7,6,7,6,7,6,7,6,7,6,7,6,7,6,7,6,7	74,353	5,860 6,585 27,435 5,405 1,860 1,860	49, 405	600	200	684,310	1, 276, 177
96, 443 95, 824 107, 371 174, 223 98, 793 105, 676 42, 299 183, 711	957,850	86, 557 80, 057 360, 941 69, 377 9, 924 15, 385 30, 060	652, 301	1,955	8, 191	9, 459, 631	19, 719, 180
67, 191 69, 869 107, 837 107, 837 61, 584 39, 706 62, 800 30, 354 117, 274	630,072	46, 884 46, 173 203, 364 46, 382 6, 207 8, 945 19, 524	377, 479	2,555	3,073	5, 401, 166	11,682,692
181 171 171 171 171 173 173 173 173 173 17	1,456	4.2 % & 2.1 % A 2.2 % A %	598	23 23	4	7,734	8, 155
							3, 176, 811
							255, 500
							4, 267, 517
							2,618,907
							21
North Dakota South Dakota Nobraska. Nobraska. Kansas. Moutana. Nyoming. Nyoming. Oklahoma.	Total Western States.	Washington. Californa (Californa Idaho I (Idah) I Nevada Atizona	Total Pacific States.	Alaska (nonmember banks). Hawaii (nonmember banks).	Total (nonmember banks)	Total country banks	Total United States.

DORMANT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS IN NATIONAL BANKS ON FEBRUARY 21, 1921.

In the call for reports of condition for February 21, 1921, the national banks were instructed to report the number and amount of deposit accounts from which no withdrawals had been made and to which no deposits had been credited (exclusive of interest credited on such accounts), together with the rate of interest credited, since January 1, 1916. To what extent the returns include individual deposits of creditors whose whereabouts are unknown to the banks is not in evidence. It appears, however, that the total number of accounts showing no change since the date in question is 1,143,920 and the total credits \$28,912,105. At this time the total number of all deposit accounts in national banks is approximately 20,500,000, hence the number of "dormant" accounts was about 5½ per cent of the total, but the volume of these accounts—\$28,912,105—is less than one-fifth of 1 per cent of all individual deposits. In this connection it is noted that on only 1,600 of these accounts has interest been credited—that is, on less than one and one-half one hundredths of 1 per cent the rate credited averaging $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The average credit on these dormant accounts in all national banks was \$25.27. In the central reserve city banks with 62,435 accounts and \$1,290,460 credit balances the average account was \$20.67; in the other reserve city banks, with 279,112 accounts and \$5,243,986 balances, the average was \$18.79, and in the country banks with 802,373 accounts and \$22,377,659 balances the average

account was \$27.89.

In banks in Greater New York there were 35,100 dormant accounts, aggregating \$993,900, the average account being \$28.32. Second in number of dormant accounts among the reserve cities is Washington. The banks in that city reported 18,400 accounts, with credit balances of \$212,300, or an average of \$11.54.

In all of the 67 reserve cities there are but 14 cities in which the

banks report as many as 10,000 dormant accounts.

Among the country banks those in Pennsylvania lead both in number and volume of dormant accounts, namely, 122,800 and \$4,372,900, respectively, an average of \$35.60. New York country banks are second to Pennsylvania, with 73,300 accounts, aggregating \$3,093,400, the average being \$42.20. In volume of accounts, Maine with \$1,902,900 is third on the list, although the number of accounts was but 16,800. New Jersey follows in volume of balances, \$1,570,800 to the credit of 56,600 accounts. The only other State in which the country banks reported dormant balances in excess of \$1,000,000 is Texas, the accounts aggregating \$1,432,900, the number of accounts 65,500 and the average credit balance \$21.88.

NATIONAL BANK EXAMINERS.

The following is a list of the examiners in the service on October 31, 1921:

CHIEF EXAMINERS.

Federal Reserve District:

No. 1.—Daniel C. Mulloney, Boston, Mass. No. 2.—Daniel C. Borden, New York, N. Y. No. 3.—Stephen L. Newnham, Philadelphia, Pa. No. 4.—Thomas C. Thomas, Cleveland, Ohio. No. 5.—William J. Schechter, Richmond, Va.

No. 5.—William J. Schechter, Nichmond, Va. No. 6.—J. William Pole, Atlanta, Ga. No. 7.—Fred Brown, Chicago, Ill. No. 8.—John S. Wood, St. Louis, Mo. No. 9.—Howard M. Sims, Minneapolis, Minn. No. 10.—Luther K. Roberts, Kansas City, Mo. No. 11.—Richard H. Collier, Dallas, Tex. No. 12.—Harry L. Machen, San Francisco, Calif. Les Chief, Examining Division, Comptroller's Office Chief, Examining Division, Comptroller's Office. Assigned as Chief, Examining Division, Comptroller's Office: Henry B. Davenport, Washington, D. C.

Unassigned:

John A. Best, care of First National Bank, Judsonia, Ark. Gail W. Crossen, Washington, D. C. Robert D. Garrett, Washington, D. C. Robin M. Johnson, care of First National Bank, Hearne, Tex. Adelia M. Stewart, Washington, D. C. Charles F. Wilson, Washington, D. C.

FIELD EXAMINERS.

First District.

Norwin S. Bean, Manchester, N. H. Harold W. Black, Boston, Mass. James J. Carolan, Boston, Mass. George M. Coffin, New Haven, Conn. Thomas A. Cooper, Augusta, Me. Michael J. Hurley, Montpelier, Vt. Edward F. Parker, Boston, Mass. Herbert W. Scott, Boston, Mass.

Second District.

Russell T. August, Newark, N. J.
Claude H. Beaty, New York, N. Y.
Oliver W. Birckhead, New York, N. Y.
Ralph W. Byers, New York, N. Y.
Russell P. Clayton, Kingston, N. Y.
Claud DeBaun, New York, N. Y.
William H. Dillistin, New York, N. Y.
James B. Funsten, jr., New York, N. Y.
Richard W. Goodhart, New York, N. Y.
Thomas J. Harrington, New York, N. Y.

Gilbert R. Hendrickson, New York, N. Y.
Benton Klein, Albany, N. Y.
William F. Mitchell, Buffalo, N. Y.
Frank L. Norris, New York, N. Y.
Joseph C. Rovensky, New York, N. Y.
E. Willey Stearns, New York, N. Y.

Gilbert R. Hendrickson, New York, N. Y.

Third District.

William B. Baker. Philadelphia, Pa. John W. Barrett, Philadelphia, Pa. Charles V. Brown, Philadelphia, Pa. Ward M. Buckles, Philadelphia, Pa. Charles H. Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa. George C. Congdon, Williamsport, Pa. Robert W. Doty, Harrisburg, Pa.

Nathan S. DuBois, Philadelphia, Pa. Charles H. Hartman, Lancaster, Pa. Carl M. Sisk, Reading, Pa. George F. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa. Vernon G. Snyder, Sunbury, Pa. Horace C. Whiteman, Altoona, Pa.

Fourth District.

Albert B. Camp, Cleveland, Ohio.
John B. Chenault, Maysville, Ky.
Sidney B. Congdon, Cleveland, Ohio.
Leo M. Cutts, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. Burton Faris, Cincinnati, Ohio.
W. H. Fletcher, Cleveland, Ohio.
I. J. Fulton, Cleveland, Ohio.
Ernest M. Furbee, Cleveland, Ohio.
F. W. L. Hageman, Cleveland, Ohio.
Henry B. Hane, Cleveland, Ohio.

Edward C. Haneke, Lima, Ohio.
Burdett Kelly, Mansfield, Ohio.
Herbert J. McKee, Cleveland, Ohio.
Joel S. McKee, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. Francis Miller, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
R. J. Miller, Cleveland, Ohio.
Robert Montgomery, Wheeling, W. Va.
Edwal F. Shively, Columbus, Ohio.
George H. Smith, West Newton, Pa.
A. P. Whipple, Cleveland, Ohio.

Fifth District.

Ashley E. Bing, Raleigh, N. C. Roger E. Brooks, Washington, D. C. Thomas D. Carson, Richmond, Va. William B. Cloe, Huntington, W. Va. John W. Dalton, Charlotte, N. C. Thomas H. Davis, Richmond, Va. R. Gordon Finney, Washington, D. C. William P. Folger, Richmond, Va. Thomas F. Kane, Washington, D. C. Oscar K. LaRoque, Marion, S. C. George M. Moore, Richmond, Va. Charles A. Stewart, Washington, D. C. D. Robertson Wood, Martinsburg, W. Va

Sixth District.

Ward Albertson, Atlanta, Ga.
John C. Borden, Knoxville, Tenn.
Clyde J. Evans, Montgomery, Ala.
T. E. Fletcher, Cordele, Ga.
James L. Griffin, Atlanta, Ga.
William B. Hamilton, Atlanta, Ga.
Reginald M. Hodgson, Atlanta, Ga.
W. Morris Lammond, New Orleans, La.

W. Waller McBryde, Birmingham, Ala. J. E. McGuire, Atlanta, Ga. W. B. Roper, Atlanta, Ga. Creed Taylor, Atlanta, Ga. Kenneth W. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn C. R. Tidwell, Atlanta, Ga. J. B. Tutwiler, Atlanta, Ga. George N. Wilson, Atlanta, Ga.

Seventh District.

Frederick J. Affeldt, jr., Lansing, Mich. Dan H. Cooney, Des Moines, Iowa. Claude O. Craig, Chicago, Ill. William B. Funsten, Evanston, Ill. Bruce P. Greene, Chicago, Ill. James B. Greenfield, Chicago, Ill. Nels E. Haugen, Des Moines, Iowa. Robert C. Houston, Marion, Ind. Edward M. Joseph, Danville, Ill. James L. Kennedy, Peoria, Ill. John C. McGrath, Indianapolis, Ind. Charles R. Mertens, Shelbyville, Ill. William G. Minor, Cannelton, Ind. Earl W. Moon, Rock Island, Ill.

Fulton F. Potter, Mason City, Iowa. Charles F. Riddell, Chicago, Ill. Ellis D. Robb, Des Moines, Iowa. E. Robert Robinson, Grand Rapids, Mich J. Oscar Roots, Chicago, Ill. John T. Sawyer, jr., Milwaukee, Wis. Clarence F. Smith, Chicago, Ill. Robert F. Stuart, Sheldon, Iowa. Ernest H. Watson, Indianapolis, Ind. Robert C. Williams, Chicago, Ill. Mark A. Wilson, Chicago, Ill. Robert F. Wilson, Waterloo, Iowa. John K. Woods, Chicago, Ill.

Eighth District.

Eugene H. Gough, Boonville, Ind. Ben. M. McPike, St. Louis, Mo. Stuart H. Mann, St. Louis, Mo. William M. Morgan, Louisville, Ky. Frank G. Paden, Memphis, Tenn. William R. Parker, St. Louis, Mo. John C. Peightel, Springfield, Mo. Carl A. Reinholdt, St. Louis, Mo. Hal Woodside, Kirkwood, Mo. William R. Young, Hot Springs, Ark.

Ninth District.

Christopher H. Anheier, Minneapolis, Minn.
William H. Baldridge, Minneapolis, Minn.
Thomas R. Dwyer, Fargo, N. Dak.
Charles F. Fiman, Fargo, N. Dak.
Alfred P. Leyburn, Minneapolis, Minn.
Peter J. Lorang, Minneapolis, Minn.
Leland L. Madland, Billings, Mont. Bert K. Patterson, Helena, Mont. William A. Regan, Fargo, N. Dak. William F. Sheehan, Minneapolis, Minn. Merval D. Smiley, Minneapolis, Minn. Arthur B. Smith, Minneapolis, Minn. John H. Smith, Minneapolis, Minn. Harry W. Walker, Huron, S. Dak. F. D. Williams, Minneapolis, Minn. Irwin D. Wright, Minneapolis, Minn.

Tenth District.

George E. Armstrong, Denver, Colo. Henry C. Bergman, jr., Coffeyville, Kans. M. Lyle Bishop, Kansas City, Mo. Arthur R. Bradley, Kansas City, Mo. Roland F. Brock, Hutchinson, Kans. L. Oscar Challman, Cheyenne, Wyo. Roy A. Cooper, Kansas City, Mo. Charles H. Filson, Guthrie, Okla. George W. Goodell, Denver, Colo. Orville A. Griffey, Muskogee, Okla.

William N. Hackney, Norfolk, Nebr. Harry N. Horner, Davis, Okla. Emery T. Johnson, Kansas City, Mo. Hal W. Kennedy, Hobart, Okla. Dennis L. Noone, Salina, Kans. William H. Reed, Kansas City, Mo. Roy E. Smith, Hastings, Nebr. Sam F. Sullenberger, Kansas City, Mo. Harry M. Thornton, Kansas City, Mo. William M. Wilson, Kansas City, Mo.

Eleventh District.

J. C. Alvey, Dallas, Tex.
Clarence E. Breg, Brownwood, Tex.
Henry F. Brewer, El Paso, Tex.
Reuben R. R. Cook, Fort Worth, Tex.
Jacob Embry, Dallas, Tex.
William E. Hutt, Sherman, Tex.
H. T. Jernigan, Dallas, Tex.
Ernest Lamb, Pittsburg, Tex.

Stanley A. Longmoor, Dallas, Tex. Alexander B. McCans, Dallas, Tex. Fred S. Mansfield, Dallas, Tex. David Murphy, Mexia, Tex. V. Huborn Northcutt, Dallas, Tex. Jesse L. Penix, Waco, Tex. Allison D. Thompson, San Antonio, Tex. Earle V. K. Willson, Amarillo, Tex.

Twelfth District.

Ira I. Chorpening, Los Angeles, Calif. Gilbert S. Coffin, San Francisco, Calif. William M. Gray, Los Angeles, Calif. Richard L. Hargreaves, Los Angeles, Calif. Thomas E. Harris, Boise, Idaho. Arthur L. James, Sacramento, Calif. C. S. Loveland, San Francisco, Calif.

Harry E. Albert, Portland, Oreg.

Martin McLean, Seattle, Wash.

Charles H. Martin, San Diego, Calif.
Leo H. Martin, San Francisco, Calif.
Charles T. Maxey, Portland, Oreg.
Lewis M. Sawyer, jr., Spokane, Wash.
Frank L. Thomas, Fresno, Calif.
Oscar Thompson, Los Angeles, Calif.
Norman D. Vaughn, San Francisco, Calif.
Max C. Wilde, San Francisco, Calif.
Thomas M. Williams, San Francisco,
Calif.

Assessments on national banks to pay salaries and expenses of national bank examiners year ended October 31, 1921.

A	mount on hand Nov. 1, 1920	
R	Receipts from Nov. 1, 1920, to Oct. 31, 1921 1, 762, 170. 79	** ***
E	Expenses Nov. 1, 1920, to Oct. 31, 1921	\$1, 825, 403. 81 1, 769, 394. 79
	Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1921	56 009, 92

Expenditures of office of Comptroller of Currency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

	Expenses paid from appropriation.	Expenses reimbursed by banks.	Total expenses.
Salaries: Regular roll. Reimbursable roll (national-bank currency) Federal Reserve Issue and Redemption Division, and	\$1 89,698.53	\$81,571.37	
Redemption Division, Comptroller of the Currency (provided by Federal Reserve Board). Total salaries		110, 353. 49	\$381,623.39
General expenses: Printing and binding. Stationery. Amount expended by chief clerk and superintendent		12,817.16 7,870.30	\$001, 1120. 08
(light, heat, telephone, telegraph, furniture, labor- saving machines, etc., partially estimated). Special examination of national banks, repairs to mac-			
erater, etc. Contingent expenses, Redemption Division, principal items, heat, light, and furniture (reimbursable). Contingent expenses, Federal Reserve Issue and Redemption Division (reimbursable).		2,327.35	
Total general expenses		1,835.70	105,026.77
Currency issues: National bank notes— Special dies, rolls, plates, printing, paper, etc Plates (reimbursable)	910,090.76	125, 900.00	
Federal reserve bank notes— Special dies, rolls, plates, printing, paper, etc Plates (reimbursable). Federal reserve notes—		136, 570. 00	
Plates, paper, printing, etc., reimbursed by Federal Reserve Board Total currency issues.			7,082,073.39
Expenses on account of national-bank examining service from Nov. 1, 1920, to Oct. 31, 1921, paid by banks		1, 625, 200. 62	1,625,200.62
Total expenses paid from appropriation. Total expenses reimbursed by banks.	3, 409, 203. 58	5, 784, 720.59	
Total expenses	l		9, 193, 924. 17

BANK OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES CONVICTED OF CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS OF LAW DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1921.

The Department of Justice has furnished the following statement relating to the officers and employees of national banks who were convicted of criminal violations of the national banking laws and sentenced during the year ended October 31, 1921. The offenders convicted include 1 bank president, 1 vice president, 11 cashiers, 6 assistant cashiers, and 22 others. Their terms of imprisonment ranged from 1 day to 10 years, while fines ranged from \$245 to \$10,000.

Criminal cases under the national banking laws resulting in conviction during the year ended Oct. 31, 1921.

Date of sentence.	November, 1920. Do.	Do. Decemb 'r, 1920. Do.	Do. January, 1921. Do.	Do March, 1921.	Do.	April, 1921. May, 1921.	June, 1921.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do. Do. July, 1921. Do.
Sentence.	2 yearsdo3 years.	\$245 fine	1 year and 1 day	4½ years. 8 years. \$500 fine.	\$1,000 fine	1 year and 1 day	5 years 6 months and costs	2 years 3 years and 6 months.	\$500 fine	do
Offense.	Embezzlement. Embezzlement, abstraction, false entries. Embezzlement, abstraction,	misapplication Abstraction, misapplication Misapplication, embezzlement, etc. Embezzlement, abstraction,	laise entries. Embezzlement. Misapplication, false entries Embezzlement, abstraction, misapplication.	Grandlårceny. Embezzlement	Embezzlement	do. Embezzlement, abstraction,	Embezzlement	Embezzlement, false entries	Violation sec. 5209, U. S. Rev.	Stat. Embezzlement, abstraction, misapplication. Embezzlement, abstraction, Embezzlement.
Title and location of the bank.	Houston National Exchange Bank, Houston, Tex. Citizens First National Bank, Albany, Ga. Commercial National Bank, Bradford, Pa.	American National Bank, Beaumont, Tex. Uvalde National Bank, Uvalde, Tex First National Bank, Florala, Ala	Irving National Bank, New York, N.Y. First National Bank, El Paso, Tex Fort Dearborn National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	National Savings & Trust Co., Washing- ton, D. C. Farmers National Bank, Cooper, Tex	Lumbermans National Bank, Houston,	First National Bank, Crockett, Tex National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City Mo	First National Bank, Bessemer, Ala Interstate National Bank, Kansas City,	First National Bank, Clendenin, W. Va. National Exchange Bank, Newport, R. I. Atlantic National Bank, Jacksonville,	First National Bank, Crawford, Tex	rfrst National Bank, Gouverneur, N. Y. Harpeth National Bank, Franklin, Tenn. State National Bank, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Position of officer.	Bookkeeper	Head bookkeeper Cashierdo	Teller Assistant cashier Mailteller	Head bookkeeper	Teller	Assistant cashier	Assistant cashier	Cashier Teller Employee	Cashier	Vice president. Cashier. Employee and agent Teller.
Name of officer.	George Klein. Hunt Smith. Carl W. Anderson.	C. D. Bulger F. J. Rheiner A. J. Bryan.	Harry Russell Jones Carlos Helmus James J. Tierney	Frank Devereaux. L. E. Stell Alded and abetted by— Walter E. Chancellor. R. B. Haygood	T. H. Mullins.	Lee Wagner George E. Gibson	D. S. Flint R. L. Comstock	C. F. Osborne. E. S. Greason C. C. Dixon.	J. M. Washam	Virgil M. Washam. L. W. Burdick. Horace W. Smith. R. M. Hutchinson.

Criminal cases under the national banking laws resulting in conviction during the year ended Oct. 31, 1921—Continued.

	Position of officer.	Title and location of the bank.	Offense.	Sentence.	Date of sentence.
W. J. Burris.	nt	First National Bank, Newman, Calif	Violation sec. 5209, U. S. Rev. 7 years and \$5,000 fine.	7 years and \$5,000 fine	August, 1921.
F. P. Gomes, jrdo. G. B. Russelldo. Bodnow C. Butlin	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	do. Farmers National Bank, Trafalgar, Ind National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.	2000	4 years and \$4,000 fine. 5 years 6 months and \$100 fine and	D0.
	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Mo. Citizens National Bank, Sour Lake, Tex	Embezzlement and violation	\$3,000 fine	Do.
Henry Becker, ir Employee		nmercial National Bank,	Violation sec. 5209, U. S. Rev.	\$1,000 fine	Do.
J. A. Battledo H. B. RundallCashier		Houston, 1ex. First National Bank, Clifton, Ariz First National Bank, Amenia, N. Y	Embezzlement.	6 months1 day and \$500 fine	Do. Do.
	Assistant cashier	do First National Bank, Hope, N. J.	Stat. do. Misapplication.	1 day and \$250 fine \$1,000 fine	Do. Do.
	Former assistant cash-	Liberty National Bank of South Caro-	Embezzlement and abstrac-	\$500 fine.	Do. Do.
1	ier. Utility bookkeeper	lina, Columbia, S. C. First National Bank, Birmingham, Ala	tion. Embezzlement	costs. 1 year and 1 day	September, 1921.
Norman B. Richards, alias C. J. Employee.	/ee	Northern National Bank, Philadelphia,	do.	do.	Do.
Gordon. Lynn W. Lancaster Assistan	Assistant cashier	First National Bank, Worland, Wyo	do	do.	October,1921.

NATIONAL BANK FAILURES.

Thirty-four national banks, with aggregate capital of \$1,870,000, were placed in charge of receivers during the year ended October 31, 1921. The date that each bank was authorized to commence business, date of appointment of the receiver, the capital stock, and the circulation outstanding at date of failure are shown in table No. 27, in the appendix to the report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

The first failure of a national bank took place in 1865; from that date until the close of business on October 31, 1921, the number of banks placed in charge of receivers was 628. Of this number, however, 40 were subsequently restored to solvency and permitted to resume business. The total capital of these failed banks was \$98,120,920, while the book or nominal value of the assets administered by receivers under the supervision of the comptroller aggregated \$423,884,689, and the total cash, thus far realized from the liquidation of these assets, amounted to \$213,204,717. In addition to this amount, however, there has been realized from assessments of \$97,984,290, levied against shareholders, the sum of \$25,064,767, making the total cash collections from all sources \$238,269,484, which have been disbursed as follows:

In dividends to creditors on claims proved, amounting to \$219,930,162,	\$10E 100 7E0
the sum of. In payment of loans and other disbursements discharging liabilities of	
the bank other than those of the general creditors	49, 795, 024
receiverships In payment of receivers' salaries and other expenses of receiverships	6, 144, 024
There has been returned to shareholders in cash	3, 789, 079
1	
Total	238, 269, 484

In addition to the funds thus distributed there has been returned to agents for shareholders, to be liquidated for their benefit, assets

having a nominal value of \$15,818,008.

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Re

The book or nominal value of the assets of the 61 national banks that are still in charge of receivers amount to \$62,417,919. The receivers had realized from these assets at the close of business on October 31, 1921, the sum of \$29,550,393, and had collected from the shareholders on account of assessments levied against them to cover deficiencies in assets the further sum of \$2,133,226, making the total collections from all sources in the liquidation of active receiverships the sum of \$31,683,619, which amount has been distributed as follows:

ividends to creditors (to Sept. 30, 1921)	\$20, 432, 266
oans paid and other disbursements discharging liabilities of the bank	
other than those to the general creditors	6, 992, 900
egal expenses	631, 365
eceivers' salaries and all other expenses of administration	1, 163, 836
mount returned to shareholders in cash	4, 246
eaving a balance with the comptroller and the receivers of	2, 459, 006
-	
Total	31, 683, 619

The receiverships of three national banks, which had failed in previous years were finally closed during the year ended October 31.

1921, making a total of 567 closed receiverships.

The collections from the assets of the 567 national banks, the affairs of which have been finally closed, amounted to \$183,654,324, and, together with the collections of \$22,931,541 from assessments levied against the shareholders, make a total of \$206,585,865, from which on claims aggregating \$187,313,581 dividends were paid amounting to \$144,677,493.

The average rate of dividends paid on claims proved was 77.25 per cent, but including offsets allowed, loans paid and other disbursements with dividends, creditors received on an average 83.79 per cent.

The expenses incident to the administration of these 567 trusts that is, receivers' salaries and legal and other expenses—amounted to \$15,282,541, or 4.23 per cent of the nominal value of the assets and 7.40 per cent of the collections from assets and from shareholders. The outstanding circulation of these banks at the date of failure was \$28,704,904, which was secured by United States bonds on deposit in the Treasury of the face value of \$30,958,550. The assessments against shareholders averaged 51.34 per cent of their holdings, while the collections from the assessments levied were 48.49 per cent of the amount The total amount disbursed in dividends during the current year to the creditors of insolvent banks was \$1,216,835.

In the table following is summarized the condition of all insolvent national banks, the closed and active receiverships being shown

separately:

ltems.	Closed receiverships, 567.1	Active receiverships, 61.	Total, 628.1
Total assets taken charge of by receivers	\$361, 466, 770	\$62, 417, 919	\$423, 884, 689
Disposition of assets: Collected from assets. Offsets allowed and settled. Loss on assets compounded or sold under order of court. Nominal value of assets returned to stockholders. Nominal value of remaining assets.	32, 590, 171	29, 550, 393 6, 086, 376 6, 724, 969 20, 056, 181	213, 204, 717 38, 676, 547 131, 924, 460 15, 818, 008 24, 260, 957
Total	361, 466, 770	62, 417, 919	423, 884, 689
Collected from assets as above. Collected from assessment upon shareholders	183, 654, 324 22, 931, 541	29, 550, 393 2, 133, 226	213, 204, 717 25, 064, 767
Total collections	206, 585, 865	31, 683, 619	238, 269, 484
Dispostion of collections: Loans paid and other disbursements. Dividends paid Legal expenses. Receiver's salary and other expenses. Amount returned to shareholders in cash. Balance with the comptroller or receiver.	144, 677, 493 5, 512, 659 9, 769, 882 3, 784, 833	6, 992, 900 20, 432, 266 631, 365 1, 163, 836 4, 246 2, 459, 006	49, 795, 024 165, 109, 759 6, 144, 024 10, 933, 718 3, 789, 079 2, 497, 880
Total	206, 585, 865	31, 683, 619	238, 269, 484
Capital stock at date of failure. United States bonds held at failure to secure circulating notes Amount realized from sale of United States bonds held to se-	² 92, 095, 920 30, 958, 550	6, 025, 000 4, 317, 550	98, 120, 920 35, 276, 100
eure circulating notes Circulation outstanding at failure Amount of assessment upon shareholders Claims proved	47, 288, 240	50, 500 3, 700, 679 4, 860, 000 32, 616, 581	32, 766, 665 32, 405, 583 52, 148, 240 219, 930, 162

¹ Includes 40 banks restored to solvency.
² Includes capital stock of 40 banks restored to solvency.

Information relative to the capital, date of appointment of receiver, and per cent of dividends paid to creditors of three insolvent national banks, the affairs of which were closed during the year ended October 31, 1921, appears in the following table:

Title.	Location.	Date receiver appointed.	Capital.	Per cent dividends paid to creditors.
First National Bank	Alma, Kans	Nov. 21, 1890 Feb. 23, 1910 Nov. 12, 1915	\$75,000 100,000 50,000	20 1 123. 478 2 103

¹ With interest in full.

Of the 34 banks placed in charge of receivers since October 31, 1920, 4 were closed on account of runs; 5 on account of injudicious banking; 1 on account of forgeries and embezzlement; 10 on account of the inability to realize on loans; 1 on account of robbery and the burning of the bank; 1 on account of the inability to realize on loans and the failure of stockholders to pay balance due on capital; 1 on account of defalcation by cashier; 1 on account of the stockholders failing to vote to place the bank in liquidation after the sale of the assets; 1 wrecked by president; 5 on account of fraudulent management; 1 wrecked by assistant cashier; 1 on account of depreciation of securities; 1 on account of injudicious banking and depreciation of securities; 1 on account of fraudulent management, injudicious bank investment in real estate mortgages, and depreciation of securities.

FORFEITURE OF CHARTER.

Section 5239 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides in part that "If the directors of any national banking association shall knowingly violate or knowingly permit any of the officers, agents, or servants of the association to violate any of the provisions of the title [national bank act], all the rights, privileges, and franchises of the association shall be thereby forfeited." Such violation shall, however, be determined and adjudged by * * * a court of the United States, in a suit brought for that purpose by the Comptroller of the Currency in his own name, before the association shall be dissolved.

Examinations of the First National Bank of Hagerstown, Md., made during the past two or three years evidenced the fact that the affairs of the association had not been conducted in conformity with the provisions and limitations of law, and that directions from the comptroller, addressed to the board of directors, in reference to unlawful transactions, both of commission and of omission, were

disregarded.

In these circumstances the comptroller reached the conclusion that action in the premises as provided by the section cited were demanded. Prior to reaching that conclusion, however, the comptroller urged that a change in management be effected in order that the conduct of the business of the bank might be conducted by those having due regard to the requirements of law or, as an alternative, that the bank

² With 37.678 per cent of interest due.

be placed in voluntary liquidation. Neither of these suggestions received favorable consideration. The matter therefore was brought to the attention of the Department of Justice, and on September 28, 1921, a suit was entered in the United States District Court for the District of Maryland to forfeit the charter of the association.

In anticipation of a run on the bank resulting from the filing of suit and in order to conserve the interests of all creditors the court appointed Robert D. Garrett (national bank examiner) as temporary receiver pending a hearing and answer on the bill of complaint. The receiver was directed to and did file with the clerk of the court a bond in the penal sum of \$50,000, whereupon he was directed to take charge of the bank and of all of its assets, holding them subject to further orders of the court, and to suspend all payments and to collect all maturing notes and obligations of the bank.

Between the date of filing of the suit and the time fixed for the hearing a conference was held by the directors of the bank with the United States district attorney, and the question was raised as to whether consideration would be given to an application for discontinuance of forfeiture proceedings conditioned upon an entire change in management and disposal of their stock interests by those responsible for the condition of the bank. This proposition received the favorable consideration of the Department of Justice and the Comptroller of the Currency, conditioned upon the resignation of former directors and officers, and sale of all shareholdings to those whose means and ability evidenced that in their control the affairs of the

Subsequent to the conference an agreement was entered into by the old and new interests for the sale of the shares of stock of the bank. Upon the filing of a copy of the agreement with the comptroller's office, the United States attorney was advised that it would be agreeable to the comptroller to have the forfeiture proceedings discontinued, the receiver discharged, and the bank turned over to

bank would be managed in conformity with law.

the new management.

Acting upon this advice, an order of court was issued withdrawing the receiver and permitting the bank to resume business on October 8, 1921.

NATIONAL BANK CHARTERS APPLIED FOR, GRANTED, AND REFUSED.

Applications for charters for 206 national banking associations, with capital of \$25,370,000, were made during the 12 months ended October 31, 1921, as compared with 470 applications and capital of \$40,720,000 during the previous year. Of the applications received, 153 with capital of \$17,595,000 were approved, as against 389 and capital of \$33,990,000 in 1920.

In the last year 95 applications, with capital of \$4,530,000, were rejected, and 85, capital of \$7,382,000, were abandoned or action thereon indefinitely deferred. The principal causes of rejection were lack of demand for additional banking facilities in the various communities or the reported unsatisfactory financial standing or character of the applicants.

National banking associations to the number of 169, with capital of \$20,005,000, were chartered in the year ended October 31, 1921, as

compared with 361 associations, with capital of \$31,077,500, chartered in 1920. Of the national banks chartered during the year just closed only 53 became banks of issue, and of this latter number 12 were converted from State banks, 1 was a reorganized national bank, 1 was organized to take over a private bank, and 39 were banks of primary organization.

INCREASES AND REDUCTIONS OF CAPITAL STOCK OF NATIONAL BANKS.

In order to meet the constantly increasing demands for additional capital, there was an increase in the capital stock of national banks of \$27,835,800 on the part of 259 national banks during the year. In the previous year the increase in capital of existing banks was \$104,618,100, the number of banks concerned in this increase being 608.

In 1921 there were but 3 banks which effected a reduction in their capital stock, the aggregate being \$200,000; there were also 3 reductions in capital aggregating \$850,000 incident to consolidations of national banks under act November 7, 1918. In 1920 the number of reductions of capital was 4 and the aggregate amount of the reductions was \$300,000; there were also 4 reductions aggregating \$1,650,000 under the act of November 7, 1918.

LIQUIDATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Exclusive of 18 banks, with capital of \$6,565,000 liquidated and absorbed by other national banks, 75 national banking associations (4 of which never opened for business), with capital of \$30,510,000, were placed in voluntary liquidation, or the corporate existence expired during the past year, of which 52 were absorbed by State banks, 15 reorganized as State banks, and 8 quit business. Of the 93 liquidations for the past year, advice has been received from 35 that their affairs have been entirely closed. The year before there were 67 liquidations, with \$11,180,000 capital. The number of receiverships was 34, and the capital involved was only \$1,870,000.

CONSOLIDATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved November 7, 1918, providing for the consolidation of national banking associations, 128 national banks have consolidated into 63 associations. During the last year 24 consolidations were effected, with capital of \$52,795,000, surplus \$52,994,000, and other undivided profits of \$31,542,022, the number of banks concerned being 48 and their capital \$52,609,200. There was therefore an increase as a result of these consolidations of \$185,800 in aggregate capital stock. The total assets of the 24 consolidated banks amounted at the date of consolidation to \$845,175,826.

In the following table the capital, surplus, undivided profits, and aggregate assets and date of consolidation of each of the 24 consolidated banks are shown:

National banks consolidated under act Nov. 7, 1918, their capital, surplus, undivided profits, and aggregate assets, year ended Oct. 31, 1921.

Con- soli- da- tion No.	Char- ter No.	Title and location of bank.	State.	Date of consolidation.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undi- vided profits.	Aggre- gate assets.
				1920.				
40	6894	Farmers National Bank of	Ку		\$110,000	\$27,500		\$997,144
41	11817	Hodgenville. The Colonial National Bank	Va	Nov. 13	600,000	200,000	\$62,139	3,007,550
42	11866	of Roanoke. First National Bank in	Ра	Dec. 31	400,000	600,000	180,000	5,953,777
43	5785	Waynesboro. Plattsburg National bank	N. Y	do	250,000	250,000		3,808,998
44	5171	& Trust Co., Plattsburg The First National Bank of	Okla	do	1,000,000	375,000	29, 397	17, 287, 063
45	4318	Tulsa. Central National Bank Sav-	Ohio	do	1,800,000	2, 200, 000	461,928	41, 243, 500
		ings and Trust Co., of Cleveland.		1001				
46	3032	The American National	Tenn.	1921. Jan. 20	1,500,000	660,000	252,244	27, 445, 642
47	3091	Bank, of Nashville. First National Bank in	Kans.	do	100,000	50,000	3,970	1, 264, 015
48	335	Wellington. The First National Bank of	Conn	Jan. 29	2,000,000	1,500,000	504,854	18,726,408
49	8654	Bridgeport. The Ouachita National Bank	La	Feb. 28	600,000	300,000	12,955	3,762,860
50	10687	of Monroe. The First National Bank of	Calif	Apr. 7	100,000	10,000	3	567,796
51	7046	Calipatria, The First National Bank of	Ark	June 4	350,000	24,000	53,500	4,644,089
52	1461	El Dorado. The National City Bank of	N. Y	June 14	40,000,000	45,000,000	28,746,978	667,098,894
53	7798	New York. The Farmers & Merchants	Tex	June 16	50,000	25,000	1,322	197,979
54	6390	National Bank of Venus. The Sealy National Bank,	Tex	June 22	60,000	5,000	6,214	327,633
55	5986	Sealy. The First National Bank of	Calif	July 1	300,000	200,000	102, 264	3,331,036
56	98	Eureka. The First National Bank of	Ohio	July 7	600,000	150,000	102,046	3,060,219
57	4072	The Paterson National Bank,	N. J	Aug. 12	600,000	700,000	487, 893	13,383,626
58	4858	Paterson. The Citizens National Bank	N. Y	Sept. 1	100,000	100,000	3,592	1,303,186
59	9798	of Port Henry. The Dexter Horton National	Wash.	Sept. 27	1,600,000	400,000	467,705	19,984,601
60	4593	Bank of Seattle. The Yellowstone-Merchants	Mont	Oct. 7	350,000	100,000	46,949	4, 432, 747
61	10122	National Bank of Billings. The First National Bank of	Мо	Oct. 10	50,000	15,000	5,274	314, 525
62	10502	Purdy. The First and Citizens Na-	N. C	Oct. 15	175,000	52, 500	795	1,498,562
63	9024	tional Bank of Smithfield. The Chariton and Lucas	Iowa	do	100,000	50,000	10,000	1,534,036
		County National Bank of Chariton.			52,795,000	52 004 000	21 512 022	815 175 894
		Total (24 banks)			2,190,000	02,004,000	01,042,022	040,170,020

GROWTH IN NUMBER AND CAPITAL OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Notwithstanding the liquidations and the consolidations which took place there was a net increase in the year ended October 31, 1921, of 22 in the number of national banking associations and a net increase of \$8,045,800 in capital. The authorized capital stock of the 8,179 national banks in existence at the close of the year was \$1,281,995,565.

From the inauguration of the national banking system in 1863 to October 31, 1921, national banking associations to the number of 12,033 were chartered, the capital stock at organization being \$1,220,218,482. The total loss to the system in the number of banks during this period was 3,854, of which 3,267 were closed by voluntary liquidation or by consolidation with other national banks and 587 were liquidated through receivers.

NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED SINCE 1900.

The organization of banks with minimum capital of \$25,000 authorized by the act of March 14, 1900, has added to the system 4,231 banks, aggregate capital at time of organization, \$110,302,500. During this period there were also organized 2,538 national banks with individual capital of \$50,000 or more, their capital at organization aggregating \$353,482,800. It therefore appears that from March 14, 1900, to October 31, 1921, 6,769 national banking associations were chartered, with combined capital of \$463,785,300.

STATE BANKS CONVERTED OR REORGANIZED INTO NATIONAL BANK-ING ASSOCIATIONS SINCE 1900.

State banks to the number of 1,259 and with capital of \$105,617,800 were converted into national banking associations between March 14, 1900, and October 31, 1921. In addition there were 1,621 reorganizations of 1,655 State banks, trust companies, and private banks and 141 reorganizations of 168 national banks which had voluntarily liquidated for the purpose of reorganizing or the charters of which had expired by limitation. The remaining 3,748 of the 6,769 banks chartered during this period were banks of primary organization.

The capital at date of charter of the converted State banks was \$105,617,800; of the reorganized State and private banks, \$86,307,000; of the reorganized national banks, \$46,000,000. The banks of primary organization were capitalized at \$225,860,000. Therefore, of the aggregate capital of \$463,785,300 of banks chartered since March 14, 1900, \$237,924,800 was the capital of converted or reorganized State, private, and national banks, and \$225,860,000 entirely new capital, or that resulting from primary organizations.

ORGANIZATION AND LIQUIDATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The statistical or report year of the Comptroller of the Currency terminates on October 31, and the following table contains a statistical annual history from 1914 to 1921, inclusive, of the number of banks organized each year, and their capital at date of organization, together with the number and capital of banks closed voluntarily or by reason of failure, together with the yearly net increase or decrease in the number of banks and original capital. In the table the increases and reductions of capital of existing banks are not taken into account.

Number and authorized capital of national banks chartered and the number and capital stock of banks closed in each year ended Oct. 31, since 1913, with the yearly increase or decrease.

Year.	C	hartered.	uno	onsolidated ler act Nov. 7, 1918.	In	osed. voluntary	 I:	Net yearly increase (exclusive of existing banks increasing their capital).		Net yearly decrease (ex- clusive of ex- isting banks decreasing their capital).		
	No.	Capital.	No.	Loss to capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.
1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921	144 122 176 164 245 361	6,630,000 11,590,000 13,400,000 21,780,000	26	1 \$3, 220, 000 1 1, 650, 000 1 850, 000	113 82 135 107 68 83 84 93		14 13 7 2 1 5	\$1, 810, 000 1, 830, 000 805, 000 1, 230, 000 250, 000 25, 000 205, 000 1, 870, 000	62 94 135 257	\$6, 155, 000 14, 492, 500	26	\$9,622,000 5,935,500 9,003,000 4,007,500 3,015,000

Number of national banks organized, consolidated under act Nov. 7, 1918, insolvent, in voluntary liquidation, and in operation on Oct. 31, 1921.

State or Territory.	Organ- ized.	Consolidated under act Nov. 7, 1918.	Insolvent.	In liquidation.	In operation.
Maine New Hampshire. Vermont. Massachusetts. Rhode Island. Connecticut.	113 72 76 333 65 111	1 2	4 7 15 1 5	53 12 20 155 47 40	60 56 49 162 17 64
Total New England States	770	3	32	327	408
New York New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware Maryland District of Columbia.	795 273 1,069 28 125 27	8 2 2	50 10 45 1 3	229 36 158 10 34 9	508 225 864 18 90 15
Total Eastern States	2,317	12	109	476	1,720
Virginia West Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Florida Alabama Mississippi Louisiana Texas. Arkansas Kentucky Tennessee	219 155 118 102 157 87 153 59 80 865 108 221	2 1 1 1 1 1 2 6 1 5 1	7 5 6 1 10 13 9 2 7 42 7 6 8	35 28 24 18 50 16 36 25 35 265 17 75 68	175 122 87 82 96 58 108 32 36 552 83 135
Total Southern States	2,501	20	123	692	1,666
Ohio Indiana Illinois Michigan Wiseonsin Minnesota Iowa Missouri Total Middla Western States	622 388 671 243 225 417 482 246	3 3 1 2 2 2 2 4	32 16 22 16 6 10 18 12	212 116 150 109 63 63 109 98	375 253 498 118 154 342 353 132
Total Middle Western States	3,294	17	132	920	2,225

Amount of capital stock reductions incident to consolidations.
 Includes 4 banks with capital of \$200,000 restored to solvency.
 The net gain was 22 banks.

Number of national banks organized, consolidated under act Nov. 7, 1918, insolvent, in voluntary liquidation, and in operation on Oct. 31, 1921—Continued.

	1	1		1	
State or Territory.	Organ- ized.	Consolidated under act Nov. 7, 1918.	Insolvent.	In liquidation.	In opera- tion.
North Dakota South Dakota Nebraska Kansas Montana Wyoming Colorado New Mexico Oklahoma	229 183 337 417 182 55 198 71 583	2 2	17 14 25 37 14 2 13 5	30 33 126 111 25 6 42 16 212	186 132 186 267 141 47 143 50 360
Total Western States	2,255	5	137	601	1,512
Washington Oregon California Idaho Utah Nevada Arizona Alaska	175 126 401 103 38 16 27 3	7	24 7 11 7 1 2 2	53 222 74 14 9 3 5	97 97 309 82 28 11 20 2
Total Pacific States	889	8	54	181	646
Hawaii	6			4 1	2
Total island possessions	7			5	2
Total of United States	12,033	65	587	3,202	8,179

National banks chartered during the year ended Oct. 31, 1921.

Charter No.	Title.	Capital.
	ALABAMA.	
11870 11905 11955 12006	National Bank of Boaz. City National Bank of Bessemer Andalusia National Bank, Andalusia. First National Bank of Oneonta.	\$25,000 100,000 200,000 25,000
	Total (4 banks)	350, 000
	CALIFORNIA,	
11867 11869 11873 11875 11880 11918 11922 11925 11926 11942 11961 11962 11991	Citizens National Bank of Rialto American National Bank of Santa Ana California National Bank of Long Beach. Merchants National Bank of Sacramento. Crescent Heights National Bank, Crescent Heights. First National Bank of Ripon. First National Bank of Elsinore. National Bank of Pasadena Central National Bank of Pasadena Commercial National Bank of Pasadena Commercial National Bank of Alameda Roseville National Bank of Seeville First National Bank of Brea First National Bank of Lankershim.	25, 000 200, 000 200, 000 200, 000 25, 000 25, 000 70, 000 100, 000 50, 000 25, 000 25, 000
11992	Railroad National Bank of Roseville. Total (14 banks).	50,000
	COLORADO.	1, 120, 000
11871 11872 11949 11972	First National Bank of Pagosa Springs. First National Bank of Flagler Littleton National Bank, Littleton Sterling National Bank, Sterling	25, 000 25, 000 25, 000 150, 000
	Total (4 banks)	225, 000

National banks chartered during the year ended Oct. 31, 1921-Continued.

Charter No.	Title.	Capital.
	FLORIDA.	
11921 12011 12020	First National Bank of Clermont. Miami National Bank, Miami First National Bank of Fort Lauderdale.	\$25,000 150,000 50,000
	Total (3 banks)	225, 000
	GEORGIA.	
11936 11939 12030	First National Bank of Lawrenceville. Citizens National Bank of Montezuma. Mercantile National Bank of Savannah.	50, 000 100, 000 300, 000
	Total (3 banks)	450,000
	IDAHO.	
11884	Security National Bank of Fairfield	25,000
	ILLINOIS.	
11876 11882 11886 11895 11904 11923 11934 11952 11980 11999 12000	First National Bank of Wood River. First National Bank in Homer. First National Bank of Maroa. First National Bank in Braidwood. Centralia National Bank of Centralia. City National Bank of Centralia. First National Bank of Palatine. First National Bank of Grant Park. National Bank of Woodlawn of Chicago. Kenwood National Bank of Chicago. First National Bank of Chicago.	50, 000 40, 000 50, 000 25, 000 100, 000 25, 000 25, 000 25, 000 25, 000 200, 000 25, 000 200, 000
12001 12004	Alliance National Bank of Chicago	200, 000 200, 000
12004	Total (13 banks)	1,340,000
>	INDIANA.	2,020,000
12028	First National Bank of Spurgeon.	25,000
	IOWA.	
11907	First National Bank of Farnhamville	40,000
	KANSAS.	
11887 11889 11916 11933 11945 11968	Randall National Bank, Randall Farmers National Bank of Wellington ¹ First National Bank in Frankfort Farmers National Bank of Agra. Farmers National Bank of Bendena ² First National Bank of Paleo.	25, 000 50, 000 25, 000 25, 000 25, 000 75, 000
	Total (6 banks)	225, 000
	KENTUCKY.	
11890 11944 119 47 11988	First National Bank of Stone. Day and Night National Bank of Pikeville. First National Bank of Falmouth First National Bank of Fleming.	50,000 100,000 60,000 25,000
	Total (4 banks)	235, 000
	LOUISIANA.	
11977	Citizens National Bank of Hammond	100,000
	MASSACHUSETTS.	
11868	Arlington National Bank, Arlington Boston National Bank, Boston.	100, 000 200, 000
	Total (2 banks)	300,000
	MICHIGAN.	
11929 11954 12027		100,000 25,000 100,001
	Total (3 banks).	225,000

 ¹ Consolidated on Jan. 20, 1921, with First National Bank in Wellington under act of Nov. 7, 1918.
 ² Placed in voluntary liquidation July 6, 1921, never having opened for business.

National banks chartered during the year ended Oct. 31, 1921—Continued.

Charter No.	Title.	Capital.
	MINNESOTA,	
11974 11987 12032	Peoples National Bank of Proctor First National Bank of White Bear Lake First National Bank of Farwell	25,000
	Total (3 banks)	
	MISSISSIPPI.	
11898	Commercial National Bank & Trust Co. of Laurel	100,000
	MISSOURI.	
11919 11973 11989 12010	First National Bank of Cardwell Republic National Bank of St. Louis. National City Bank of St. Louis. Purdy National Bank, Purdy ³ .	50,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 25,000
	Total (4 banks)	2,075,000
	MONTANA.	
12015	First National Bank of Fairview	40,000
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
11893	Public National Bank of Rochester	100,000
	NEW JERSEY,	
11888 11909 11943 11950 11979 11983 12002 12014 12019 12022 12033	Woodbridge National Bank, Woodbridge Palisades Park National Park, Palisades Park First National Bank of Chatham First National Bank of Leonia National Trust Bank of Paterson ' First National Bank of Clifton Peapack-Gladstone National Bank, Peapack-Gladstone City National Bank of Hackensack Peoples National Bank of Belleville Laurel Springs National Bank , Laurel Springs North Arlington National Bank , North Arlington	50,000 300,000 100,000 30,000
	Total (11 banks)	855,000
	NEW MEXICO.	
11900 11958	National Bank of Gallup First National Bank of Roy	50, 000 50, 000
	Total (2 banks)	100,000
	NEW YORK.	
11881 11883 11897 11912 11924 11927 11951	Valley Stream National Bank, Valley Stream Amberst National Bank of Buffalo. Citizens National Bank of Malone Citizens National Bank of Lancaster First National Bank of Manhasset. Maybrook National Bank, Maybrook. Pelham National Bank, Pelham. First National Bank of Roosevelt Painted Post National Bank Peinted Post	25,000 200,000 100,000 100,000 50,000 25,000 50,000
11953 11956 11965 11969 11971 12017 12018 12021	First National Bank of Roosevelt Painted Post National Bank, Painted Post Commercial Exchange National Bank of New York First National Bank of Rouses Point Essex County National Bank of Willsboro First National Bank of Hamden First National Bank of Lisbon Metropolitan National Bank of the City of New York	25, 000 25, 000 700, 000 50, 000 25, 000 25, 000 25, 000 2, 500, 000
	Total (15 banks)	3, 925, 000
	NORTH CAROLINA.	
12009	First National Bank of Fairmont.	40,000

Consolidated on Oct. 10, 1921, with The First National Bank of Purdy under the act of Nov. 7, 1918
 Consolidated on Aug. 12, 1921, with The Paterson National Bank under the act of Nov. 7, 1918.
 With 3 branches in New York City. Consolidated on June 14, 1921, with National City Bank of New York, N. Y., under act of Nov. 7, 1918.
 With 6 branches in the city of New York and 1 in Brooklyn.

National banks chartered during the year ended Oct. 31, 1921—Continued.

Charter No.	Title.	Capital.
	NORTH DAKOTA,	
12003 12023 12026	Security National Bank of Edgeley. Lamb's National Bank of Michigan City (P. O. Michigan). Dakota National Bank of Fargo.	\$25,000 25,000 150,000
	Total (3 banks).	200,000
	OHIO.	200,000
11878	Superior National Bank & Trust Co. of Claveland ?	750,000
11948	Superior National Bank & Trust Co. of Cleveland 7. First National Bank of Mineral City. First National Bank of Willynobby.	25 000
11994 12008	First National Bank of Willoughby. Community National Bank, Flushing. Farmers National Bank of Sardinia	100,000 50,000
12013	Farmers National Bank of Sardinia	50, 900 30, 000
	Total (5 banks).	955,000
	OKLAHOMA.	
11891	Tring National Dank of Lawrence	25,000
11894 11913	First National Bank of Okarche	25,000 50,000
11920	First National Bank of Okarche. Idabel National Bank, Idabel Commercial National Bank in Checotah.	50,000
11932 11940	Commercial National Bank in Checotali Morris National Bank, Morris Citizens National Bank of Boswell Union National Bank of Okmulgee First National Bank of Slick. First National Bank of Bokey Fidelity National Bank of Oklahoma City	25,000 25,000 100,000
11963	Union National Bank of Okmulgee	100,000
11982 12012	First National Bank of Slick.	25,000 25,000
12012	Fidelity National Bank of Oklahoma City	25, 000 200, 000
	Total (10 banks)	550,000
	OREGON.	
1100*	Harrisburg National Bank, Harrisburg.	50,900
11885 11906		25,000
11917 11937	First National Bank of Stayton	25,000 25,000
11975	First National Bank of Stayton First National Bank of Toledo First National Bank of Aurora	25,000
	Total (5 banks)	150,000
	PENNSYLVANIA.	
11865 11866	Liberty National Bank of Pittston	150,000
11892	National Bank of Waynesboro 8. Peoples National Bank of Pitcairn.	200,000 75,000
11896 11899	Arnold National Bank, Arnold	100,000 25,000 50,000
11902	Burnside National Bank, Burnside	50,000
11908 11910	National Bank of North Philadelphia, Philadelphia.	500,000 25,000
11938	First National Bank of Koppel.	25,000 50,000 50,000
11966 11967	Peoples National Bank of Osceola Mills	50,000
11981	Valley National Bank of Numidia.	25,000 25,000 100,000
11993 11995	Peoples National Bank of North Belle Vernon (P. O. Belle Vernon)	100,000
12029	Peoples National Bank of Pitcairn Arnold National Bank, Arnold. First National Bank of Seward. Burnside National Bank, Burnside. National Bank of North Philadelphia, Philadelphia. First National Bank of Saegertown First National Bank of Seegertown First National Bank of Seegertown Central City National Bank of Oseeola Mills. Central City National Bank, Central City Valley National Bank of Numidia. Citizens National Bank of Numidia. Citizens National Bank of West Alexander. Peoples National Bank of North Belle Vernon (P. O. Belle Vernon). First National Bank of Jerome.	25,000
	Total (15 banks).	1,450,000
11017	SOUTH CAROLINA.	50,000
11914 12025	First National Bank of North 9. First National Bank of Greer.	50,000
	Total (2 banks)	100,000
10004	Winner National Bank Winner	60,000
12024	Winner National Bank, Winner	00,000
	TENNESSEE.	50.000
11915 11985	Harriman National Bank, Harriman	35,000
11998	First National Bank of Hohenwald. Tri-County National Bank of Oliver Springs. First National Bank in Harriman.	50,000 35,000 25,000 100,000
12031	First National Bank in Harriman.	
	Total (4 banks).	210,000
7 Conso	lidated on Dec. 31, 1920, with Central National Bank Savings & Trust Co. of Cleve	land under

Consolidated on Dec. 31, 1920, with Central National Bank Savings & Trust Co. of Cleveland under act of Nov. 7, 1918.
 Title changed on Dec. 31, 1920, to First National Bank in Waynesboro.
 Placed in voluntary liquidation Apr. 21, 1921, never having opened for business.

National banks chartered during the year ended Oct. 31, 1921 — Continued.

Charter No.	Title.	Capital.
11874 11879 11928 11930 11931 11959 11964 11970 11996 11997 12005	TEXAS. First National Bank of Bangs. First National Bank of Mercedes. Security National Bank of Electra Clifton National Bank of Arlington. Farmers National Bank of Arlington. Peoples National Bank of Nocona City National Bank of Mexia. First National Bank of Quinlan. Southwest National Bank of Port Worth. Farwell National Bank of Fort Worth. Farwell National Bank, Farwell Total (11 banks)	\$25,000 60,000 50,000 25,000 50,000 100,000 25,000 2,000,000 25,000 25,000 3,160,000
11901 11911 11941 11946 11957 11960 11976 11978 11990	VIRGINIA. First National Bank of Stuart. First National Bank of Vinton National Bank of Woodstock Commerce National Bank of Charlottesville First National Bank of Nelson County at Lovingston Peoples National Bank of Brookneal First National Bank of Basestt. First National Bank of Ashland. First National Bank of Troutdale	50,000 50,000 50,000 100,000 50,000 50,000 50,000 25,000 25,000
11935 11984 12007	Total (9 banks). WASHINGTON. First National Bank of Stanwood. First National Bank of Conway. Horton National Trust & Savings Bank of Seattle 10. Total (3 banks). WEST VIRGINIA.	25,000 25,000 400,000 450,000
11877	First National Bank of Bridgeport.	50,000
11986	WISCONSIN. First National Bank of Bruce.	25,000
	Total United States (169 banks).	20,005,000

¹⁰Consolidated on Sept. 27, 1921, with Dexter Horton National Bank of Seattle, Wash., under act Nov 7 1918 National banks organized, failed, and reported in voluntary liquidation during the year ended Oct. 31, 1921.

	ended Oct. 31, 1921.									
	Or	ganized.		Fail	ed.	Voluntary liquidations.				
State.	Num- ber.	Authoriz- ed capital.	Num- ber.	Capital.	Gross assets.	Num- ber.	Capital.	Gross assets.		
Maine. New Hampshire. Massachusetts.	1 2	\$100,000 300,000				3	\$150,000	\$1,354,337.93		
Connecticut Total New Eng-						1	500,000	3,060,515.63		
land States		400,000				4	650,000	4, 414, 853. 56		
New York New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware Maryland	15 11 15	3, 925, 000 855, 000 1, 450, 000	1	\$50,000	\$722, 054. 25	4 2 7 1 2	6, 400, 000 1, 550, 000 1, 625, 000 25, 000 1, 250, 000	145, 014, 931, 50 32, 048, 082, 01 31, 813, 270, 98 611, 710, 14 15, 602, 110, 76		
Total Eastern										
States		6, 230, 000	1	25,000	722, 054, 25 281, 374, 08	16	10, 850, 000	225, 090, 105. 39		
Virginia West Virginia North Carolina	1 1	450, 000 50, 000 40, 000	1	25,000	281, 37 ± 08	1	1 25, 000 100, 000	1, 128, 443. 81		
Georgia.	3	100,000				2	² 110, 000 30, 000	586, 585. 32 569, 195. 72		
Florida. Alabama. Mississippi.	3 4	225, 000 350, 000 100, 000								
Louisiana Texas Arkansas	11	100,000	3 10	655,000	8, 509, 346. 62	3 14 1	850,000 23,905,000	17, 014, 352. 44 32, 981, 234. 56		
Kentucky Tennessee	4 4	235, 000 210, 000				2	25, 000 275, 000 25, 000	115, 859. 63 2, 372, 958. 38 95, 194. 36		
Total Southern States	44	5, 470, 000	11	680,000	8, 790, 720. 70	26	5, 345, 000	54, 863, 824. 22		
Ohio Indiana	5	955, 000 25, 000 1, 340, 000	1	25,000	148, 622. 77	6	9, 950, 000 50, 000	217, 992, 942. 45 330, 538. 75		
Illinois Michigan Wisconsin	13 3 1	1, 340, 000 225, 000 25, 000				1	50, 000 150, 000 100, 000	330, 538. 75 1, 493, 202. 91 2, 258, 574. 21		
Minnesota. Iowa Missouri	3 1 4	75, 000 40, 000 2, 075, 000	2	100,000	1, 192, 551. 97	1 2 7	25,000 230,000 7,350,000	338, 833, 63 2, 962, 148, 90 123, 328, 472, 84		
Total Middle Western States		4, 760, 000	3	125, 000	1, 341, 174. 74	19	17, 855, 000	348, 704, 713. 69		
North Dakota South Dakota	3 1	200, 000	3	75,000	979, 715. 82 466, 322. 62	1	25, 000	135, 098. 76		
Nebraska Kansas Montana	6	225, 000 40, 000	3	25, 000 125, 000 125, 000	1, 491, 259. 84 1, 243, 392. 57	1 1 2	50, 000 1 25, 000 50, 000	899, 498. 61 138, 746. 25		
Colorado New Mexico Oklahoma	4 2 10	225, 000 100, 000 550, 000	4 1 4 1 1	25, 000 75, 000 100, 000	234, 924, 69 548, 462, 48 378, 735, 91	2	125, 000 305, 000	1, 075, 497. 43 4, 000, 984. 64		
Total Western States	27	1, 400, 000	13	550,000	5, 342, 813. 93	14	580,000	6, 249, 825. 69		
Washington Oregon	3 5	450,000								
Idaho. Arizona	14	150, 000 1, 120, 000 25, 000	2 3 1	140, 000 300, 000	1, 790, 375. 14 3, 414, 881. 41	11 1	1,685,000 35,000	27, 158, 833, 83 150, 858, 65		
Alaska			1	25,000	442, 584. 72	1	25, 000	306, 848. 58		
States	23	1,745,000	6	465, 000	5, 647, 841. 27	13	1, 745, 000	27, 616, 541. 06		
Total island pos-				*********		1	50,000	1, 678, 370. 76		
sessions Total United							50,000	1, 678, 370. 76		
States	169	20, 005, 000	34	1, 870, 000	21, 844, 604. 89	93	37, 075, 000	668, 618, 234. 37		

Never opened for business.
 One bank never opened for business.
 Two banks restored to solvency, aggregate capital, \$100,000; assets, \$1,014,172.65.
 Afterwards restored to solvency.

Number and classification of national banks chartered during the year ended Oct. 31, 1921.

Month.	Conversions.		Reorga	anizations.		ary organi- ations.	Total.	
	Num- ber.	Capital.	Num- ber.	Capital.	Num- ber.	Capital.	Num- ber.	Capital.
November December fanuary. February. March April May lune tuly. August September October. Totals	5 4 3 4 1 6 2 5 2 5 5 2	\$1,025,000 225,000 159,000 245,000 100,000 1,050,000 1,050,000 435,000 675,000 2,925,000 400,000	1 2 1 1 1 2	\$50,000 75,000 25,000 50,060 175,000 750,000	13 16 16 12 8 9 4 6 9 8 9	\$1,150,000 1,150,000 1,290,000 550,000 475,000 1,100,000 575,000 3,350,000 720,000 490,000 100,000	18 21 21 17 10 16 8 11 12 13 16 6	\$2, 175,000 1, 425,000 1, 515,000 820,000 560,000 1, 575,000 1, 375,000 1, 010,000 4, 150,000 3, 505,600 500,000

CONVERSIONS OF STATE BANKS AND PRIMARY ORGANIZATIONS AS NATIONAL BANKS SINCE 1900.

The number and capital, by classes, of conversions, reorganizations, and primary organizations of national banks, are shown in the following table:

Summary, by classes, of national banks chartered from Mar. 14, 1900, to Oct. 31, 1921.

Classification.		versions of te banks.	from	ganizations State and e banks and nal banks.	Primary organizations.	Total.	
	Num- ber.	Capital.	Num- ber.	Capital.	Num- ber. Capital.	Num- ber. Capital.	
Capital less than \$50,000 Capital \$50,000 or over	725 534	\$19,185,000 86,432,800	1,097 665	\$29,082,000 103,225,000		4,231 \$110,302,500 2,538 353,482,800	
Total	1,259	105, 617, 800	1,762	132, 307, 000	3,748 225,860,500	6,769 463,785,300	

Number and capital of State banks converted into national banking associations in each State and Territory from 1863 to Oct. 31, 1921.

No. of the second secon					
State or Territory.	Num- ber of banks.	Capital.	State or Territory.	Num- ber of banks.	Capital.
Maine New Hampshire Vermont. Massachusetts. Rhode Island. Connecticut. New England States.	34 28 22 182 52 65	\$4,605,000 2,595,000 2,029,990 65,641,200 16,717,550 18,932,770	Ohio Indiana Illinois. Michigan Wisconsin Minnesota Iowa Missouri	22 24 32 20 31 103 41 41	\$2,690,000 1,508,000 3,455,000 2,295,000 6,466,000 1,895,000 14,614,300
New York New Jersey. Pennsylvania. DelawareMaryland. District of Columbia.	221 45 108 6 35 3	102, 906, 291 7, 970, 450 31, 394, 095 585, 010 10, 224, 372 480, 000	Middle Western States North Dakota South Dakota Nebraska Kansas	78 47 70 73	35,218,300 2,585,000 1,625,000 3,375,000 3,152,000
Eastern States	418	153,560,218	Montana. Wyoming. Colorado.	37 9 32	1,485,000 320,000 2,130,000
Virginia West Virgnia North Carolina South Carolin	57 32 33 44	5,096,300 2,183,900 2,871,000 3,862,000	New Mexico. Oklahoma. Western States.	7 108 461	400,000 3,995,000 19,067,000
Georgía. Florida. Alabama. Mississippi. Louisiana. Texas. Arkansas. Kentucky.	23 17 27 10 12 31 36 37	2,237,000 1,765,000 2,760,000 640,000 3,575,000 1,817,500 2,207,500 5,581,900	Washington Oregon California Idaho. Nevada. Arizona	42 26 100 26 1 4	4,330,000 1,576,000 20,672,800 1,080,000 50,000 250,000
Tennessee	403	3,915,000 58,512,100	Pacific States	2,178	27, 958, 800 384, 837, 928

EXPIRATIONS AND EXTENSIONS OF CHARTERS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Charters are granted to national banks for a period of 20 years from the date of the execution of the organization certificate. In the year ended October 31 last, 283 banks, with capital of \$20,471,500, reached the termination of their existence, and their charters were extended for an additional period of 20 years under authority of the act of July 12, 1882. In the same year charters of 62 banks, with capital of \$10,642,900, extended under the act of 1882, were extended for a further period of 20 years, under the act of April 12, 1902. The total number of extensions of charters under the act of 1882 is 4,100, and under the act of 1902, 1,415.

In the coming report year the charters of 361 banks, with capital of \$33,662,500, will expire for the first time, 135, with capital of \$51,260,000, for the second time, and 23, with capital of \$4,130,000, for the third time. There is no provision of law for extending national banks for the third time. A list of banks concerned in the extensions during the report year ending October 31, 1922, will be found in the appendix to the report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Number of national banks in each State the charters of which were extended under the act of July 12, 1882, to Oct. 31, 1921.

State or Territory.	Num- ber of banks.	State or Territory.	Num- ber of banks.	State or Territory.	Num- ber of banks.
Maine New Hampshire Wermont. Massachusetts. Rhode Island. Connecticut New England States. New York. New Jersey. Pennsylvania Delaware. Maryland. District of Columbia Eastern States.	61 88 614 ————————————————————————————————————	Al abama. Mississippi. Louisiana Texas. Arkansas. Kentucky Tennessee Southern States. Ohio. Indiana. Illinois. Michigan. Wisconsin. Minnesota. Lowa. Missouri	28 11 19 248 10 84 47 637 260 127 253 86 86 91 210 72	Kansas. Montana Wyoming Colorado New Mexico Oklahoma Western States Washington Oregon California Idaho, Utah Nevada Arizona Alaska	119 21 14 40 9 71 449 28 26 44 10 11 1 7
Virginia West Virginia. North Carolina. South Carolina. Georgia. Florida	48 44 34 17 32 15	Middle Western States North Dakota South Dakota Nebraska	1, 185 35 33 107	Pacific States Hawaii United States	128 1 4,100

REEXTENSION OF NATIONAL BANK CHARTERS.

Number of national banks in each State the charters of which were reextended under the act of July 12, 1882, as amended Apr. 12, 1902, to Oct. 31, 1921.

State.	Num- ber of banks.	State.	Number of banks.	State.	Num- ber of banks.
Maine. New Hampshire. Vermont. Massachusetts. Rhode Island. Connecticut. New England States.	52 38 35 163 24 66	South Carolina. Georgia. Alabama Louisiana Texas. Arkansas. Kentucky. Tennessee.	8 9 4 1 10 1 27 16	North Dakota South Dakota Nebraska Kansus Montana Wyoming Colorado New Mexico	5 2 10 6 2 1 10 3
New York New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware Maryland District of Columbia Eastern States Virginia	202 59 190 14 35 3 503	Southern States Ohio. Indiana Illimois Michigan Wisconsin Minnesota Iowa. Missouri	109 100 48 92 23 23 22 55 11	Western States Washington Oregon California Utah Pacific States United States	39 1 1 1 9 1 12 1,415
West Virginia North Carolina	11 6	Middle Western States	374		

CHANGES OF TITLE OF NATIONAL BANKS.

During the last year 30 national banking associations were authorized to change their corporate titles, or titles and locations under the act of May 1, 1886.

The following is a list of the banks involved in the changes with date of approval indicated:

Changes of corporate title of national banks, year ended Oct. 31, 1921.

No.	Title and location.	Date.
10330	The Citizens National Bank of Grand Rapids, Wis., to "The Citizens National Bank of	1920.
4639	Wisconsin Rapids" (name of place changed to Wisconsin Rapids). The Wood County National Bank of Grand Rapids, Wis., to "The Wood County Na-	Nov. 11
8846	tional Bank of Wisconsin Rapids' (name of place changed to Wisconsin Rapids) The First National Bank of St. Francisville, Ill., to "The Peoples National Bank of St.	Nov. 13
7021	Francisville". The Citizens National Bank of St. James, Minn., to "The Citizens and Security National	Nov. 16
6074	Bank of St. James". The Citizens National Bank of Port Angeles, Wash., to "First National Bank in Port	Nov. 29
5015	Angeles". The State National Bank of Miles City, Mont., to "Commercial National Bank of Miles	Dec. 30 1921.
7285	The National Bank of Commerce of Dodge City, Kans., to "First National Bank in	Jan. 5
11069	Dodge City". The First National Bank of Kulm, N. Dak., to "La Moure County First National	Jan. 8
5161	Bank of Kulm". The Louisville National Banking Co., Louisville, Ky., to "The Louisville National	Jan. 8
10674	Bank". The Peoples National Bank of Orangeburg, S. C., to "The Orangeburg National Bank"	Jan. 11 Jan. 12
1413	The Merchants-Mechanics First National Bank of Baltimore, Md., to "The Merchants National Bank of Baltimore".	Jan. 18
4418 595	The Beckham National Bank of Graham, Tex., to "First National Bank in Graham" The Peoples National Bank of Roxbury at Boston, Mass., to "The Peoples National	Jan. 19
8825	Bank of Boston'' The City National Bank of Hollis, Okla., to "First National Bank in Hollis"	Jan. 24 Jan. 31
4373	The First National Bank of King City, Mo., to "The First National Bank & Trust Co. of King City"	Feb. 7
5931 10337	The State National Bank of Lowell, Ind., to "First National Bank in Lowell"	Feb. 7
10705	Chicago". The Harriman National Bank of Alaska at Seward, Alaska, to "The First National"	Feb. 23
4443	Bank of Seward"	Feb. 2
6530	bus". The Dosbaugh National Bank of Cedar Vale, Kans., to "The Citizens National Bank of	Mar. 8
5923	Cedar Vale". The National Bank of Anadarko, Okla., to "Anadarko National Bank".	Mar. 8
3779 10108	The National Bank of Belleville, Kans., to "First National Bank in Belleville"	June 1
10792	National Bank of Chicago''. The Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Ayden, N. C., to "The First National	June 28
10967	Bank of Ayden".	July 12
4120	The First National Bank of Kusa, Okla., to "The First National Bank of Schulter" Okla. The First National Bank of Santa Paula, Calif., to "The First National Bank and Trust Co. of Santa Paula."	July 13
11069	Co. of Santa Paula". LaMoure County First National Bank of Kulm, N. Dak., to "The First National Bank of Kulm".	July 19
11376	The Northern National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, to "The Northern National Bank, Savings, and Trust Co. of Cleveland".	July 29
9298 11027	The Milford National Bank, Milford, Iowa, to "The Security National Bank of Milford". The First National Bank of Brockton, Mont., to "The Stockmens National Bank of	Oct. 10
1021	Poplar," Mont.	Oct. 2

CHANGES OF TITLE INCIDENT TO CONSOLIDATIONS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

In the consolidation of national banks under the act of November 7, 1918, a number of changes resulted in the corporate title of banks under the charter of which consolidations were effected.

In the following statement the titles of the banks consolidating and also the new titles of the consolidated banks are given:

The La Rue National Bank of Hodgenville, Ky. (9843), and The Farmers National Bank of Hodgenville, Ky. (6894), consolidated under the charter of the latter, with title: Farmers National Bank of Hodgenville.

Liberty National Bank of Roanoke, Va. (11191), and Colonial National Bank of Roanoke, Va. (11817), consolidated under the charter of the latter, with title: The Colonial National Bank of Roanoke.

The Peoples National Bank of Waynesboro, Pa. (4445), and The National Bank of Waynesboro, Pa. (11866), consolidated under the charter of the latter, with title: First National Bank in Waynesboro.

The City National Bank of Plattsburg, N. Y. (6613), and Plattsburg National Bank & Trust Co., Plattsburg, N. Y. (5785), consolidated under the charter of the latter, with title: Plattsburg National Bank & Trust Co.

Union National Bank of Tulsa, Okla. (10906), and First National Bank of Tulsa, Okla., consolidated under the charter of the latter, with title: The First National Bank of Tulsa.

The Superior National Bank & Trust Co. of Cleveland, Ohio (11878), and The Central National Bank of Cleveland (4318), consolidated under the charter of the latter, with

title: Central National Bank and Trust Co. of Cleveland.

The Farmers National Bank of Wellington, Kans. (11889), and The Wellington National Bank, Wellington, Kans. (3091), consolidated under the charter of the latter, with title: First National Bank in Wellington.

The Connecticut National Bank of Bridgeport, Conn. (927), and The First-Bridge-

The Connecticut National Bank of Bridgeport, Conn. (927), and The First-Bridgeport National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn. (335), consolidated under the charter of the latter, with title: The First National Bank of Bridgeport.

The Merchants National Bank of Billings, Mont. (9355), and The Yellowstone National Bank of Billings, Mont. (4593), consolidated under the charter of the latter, with title: The Yellowstone-Merchants National Bank of Billings.

The Citizens National Bank of Smithfield, N. C. (11440), and The First National Bank of Smithfield, N. C. (10502), consolidated under the charter of the latter, with title: The First and Citizens National Bank of Smithfield.

The Chariton National Bank Chariton Love (6014) and The Luces County National

The Chariton National Bank, Chariton, Iowa (6014), and The Lucas County National Bank of Chariton, Iowa (9024), consolidated under the charter of the latter, with title: The Chariton & Lucas County National Bank of Chariton.

NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS INCREASING THEIR CAPITAL, TOGETHER WITH THE AMOUNT OF INCREASE MONTHLY FOR THE YEARS ENDED OCT. 31, 1920 AND 1921.

Month		1920	1921		
Month.	Number.	Capital.	Number.	Capital.	
November	28	\$3,270,000	22	\$985,000	
December	24	2,015,000	22	1,580,000	
January	107	15,805 000	65	5,605,800	
February	50	5,900,000	38	4,575,000	
March	77	8,615,000	23	1,495,000	
April	69	19,030,100	26	5,700,000	
May	49	4,084,000	9	1,090,000	
June	53	4,694,000	16	2,765,000	
July	75	12,695,000	15	1,760,000	
August	36	8,515,000	6	295,000	
September	19	1,485,000	10	1,510,000	
October	21	17,510,000	7	475,000	
Total	608	104,618,100	259	27, 835, 800	

DOMESTIC BRANCHES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Under authority of section 5155, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the following national banks formerly State banks, continue to operate the branches indicated:

California:

First National Bank of Bakersfield; capital, \$400,000.

Branch at Taft; capital, \$50,000. Branch at Wasco; capital, \$25,000.

Branch at Maricopa; capital, \$25,000.

Bank of California National Association, San Francisco; capital, \$8,500,000.

Branch at Portland, Oreg.; capital, \$300,000.

Branch at Seattle, Wash.; capital, \$200,000.

Branch at Tacoma, Wash.; capital, \$200,000.

Louisiana:

Calcassieu National Bank of Southwestern Louisiana, Lake Charles; capital, \$750,000.

Branch at De Quincy; capital, \$21,000. Branch at Jennings; capital, \$105,000.

Branch at Kinder; capital, \$30,000. Branch at Lake Arthur; capital, \$33,000. Branch at Oakdale; capital, \$60,000. Branch at Sulphur; capital, \$21,000. Branch at Vinton; capital, \$45,000. Branch at Welch; capital, \$60,000.

Michigan:

City National Bank of Battle Creek; capital, \$350,000.

Branch in Battle Creek; capital, \$25,000.

National Union Bank of Jackson; capital, \$400,000. Branch in Jackson; capital, \$100,000.

Mississippi:

Pascagoula National Bank of Moss Point; capital, \$75,000. Branch at Pascagoula; capital, \$25,000.

New York:

Chatham & Phoenix National Bank of New York; capital, \$7,000,000.

Twelve branches in the city of New York, with capital of \$100,000 assigned to each.

Metropolitan National Bank of New York; capital, \$2,500,000. Seven branches in the city of New York, with capital of \$100,000 assigned to each.

Public National Bank of New York; capital, \$3,000,000.

Five branches in the city of New York, with \$100,000 capital assigned to each.

North Carolina:

American Exchange National Bank, of Greensboro; capital, \$600,000.

Branch at South Greensboro; capital, \$50,000.

Oregon:

First National Bank of Milton; capital, \$50,000. Branch at Freewater; capital, \$10,000.

Washington:

Union National Bank of Seattle; capital, \$600,000.

Branch at Ballard; capital, \$50,000. Branch at Georgetown; capital, \$50,000.

Under the consolidation act of November 7, 1918, converted State banks having branches were consolidated with the following banks and the branches continued:

New York:

National Commercial Bank & Trust Co. of Albany; capital, \$1,250,000.

Branch in Albany; capital, \$100,000.

National City Bank of New York; capital, \$40,000,000.

Three branches in the City of New York, with \$100,000 capital assigned to each.

Irving National Bank, New York; capital, \$12,500,000. Eight branches in the city of New York, with capital of \$100,000 assigned to each.

New York-Continued.

Mechanics & Metals 'National Bank, New York; capital,

\$10,000,000.

Nine branches in the city of New York, to which is assigned \$50,000 capital each to seven, and \$100,000 each to two of the branches.

Virginia:

First National Bank of Abingdon; capital, \$200,000. Branch at Abingdon; capital, \$25,000.

FOREIGN BRANCHES OF NATIONAL BANKS,

Under authority of section 25 of the Federal reserve act, "Any national banking association possessing a capital and surplus of of \$1,000,000 or more, may with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, establish branches in foreign countries or dependencies or insular possessions of the United States for the furtherance of the foreign commerce of the United States and to act, if required to do so, as fiscal agents of the United States.

Only two national banks have taken advantage of the provision of the law referred to, namely, the First National Bank of Boston and the National City Bank of New York.

The locations of the foreign branches of each of these banks are as follows:

The First National Bank of Boston:

Argentina.—Buenos Aires.

The National City Bank of New York: Argentina.—Buenos Aires, Rosario.

Belgium.—Antwerp, Brussels.

Brazil.—Bahia, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Sao Paulo.

Chile.—Santiago, Valparaiso.

Colombia.—Barranquilla, Bogota, Medellin.

Cuba.—Artemisa, Bayamo, Caibarien, Camaguey, Cardenas, Ciego de Avila, Cienfuegos, Colon, Cruces, and Cuatro Caminos, subbranches; Guantanamo, Habana, subbranch Galiano Street, Manzanillo, Matanzas, Nuevitas, Pinar del Rio, Placetas del Norte, Remedios, Sagua la Grande, Sancti Spiritus, Santa Clara, Santiago, Union De Reyes, Yaguajay.

England.—London.

Italy.—Genoa. Peru.-Lima.

Porto Rico.—San Juan, Ponce.

Uruguay.—Montevideo.

Venezuela.—Caracas, Maracaibo.

The principal items of resources and liabilities of the foreign branches of the National City Bank of New York and the First National Bank of Boston, are shown in the following statement, as of June 30, 1921.

Condition of the foreign branches of the National City Bank, New York, N. Y., and First National Bank, Boston, Mass., on June 30, 1921.

RESOURCES.

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Agure- gate.	1, 252 1, 252 1, 252 1, 252 1, 303 1, 303 1, 303 1, 005 1,
Other assets.	884488 511 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Cash.	441 162 163 164 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165
Checks and cash items.	2 2 87 1130 1130 1130 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66
Due from other banks.	768 799 70 812 812 812 812 812 812 813 813 813 813 813 813 813 813 813 813
Due from branches,	33 734 713 6417 72 2
Due from home office.	
Furniture and fixtures and real estate owned.	2000
Bonds.	1000
Letters of credit and accept- ances.	1 44 44 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16
Loans and dis- counts, includ- ing over- drafts.	1, 526 1, 757 1, 767 1, 767 1, 468 2, 982 2, 982 111 320 4,08 4,08 4,08 1, 987 1, 987 1, 983 1, 983
	Curba: Bayama Bayama Cambarden Cambarden Ciego do Avila Ciego do Avila Ciego do Avila Ciudre Caminos Cuarre Caminos Regina Ispanal Illo Regina Ispanal Illo Regina Ispanal Illo Regina Cama Cuion de Reyes Santa Clara Santa Clara Santa Clara Cuion de Reyes Comina de Reyes Santos Santos Santos Santos Santos Santos Santos Madilin Boeota Medilin

30, 421 4, 003	2,690	5,322 2,538	628 3,336	4,187	13, 403	4,479	2,949	3, 202	201, 793	28, 271
117	16	99	i m	217	9	20	63		4, 183	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
780	45	72 63	303	590	15	16	589	105	22,742	1,077
37	9	16 16		55	55	က	13	1	542	71
13, 526	1,170	392	109	708	4,309	2,911	130	1,098	29,645	7,439
1,166	134	1,054	36	71					17, 295	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
39	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	836 266	102	294	1,698	1,106	626		5,840	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
4	56	4	771	3			2		498	1,390
	796 555	2		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		206			1,666	25
257	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		114	15	27	160			1,030	202
15,700 1,858	520 478	3,060	383	2,234	7,343	22	1,234	1,998	118, 355	17, 563
Argentina: Buenos Aires Bosario	AntwerpBrussels	Santiago. Valparaiso. Porte Rice	Ponce. San Juan.	Caracas. Maracaibo.	London	Pour.	Time	Montevideo	Total	First National Bank of Boston, Mass.: Argentina, Buenos Aires

Condition of the foreign branches of the National City Bank, New York, N. Y., and First National Bank, Boston, Mass., on June 30, 1921-Con.

LIABILITIES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Redis- counts.	2, 285
Other liabilities.	20 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Accept- ances executed by other banks.	
Letters of credit and acceptances executed by this bank.	2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
Bills payable.	116
Individual deposits.	201 107 452 1, 231 603 1, 363 1, 363 1, 363 1, 034 1, 034 437 437 437 437 437 437 437 437 437 4
Due to other banks.	3771 2.6 9.08 6.48
Due to branches.	1, 525 837 1, 625 1, 097 2, 000 2, 001 1, 097 1, 136 1, 153 1, 201 1, 20
Due to home office.	55,338 1,085 1,085 1,085 1,085
Profits, including amount reserved for taxes and interest accurate.	11
Capital.	308
p	Cuba: Artemisa Bayama Carbarien Camagley Candenas. Ciego de Avila Ciego de Avila Cientuces Cuatro Caminos Guantanamo Habana. Habana. Habana. Habana. Habana. Habana. Habana. Habana. Habana. Remedios. Placetas del Norte Remedios. Sagua la Grande Santa Clara. Santiago de Cuba. Union de Reyes. Santiago de Cuba. Union de Reyes. Vaguajay. Brali. Bahla. Recie Pernambuco. Santo Santo.

52	3, 199		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 9 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5,524		225		12,148	4,088
15	1,474	~ 작	2,609	43	51	495	4	297	4	9,765	
0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	180			160	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	340	
22	3, 639	co	-1-1	19	18	114		40	23	8, 792	720
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				1			116	1,683
154 110 15	18, 438 3, 076	1,571	2,670	600	2,430	5, 794	1,604	1,521	2,443	80,510	14,663
18	3,836	376 965	3	189	158	4,939	3 1, 420	63	167	14, 139	6,347
44	874	871	262	11	43	1,993	263	110	68	19, 126	1 c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c
21, 79	1,153	741 135		0 J 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0					142	60,614	2,317
0.00	299	37	33	9	30	89	28	9	53	794	541
457	708		555		1,500		1,000	973	302	7,597	4 2, 000
Colombia: Barcanquilla. Bogota Medillin	Argentina: Buenos Aires. Rosario	Spanner: Antwerp. Berussels.	Contest Santiago Valtaraiso.	Porto Aico: Ponce. San Juan.	Venezuela: Caracas Maracaibo	England: London	Italy: Genoa	Feru: Lima	Oruguay: Montevideo	Total.	First National Bank of Boston, Mass.: Argentina, Buenos Aires

* Includes bills rediscounted abroad.
* Includes \$330,000 of United States deposits
* Includes \$111,000 surplus fund.

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

By reference to the statement following, it will be noted that the interest-bearing debt of the United States on June 30, 1921, was \$23,737.352.080, and that the amount of bonds available as security for national bank circulation was but \$793,115.530.

As will be seen, approximately 80 per cent of the bonds available as security for circulation are consols of 1930. There are also outstanding and available as security for circulation 4 per cent bonds of 1925 to the amount of \$118.489.900, while the outstanding issues of Panama Canal 2's amount to a trifle less than \$75,000,000.

The statement in question follows:

Interest-bearing debt of the United States, June 30, 1921.

Annual and the control of the contro		
Interest-bearing issues.	Interest rate.	Amount outstanding (cents omitted).
Bonds:	Per cent.	
Consols of 1930		\$599, 724, 050
Loan of 1925.		118, 489, 900
Panamas of 1916–1936.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	48, 954, 180
Panamas of 1918–1938. Total bonds available as security for national bank circulation.	2	25, 947, 400
Total bonds available as security for national bank circulation		793, 115, 580
Panamas of 1961	3	50,000,000
Conversion bonds of 1946–1947	3	28, 894, 500
Postal savings bonds (1st to 20th Series)	$\frac{21}{2}$	11, 718, 240
First Liberty loan:	31	1 110 071 950
Bonds of 1932–47. Converted bonds of 1932–1947.	9.2	1,410,074,250 17,982,800
Converted bonds of 1932–1947	41	520, 709, 600
Second converted bonds of 1932-1947	11	3, 492, 150
Second Liberty loan:	- 4	0, 10-, 100
Bonds of 1927–1942	4	77, 870, 150
Converted bonds of 1927–1942	47	3, 238, 666, 400
Third Liberty loan:		
Bonds of 1928	41	3, 611, 560, 300
Fourth Liberty loan: Bonds of 1933–1938	41	6 251 260 250
Notes:	4.1	6, 354, 860, 350
Victory Liberty loan—		
Notes of 1922–1923	43	3, 272, 852, 350
Notes of 1922-1923	33	640, 928, 000
Treasury notes—		
Series A-1924.	53	311, 191, 600
Certificates of indebtedness:		
Series TS-1921	6	341, 969, 500
Series TD-1921		389, 557, 500
Series TS-2-1921.	51	193, 302, 000
Series TM-1922	53	288, 501, 000
Series TJ-1922	51	314, 184, 000
Loan—		
Series C-1921		155, 492, 500
Series F-1921		192, 026, 500
Series G-1921		128, 886, 500
Series H-1921. Series A-1922.	5 <u>1</u> 5 <u>1</u>	190, 511, 500 256, 170, 000
Pittman Act.	5.02	215, 875, 000
Special		32, 854, 450
War savings securities: 1		02,002,000
War savings certificates—		
Series 1918.	4	580, 175, 584
Series 1919		62, 490, 941
Series 1920.		28, 925, 797
Series 1921. Thrift stamps, unclassified sales, etc	4	11, 865, 448 10, 647, 640
a mine oranipo, uncrassineu saies, ere	4	10,047,040
Total interest-bearing debt outstanding		23, 737, 352, 080
		, , ,

¹ Amounts issued of the series of 1918 and 1919 are on basis of reports of sales: amounts issued of the series of 1920 and 1921 are on basis of cash receipts by Treasurer of the United States and include receipts from sales of thrift stamps and Treasury savings stamps.

UNITED STATES BONDS ON DEPOSIT AS SECURITY FOR CIRCULATION AND DEPOSITS MADE DURING THE PAST YEAR.

Of the \$727,512,420 bonds on deposit as security for national bank circulation on October 31, there was deposited during the year \$40,140,000, of which \$4,798,250 was deposited by banks authorized to begin business during the year in question. In the same time withdrawals of bonds aggregated \$24,684,210, of which \$7,449,450 were on account of banks reducing their circulation, \$17,159,760 by banks placed in voluntary liquidation, and \$75,000 on account of banks placed in charge of receivers.

The following statement shows by months from November, 1920, to October, 1921, the amount of deposits and withdrawals of United

States bonds.

United States bonds deposited as security for circulation by banks chartered and by those increasing their circulation, together with the amount withdrawn by banks reducing their circulation and by those closed, during each month, year ended Oct. 31, 1921.

Date.	Bonds de- posited by all banks chartered and those increasing circulation during the year.	Bonds withdrawn by banks reducing circulation.	Bonds withdrawn by banks in liquidation.	Bonds withdrawn by banks in insolvency.				
November. 1920. December 1921.	\$3,575,900 1,770,500	\$574,500 898,700	\$154,260 435,000	\$25,000				
January February March		205,000 20,000 640,000	1,802,000 954,500					
April May June July	5, 291, 250 3, 987, 950 2, 784, 100 2, 263, 450	2,352,500 631,250 547,500 525,000	1,975,750 877,550 1,829,750 961,700					
August. September. October.	1,590,300	200,000 365,000 490,000	245,000 1,618,000	50,000				
Total 1	40,140,000	7, 449, 450	17, 159, 760	75,000				

¹ Includes \$4,798,250 deposited by banks chartered during the year.

PROFIT ON NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION.

In the appendix to the report of the Comptroller of the Currency will be found a computation by the Government actuary of the profit on national-bank circulation, based upon the deposit of \$100,000 consols of 1930, bonds of 1925, and 2 per cent Panama Canal bonds, at the average net price monthly from November, 1920 to October, 1921. In this computation money is assumed to be worth 6 per cent and the computation shows the amount and percentage of profit in excess of 6 per cent on the investment in the bonds. The gross receipts are the interest on circulation loaned (less 5 per cent required for the redemption fund) and the fixed interest on the bonds. From the receipts are deducted tax on circulation, expenses of redemption, and the sinking fund. As an illustration: Two per cent consols were reported at 101 in

October last, and on the deposit of \$100,000 bonds the bank received circulation to the amount of \$100,000; the interest on \$95,000 loanable circulation produced \$5,700, interest on the bonds \$2,000, gross receipts \$7,700. The tax on the circulation was \$500, expenses for redemption \$62.50, sinking fund \$91.61; total deducted \$654.11, showing net receipts of \$7,045.89, the interest on cost of the bonds at 6 per cent being \$6,060, the profit on the issue is stated at \$985.89, or 0.976 per cent. On the 4 per cent, the cost of which was \$104,865, the profit was \$1,016.36, or 0.969 per cent. The cost of \$100,000 Panama 2's in October was \$100,500, the profit on circulation \$1,086.36, or 1.081 per cent in excess of interest at 6 per cent on the cost of the bonds.

MONTHLY RANGE OF PRICES OF U. S. BONDS.

Elsewhere in this report will be found a statement showing the monthly range of prices in New York for United States bonds, both registered and coupon, from November, 1920, to October, 1921, inclusive. Supplemental to the statement showing monthly range of prices for United States bonds will be found a table relating to the investment value of these securities.

REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL AND FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CIRCU-LATING NOTES.

In connection with the redemption of bank circulation it is of interest to note the volume and character of the circulating medium of the country. On November 1, 1921, the general stock of coin and paper currency in the United States was \$8,047,409,682, of which \$3,504,677,154 was gold coin, including bullion in the Treasury, \$614,784,955 silver, \$346,681,016, United States notes, \$2,837,977,710 Federal reserve bank issues, and \$743,288,847 national-bank notes. On account of the United States circulating note issues the Treasurer holds a gold reserve fund of approximately \$152,979,000. Back of the Federal reserve notes is a gold reserve of over 50 per cent and a like percentage of eligible paper, and the Federal reserve bank notes are secured by United States certificates of indebtedness and United States bonds of the character eligible as security for national-bank circulation, these securities being held in trust by the Treasurer of the United States. The Treasurer also holds in trust as security for national-bank notes the required amount of 2 per cent consols, 2 per cent Panama Canal bonds, and 4 per cent bonds of 1925.

To meet current redemptions the Federal reserve and national banks are required to maintain a redemption fund of 5 per cent of their outstanding issues. Unless national-bank notes received for redemption are to be retired, corresponding amounts of new currency are shipped to the banks interested upon receipt of advice from the National Bank Redemption Agency of the amounts of old issues

In the year ended October 31, 1921, the total amount of Federal reserve and national-bank currency received and redeemed was \$1,020,912,004, in addition to which there were received direct from the Federal reserve banks and their branches canceled Federal reserve notes amounting to \$1,781,861,460, which were not counted

into cash. Included in the amount of currency received and counted into the cash were national-bank notes to the amount of \$597,558,702, Federal reserve bank notes \$258,332,653, and Federal reserve notes \$165,020,648.

The total cost of redemption of notes by the National Bank Redemption Agency for the year ended June 30, 1921, was \$1,115,146.15, the average cost per \$1,000 for national-bank notes being \$1.03, Federal reserve notes \$0.49, and Federal reserve bank notes \$0.98, or

an average of \$0.89.

The law provides that notes fit for circulation and received for redemption shall be redeemed and returned to the banks of issue. The amount of fit national-bank notes received and returned during the year is stated at \$805,970, and of Federal reserve notes

\$1,967,600.

In the following statements are shown, by months, from November, 1920, to October, 1921, the receipts of each class of bank currency, and the principal sources whence received. It will be noted that there is a discrepancy in the amount of reported receipts in the two statements, due to the inclusion in the second statement of a comparatively small amount of United States currency. The statements in question follow.

Amount of currency received for redemption by months, from Nov. 1, 1920, to Oct. 31, 1921, and counted into the cash of the agency.

	National- bank notes.	Federal reserve bank notes.	Federal reserve notes.	Total.
November. 1920. December.	\$33,781,273 46,508,023	\$15,590,916 19,802,558	\$25,051,780 26,107,202	\$74, 423, 970 92, 417, 784
January 1921. Pebruary March April May June July August. September October .	56, 038, 419 44, 238, 408 47, 749, 352 52, 818, 838 48, 331, 299 50, 447, 256 57, 213, 564 55, 010, 463 51, 360, 592 54, 061, 210	23,770,456 26,014,575 30,951,461 24,093,855 26,555,522 22,652,828 18,802,333 18,792,359 16,212,385 15,093,402	22, 428, 510 17, 046, 097 13, 087, 540 13, 946, 970 10, 974, 507 9, 156, 745 7, 891, 565 6, 947, 105 6, 273, 687 6, 108, 937	102, 237, 385 87, 299, 081 91, 788, 353 90, 859, 665 85, 861, 329 82, 256, 829 83, 907, 462 80, 749, 925 73, 846, 665 75, 263, 550
Total	597, 558, 702	258, 332, 653	165, 020, 648	1,020,912,004

Amount of currency received for redemption from the following cities and elsewhere for the year ended October 31, 1921:

Boston	\$53, 252, 400	Kansas City	\$25, 667, 850
New York	168, 856, 783	Dallas	28, 978, 350
Philadelphia	83, 489, 643	San Francisco	19, 742, 202
Cleveland	21, 403, 727	Cincinnati	33, 809, 800
Richmond	22, 764, 190	Baltimore	
Atlanta	25, 092, 100	New Orleans	10, 493, 223
Chicago	97, 967, 100	Other sources	370, 496, 463
St. Louis	29, 500, 599	_	
Minneapolis	17, 464, 555	Total 1	1, 022, 050, 486

¹ Includes a relatively small amount of United States currency.

NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION.

The amount of increase or decrease of national-bank circulation issued and retired yearly, from November 1, 1913, to October 31, 1920, the amount issued and retired quarterly during the year ended October 31, 1921, and the grand total for the 8-year period are shown in the following statement:

Yearly increase or decrease in national-bank circulation from Nov. 1, 1913, to Oct. 31, 1920, and quarterly increase or decrease for the year ended Oct. 31, 1921.

Date.	Issued.	Retired.	Increase.	Decrease.
1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. From Nov. 1, 1920, to Jan. 31, 1921. From Feb. 1 to Apr. 30, 1921. From May 1 to July 31, 1921. From Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, 1921. Total (1921) Surrendered to this office and retired, from Nov. 1, 1913, to Oct. 31, 1921. Grand total.	\$387, 763, 850 27, 484, 675 10, 593, 700 22, 749, 150 20, 227, 740 29, 660, 850 29, 057, 140 9, 031, 860 12, 664, 240 8, 360, 440 6, 404, 500 36, 461, 040 569, 998, 155		\$367,517,442 7,446,188 4,796,215 9,262,600 5,698,613 7,308,537 1,932,200 1,104,665 16,044,015	\$315, 322, 858 48, 433, 103 14, 462, 220 31, 877, 892 410, 096, 073

DENOMINATIONS OF NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION.

The outstanding issues of national-bank notes at the close of business, October 31, 1921, with the exception of a small amount of \$1 and \$2 notes issued under the act of 1864 and prior to 1879, were principally of the denominations of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100.

The following statement shows the amount of each denomination

of national-bank circulation outstanding.

National-bank notes outstanding October 31, 1921.

Denomination.	Amount.	Denomination.	Amount.
One dollar Two dollars Five dollars Ten dollars Twenty dollars Fifty dollars One hundred dollars Five hundred dollars	131, 768, 150 315, 473, 350 242, 370, 510	One thousand dollars. Fractional parts. Total. Less 1 Total.	\$21,000 60,603 747,609,097 4,320,250 743,288,847

¹ Notes redeemed but not assorted by denominations.

NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION IN VAULTS OF CURRENCY BUREAU.

At the close of business October 31, 1921, the amount of national-bank notes in the vaults of this bureau was \$351,412,930. During the year ended October 31, 1921, notes to the amount of \$647,293,250 were received from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and with

the balance of \$324,362,560 on hand at the close of business October 31, 1920, make the total to be accounted for \$971,655,810. Circulation issued during the year to replace notes of existing banks redeemed and destroyed, to new banks chartered, and on account of banks increasing their circulation, amounted to \$603,301,700, while incident to liquidations and expirations of charters, notes amounting to \$16,941,180 were withdrawn from the vaults and destroyed, making total withdrawals during the year \$620,242,880, and leaving the balance above stated, which was \$27,050,370 in excess of the balance at the close of business October 31, 1920.

The amount of national-bank circulation issued, and the total outstanding each month during the year ended October 31, 1921, is

shown in the following statement:

Statement of national-bank currency issued to banks from November 1, 1920, to October 31, 1921.

Date.	Issued on account of redemption.	Issued on bonds.	Total issue.	Grand total issued.
November. 1920. December.	\$33, 247, 790 31, 821, 040	\$3, 756, 270 2, 053, 100	\$37, 004, 060 33, 874, 140	\$9,362,711,405 9,396,585,545
January. February March A pril May June July August. September October	52, 775, 710 47, 507, 340 41, 892, 290 59, 461, 290 53, 656, 660 39, 864, 410	3, 222, 490 3,757, 190 3, 499, 680 5, 407, 370 3, 803, 550 2, 590, 290 1, 966, 600 1, 482, 400 3, 112, 200 1, 809, 900	44, 211, 490 56, 532, 900 51, 007, 020 47, 299, 660 63, 264, 840 56, 246, 950 41, 831, 010 63, 289, 420 56, 293, 370 52, 446, 840	9, 440, 797, 035 9, 497, 329, 935 9, 548, 336, 955 9, 595, 636, 615 9, 658, 901, 455 9, 715, 148, 405 9, 756, 979, 415 9, 820, 268, 835 9, 876, 562, 205 9, 929, 009, 045
Total	566, 840, 660	36, 461, 040	603, 301, 700	9, 929, 009, 045

National-bank currency, year ended October 31, 1921.

RECEIVED FROM BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

Denomination.	Number of sheets.	Number of Notes.	Amount.	Cost of paper.	Cost of printing, etc.	Total cost.
5, 5, 5, 5	8, 014, 875 981, 250 8, 590, 605 72, 862	32, 059, 500 3, 925, 000 34, 362, 420 291, 448	\$160, 297, 500 39, 250, 000 429, 530, 250 18, 215, 500	\$53, 637. 87 6, 566. 81 57, 490. 82 487. 61	\$421, 744. 41 51, 633. 58 452, 039. 43 3, 834. 01	\$475, 382, 28 58, 200, 39 509, 530, 25 4, 321, 62
Total	17, 659, 592	70, 638, 368	647, 293, 250	118, 183. 11	929, 251. 43	1, 047, 434. 54

ISSUED TO BANKS.

5, 5, 5, 5	913, 693 8, 010, 054 4, 376		\$147, 443, 380 36, 547, 720 400, 502, 700 656, 400 18, 151, 500	\$49, 336, 69 6, 114, 70 53, 605, 60 29, 29 485, 90	\$387, 925. 07 48, 078. 71 421, 490. 72 230. 27 3, 820. 54	\$437, 261. 76 54, 193. 41 475, 096. 32 259. 56 4, 306. 44
Total	16, 372, 898	65, 482, 840	603, 301, 700	109, 572. 18	861, 545 31	971, 117. 49

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

The development of the Federal reserve system since its inauguration in 1914 as shown by statements issued by the Federal Reserve Board during the latter part of November of each year since 1914, with the exception of the statement for the year 1921, which is for October 26, is shown in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Nov. 27, 1914.	Nov. 26, 1915.	Nov. 24, 1916.	Nov. 16, 1917.	Nov. 22, 1918.	Nov. 28, 1919.	Nov. 26, 1920.	Oct. 26, 1921.
4 GCT TO								
ASSETS.	007 040	201 000	450 025	1 504 200	9 000 905	9 002 641	9 092 016	0 700 000
Gold Other lawful money	227, 840 34, 630	321, 068	459, 935 17, 974	1, 584, 328 52, 525	2,060,265 55,992	2, 093, 641 66, 025	2, 023, 916 171, 364	2, 786, 239 150, 909
Bills discounted and	,	48, 973	100 500	601 710	0.070.010	9 700 904	0 002 122	1 271 075
bought. United States securities	7, 383	40 040	122, 593 50, 594	681, 719 241, 906	2, 078, 219 177, 314	314, 937	2, 983, 133 320, 614	
Municipal warrants			22, 166	1, 273	27			
Federal reserve notes— net.		19, 176	15, 414					
Due from Federal re- serve banks—net			43, 263					
Uncollected items				428, 544	819, 010	1, 013, 426	709, 401	540, 067
All other assets	165	4,633	3, 121	22, 111	28, 700	32, 208	36, 152	55, 679
Total	270, 018	485, 342	735, 060	3, 012, 406	5, 219, 527	6, 230, 041	6, 244, 580	5, 094, 915
LIABILITIES.								
Capital paid in	18, 050	54, 846	55, 711	66, 691	80, 025	87, 001	99, 020	103, 007
Surplus		15,000	26, 319	218, 887	1, 134	81, 087	164, 745	213, 824 46, 624
Member bank deposits-		15,000	20, 519	210,001	113, 174	98, 157	15, 909	40,024
net	249, 268	397, 952	637, 072				1, 734, 691	1,669,059
nonmember banks				1, 501, 423	1, 718, 000	1, 943, 232		
All other deposits Federal reserve notes—								22, 873
net	2,700	13, 385	14, 296	1 972, 585	12, 555, 215	12, 852, 277	3, 325, 629	2, 408, 779
Federal reserve bank notes in circulation				8,000	80, 504	256, 793	214, 610	88, 024
Collection items				240, 437	620, 608	861, 436	582, 442	466, 044
All other liabilities		4, 159	634	4, 383	50, 867	50, 058	107, 534	76, 681
Total	270, 018	485, 342	735, 060	3, 012, 406	5, 219, 527	6, 230, 041	6, 244, 580	5, 094, 915

In actual circulation.

The condition of the 12 Federal reserve banks at the close of each month during the period from January 25, 1918, to October 26, 1921, is shown in the following statement:

[In millions of dollars.]

			Assets.				Lia	bilities.	
Year.	Gold.	Other cur-rency.	Bills discounted and bought.	United States securi- ties.	Aggregate assets.	Capi-	Sur- plus.	Gross deposits.	Circula-
1918. Jan. 25. Feb. 21 Mar. 29 Apr. 26 May 31 June 28 July 26 Aug. 30 Sept. 27 Oct. 25 Nov. 29 Dec. 27	1, 727 1, 772 1, 816 1, 827 1, 918 1, 949 1, 974 2, 014 2, 021 2, 045 2, 065 2, 090	56 60 58 64 58 57 55 53 51 53 55 56	902 806 887 1, 205 1, 154 1, 086 1, 507 1, 661 2, 002 1, 945 2, 191 2, 007	123 222 311 79 147 259 57 56 79 350 122 312	3, 169 3, 176 3, 446 3, 567 3, 686 3, 872 4, 165 4, 366 4, 817 5, 271 5, 195 5, 252	72 73 74 75 76 76 76 78 79 79 80 81	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1, 849 1, 773 1, 901 1, 945 1, 995 2, 050 2, 181 2, 142 2, 317 2, 581 2, 405 2, 313	1, 243 1, 323 1, 461 1, 534 1, 609 1, 733 1, 882 2, 113 2, 385 2, 567 2, 665 2, 802
1919. Jan. 31. Feb. 28. Mar. 28. Apr. 25. Apr. 25. June 27. July 25. Aug. 29. Sept. 26. Oct. 31. Nov. 28. Dec. 26.	2,112 2,123 2,142 2,169 2,187 2,148 2,095 2,067 2,118 2,138 2,094 2,078	68 66 68 71 67 68 66 69 70 68 66 68 66	1, 882 2, 157 2, 134 2, 136 2, 173 2, 123 2, 243 2, 178 2, 225 2, 523 2, 710 2, 780	295 183 201 219 229 232 239 271 278 301 315 300	5, 075 5, 207 5, 230 5, 253 5, 322 5, 288 5, 366 5, 436 5, 632 5, 939 6, 230 6, 325	81 81 82 83 83 83 85 85 85 86 87	23 23 49 49 49 81 81 81 81 81	2, 351 2, 450 2, 401 2, 383 2, 466 2, 437 2, 446 2, 542 2, 726 2, 903 2, 780	2, 580 2, 606 2, 667 2, 708 2, 688 2, 676 2, 698 2, 890 2, 895 3, 008 3, 109 3, 319
1920. Jan. 30. Feb. 27 Mar. 26 Apr. 30 May 28 June 25 July 30 Aug. 27 Sept. 24 Oct. 29 Nov. 26 Dec. 30	2, 013 1, 967 1, 935 1, 937 1, 953 1, 969 1, 978 1, 972 1, 990 2, 003 2, 024 2, 059	61 116 122 134 139 139 151 156 162 165 171 190	2, 736 2, 985 2, 901 2, 942 2, 938 2, 831 2, 837 2, 989 3, 012 3, 100 2, 983 2, 975	304 294 290 294 306 352 325 301 298 296 321 288	6, 074 6, 416 6, 048 6, 050 6, 114 6, 075 6, 033 6, 179 6, 312 6, 342 6, 245 6, 270	88 91 91 92 94 95 95 97 97 98 99	120 120 120 120 120 120 165 165 165 165 165	2,740 2,911 2,542 2,526 2,542 2,473 2,408 2,448 2,477 2,418 2,333 2,321	3, 101 3, 257 3, 249 3, 252 3, 286 3, 302 3, 312 3, 404 3, 494 3, 566 3, 648 3, 568
1921, Jan. 28. Feb. 25. Mar. 25. Apr. 27. May 25. June 29. July 27. Aug. 24. Sept. 28. Oct. 26.	2, 106 2, 140 2, 211 2, 318 2, 393 2, 462 2, 531 2, 619 2, 726 2, 786	214 217 211 187 165 164 154 147 153 151	2, 622 2, 567 2, 410 2, 167 1, 957 1, 803 1, 670 1, 531 1, 442 1, 371	287 287 283 268 306 257 249 239 224 191	5, 862 5, 861 5, 753 5, 504 5, 380 5, 242 5, 150 5, 053 5, 107 5, 095	100 101 101 101 102 102 102 103 103 103	202 202 202 202 202 202 202 214 214 214 214	2, 239 2, 279 2, 295 2, 157 2, 131 2, 098 2, 108 2, 071 2, 159 2, 205	3, 293 3, 241 3, 106 2, 986 2, 880 2, 767 2, 663 2, 599 2, 559 2, 497

Percentage of bills discounted secured by United States Government obligations, to the total bills discounted and purchased by the Federal reserve banks at the end of each month, year ended Oct. 31, 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Date.	Bills discounted secured by United States Govern- ment ob- ligations.	Total bills discounted, purchased, and held.	Percentage of bills discounted secured by Govern- ment ob- ligations to total bills discounted and purchased.	Date.	Bills discounted secured by United States Govern- ment ob- ligations.	Total bills discounted, purchased, and held.	
1920. Nov. 30. Dec. 31. 1921. Jan. 31. Feb. 28. Mar. 31.	1, 154, 483 1, 040, 367	2, 962, 987 2, 947, 799 2, 620, 817 2, 558, 931 2, 352, 446		1921—Contd. Apr. 30. May 31. June 30. July 30. Aug. 31. Sept. 30. Oct. 31.	937, 652 787, 244 637, 590 577, 774 545, 176 496, 841 462, 438	2,186,331 1,983,370 1,791,573 1,659,589 1,527,255 1,458,054 1,399,148	42. 9 39. 7 35. 6 34. 8 35. 7 34. 1 33. 1

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISCOUNT RATES.

Discount rates approved by the Federal Reserve Board for each of the 12 Federal reserve banks and in effect October 31, 1921, are shown in the following statement:

Rates on paper discounted for member banks in effect Oct. 31, 1921.

	Par	per maturing	within 90 da	ays.		Agricul-
	Secure	d by—		Commer-	Bankers' acceptances	tural and live-stock paper
Federal reserve bank.	Treasury notes and certificates of indebt- edness.	Liberty bonds and Victory notes.	Trade accept-ances.	cial, agri- cultural, and live-stock paper, n.e.s.	maturing within 3 months.	maturing after 90 days but within 6 months.
Boston . New York . Philadelphia . Cleveland . Richmond . Atlanta . Chicago . St. Louis . Minneapolis . Kansas City . Dallas . San Francisco .	$\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 6$	5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 5 ½	5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 5 2	$\begin{array}{c} 5\\ 5\\ 5\\ 5\\ 6\\ 6\\ 6\\ 6\\ 6\\ 6\\ 6\\ 6\\ 6\\ 5\\ 1\\ 2\end{array}$	5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

The weekly statements of Federal reserve agents' accounts, issued by the Federal Reserve Board, include figures showing the volume of Federal reserve notes outstanding, the amount of notes secured by gold, and the amount secured by commercial and other eligible paper.

As shown by these statements, the volume of Federal reserve notes outstanding reached the peak on December 23, 1920, the statement for that date showing \$3,755,246,000 outstanding. From this point,

due to a steadily decreasing demand for currency, the volume of notes outstanding has fallen off a little more than \$1,000,000,000 in about 10 months, the statement on October 26, 1921, showing \$2,725,315,000 outstanding.

Federal reserve notes—Weekly statement of Federal reserve notes outstanding (amount issued by Federal reserve agents to the banks, less "unfit" notes returned for redemption), amount secured by gold and amount secured by commercial and other eligible paper from Dec. 3, 1920, to Oct. 26, 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

10. 3, 677, 562 1, 216, 563 2, 446, 699 18. 3, 112, 667 1, 458, 619 1, 66 177 3, 682, 755 1, 269, 725 2, 413, 030 25. 3, 091, 119 1, 505, 229 1, 58 23. 3, 755, 246 1, 253, 492 2, 501, 754 30. 3, 738, 880 1, 276, 214 2, 462, 666 8. 3, 073, 599 1, 460, 358 1, 61 3, 303, 030, 050 1, 550, 817 1, 44 22. 3, 002, 066 1, 598, 128 1, 44 3, 599, 708 1, 265, 558 2, 334, 150 21. 3, 563, 197 1, 286, 304 2, 276, 893 22. 3, 511, 301 1, 288, 450 2, 222, 851 20. 2, 2696, 666 1, 624, 332 1, 33 28. 3, 511, 301 1, 288, 450 2, 222, 851 20. 2, 2696, 666 1, 624, 332 1, 33 11. 3, 368, 644 1, 269, 037 2, 2096, 607 1, 623, 321 1, 31 1, 31 1, 33, 368, 644 1, 269, 037 2, 2096, 607 1, 623, 321 1, 31 1, 31 1, 33, 349, 950 1, 260, 546 2, 099, 607 40, 222, 244 2, 244, 245, 245, 245, 245, 2	773, 168 653, 448 5585, 890 603, 328 613, 241 479, 233 403, 938, 806 345, 334 3316, 954 301, 641 225, 165 208, 514 155, 198 175, 116 168, 369 060, 138 058, 613 058, 613 058, 613 058, 613 057, 752 995, 525

A decided change during the year is noted in the character of the collateral held as security for Federal reserve notes. On November 26, 1920, the amount secured by commercial or other eligible paper was more than 67 per cent of the total, while on October 26, 1921, only about 37 per cent was thus secured, the balance, or 63 per cent, being secured by gold or gold certificates.

A total of \$12,173,220,000 Federal reserve notes had been printed up to October 31, 1921, of which \$9,809,440,000 were shipped or delivered to, or upon the order of Federal reserve agents, leaving a balance of \$2,363,780,000 on hand in the reserve vault available for

shipment as required.

During the year ended October 31, 1921, Federal reserve notes amounting to \$2,448,410,825 were delivered to this office for destruction as "unfit" for circulation, making with previous returns, a total of \$6,146,054,640 mutilated notes returned for redemption up to that date.

Detailed information showing issues and redemptions by denominations, is given in the following tables.

Federal reserve notes.

VAULT BALANCE, OCT. 31, 1921.

	Pives.	Tens.	Twenties.	Fifties.	One hundreds.	One Five One Five Thousands. Thousands. thousands.	One thousands.	Five thousands.	Ten thousands.	Total.
Total printed Total shipped	\$2, 476, 100, 000 2, 021, 640, 000	82, 476, 100, 000 83, 594, 800, 000 83, 826, 720, 000 883, 600, 000 8718, 800, 000 8151, 000, 000 8102, 000, 000 8102, 000, 000 8102, 000, 000 8102, 000, 000 8102, 000, 000 8103, 000, 00	\$3, 826, 720, 000 3, 257, 280, 000	\$832, 600, 000 663, 000, 000	\$718, 800, 000 552, 400, 000	\$151,000,000	\$303, 200, 000 169, 600, 000	\$102,000,000	\$168,000,000 44,000,000	\$12, 173, 220, 000 9, 809, 440, 000
Total on hand	454, 460, 000	$460,000 \\ 583,880,000 \\ 569,440,000 \\ 169,600,000 \\ 169,600,000 \\ 166,400,000 \\ 166,400,000 \\ 78,400,000 \\ 78,400,000 \\ 78,400,000 \\ 74,000,000 \\ 124,000,000 \\ 2,363,780,000 \\ 2,363,780,000 \\ 2,363,780,000 \\ 2,363,780,000 \\ 2,363,780,000 \\ 2,363,780,000 \\ 3,363,780,00$	569, 440, 000	169, 600, 000	166, 400, 000	78, 400, 000	133, 600, 000	74,000,000	124,000,000	2, 363, 780, 000
		ISSI	ISSUED, RETIRED, AND OUTSTANDING, OCT. 31, 1921.	D, AND OU	TSTANDING	, OCT. 31, 19	21.			

		real I	ISSUED, KETIKED, AND OUTSTANDING, OCT. 31, 1921.	D, AND OU	TSTANDING	, OCF. 31, 195	21.			1
al issuedal retired	\$2,059,731,000 1,677,559,660	\$3, 107, 338, 040 2, 413, 611, 320	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	\$659, 259, 550 410, 136, 100	\$546, 628, 800 290, 846, 000	\$64,071,500 24,287,500	\$169, 117, 000 71, 274, 000	\$21,900,000 8,840,000	\$33,850,000 16,400,000	\$10, 072, 562, 930 7, 359, 605, 620
Total outstanding	382,171,340		683,726,720 964,016,000 249,123,450 255,782,800 39,784,000 97,843,000 13,060,000 17,450,000 2,712,957,310	249, 123, 450	255, 782, 800	39, 784, 000	97,843,000	13,060,000	17, 450, 000	2,712,957,310
The second secon										

Mutilated Federal reserve notes, by denominations, received and destroyed since organization of banks and on hand in vaull, Oct. 31, 1921.

RECEIVED FOR DESTRUCTION.

Bank,	Fives.	Tens.	Twenties.	Pifties.	One hundreds.	Five hundreds.	One thousands.	Five thousands.	Ten thousands.	Total.
Boston. New York. Philadelphia. Cleveland. Richmond. Atlanta. Chicago. St. Louis. Minneapolis. Kansas City. San Francisco.	\$129, 302, 255 127, 028, 040, 141, 050 127, 028, 040 86, 278, 048 86, 278, 048 86, 278, 146, 07 74, 166, 07 87, 145, 08 87, 145 86, 388, 660 76, 45, 02 31, 447, 988, 660 76, 454, 02 31, 448, 980, 135	\$232, 272, 930 (522, 953, 830 177, 951, 340 109, 298, 050 109, 519, 400 109, 319, 400 109, 319, 400 51, 411, 980 66, 706, 62 53, 482, 230 112, 288, 840	\$148, 235, 000 444, 758, 420 220, 677, 430 123, 449, 740 110, 129, 640 18, 740, 240 85, 613, 120 65, 120, 780 46, 513, 640 185, 463, 720	814, 206, 950 89, 727, 850 89, 585, 850 66, 887, 200 28, 808, 200 6, 285, 330 54, 643, 330 8, 974, 100 1, 152, 250 2, 875, 700 3, 761, 400 17, 526, 900	\$12, 892, 200 81, 475, 300 16, 224, 500 10, 231, 300 12, 331, 300 4, 045, 900 15, 444, 700 1, 443, 100 2, 976, 200 2, 339, 100 2, 339, 100 2, 339, 100 2, 324, 100	\$460,000 5,234,000 2215,000 2215,000 115,000 115,000 238,000 110,500 110,500 11,75,000 11,75,000 11,75,000 11,75,000 11,75,000 11,75,000 11,75,000 11,75,000	\$4,471,000 12,866,000 1,288,000 320,000 1,262,000 287,000 1,132,000 378,000 88,000 98,000 284,000 284,000 284,000	\$30,000 35,000 5,000 5,000 15,000	\$70,000 550,000 10,000 20,000 170,000	\$541, 940, 395 1, 778, 044, 460 572, 999, 535 514, 7789, 758 377, 586, 740 290, 885, 995 317, 604, 815 137, 704, 118 149, 204, 730 149, 204, 730
Total received	1, 470, 520, 810	2, 109, 228, 180 2, 107, 211, 780	2, 022, 669, 500 2, 020, 264, 700	324, 815, 750 324, 375, 450	183, 883, 400 183, 491, 800	8, 739, 000 8, 680, 500	25, 258, 000 25, 211, 000	100,000	840,000	6, 146, 054, 640 6, 136, 810, 590
Balance on hand	3,885,450	2,016,400	2,404,800	440,300	391,600	58, 500	47,000			9, 244, 050

Note.—During the year burned, badly mutilated, and fractional parts of Federal reserve notes, amounting to \$35,775 have been identified, valued, and the bank of issue determined.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTES.

Federal reserve bank currency is issued under the same terms and conditions as national-bank currency and is secured by United States bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, or under the provisions of the act of April 23, 1918, commonly known as the Pittman Act, by United States certificates of indebtedness.

Under authority of the Pittman Act, which also provides for the issue of \$1 and \$2 Federal reserve bank notes, about \$260,000,000

standard silver dollars were melted and sold.

Issues to Federal reserve banks of Federal reserve bank notes, amounts printed, redeemed, and outstanding, by denominations, up to and including October 31, 1921, are shown in the following tables:

Statement showing the total amount of Federal reserve bank notes, by denominations, issued to Federal reserve banks upon the deposit of securities under the provisions of the act of Apr. 23, 1918.

Bank.	Ones.	Twos.	Fives.	Tens.	Total.
Boston New York Philadelphia Cleveland Richmond Atlanta Chicago St. Louis Minneapolis Kansas City Dallas San Francisco Total	33, 944, 000 19, 196, 000 13, 900, 000 10, 524, 000 12, 388, 000 27, 608, 000 9, 056, 600 6, 012, 000 6, 688, 000 6, 432, 000 8, 076, 000	\$6,728,000 13,272,000 4,664,000 4,080,000 1,736,000 1,736,000 2,512,000 1,648,000 1,792,000 1,348,000 1,792,000 1,368,000 2,304,000	10, 620, 000 5, 420, 000 5, 319, 000 1, 620, 000 3, 700, 000 4, 500, 000 4, 340, 000 500, 000	960,000 1,000,000	\$21, 436, 000 59, 276, 000 30, 280, 000 23, 299, 000 12, 260, 000 15, 664, 000 17, 068, 000 17, 068, 000 12, 820, 000 12, 820, 000 10, 880, 000 259, 375, 000

United States bonds and special certificates of indebtedness deposited for circulation by Federal reserve banks, together with the amount withdrawn by banks reducing their circulation, during each month, year ended Oct. 31, 1921.

Date.	Special certificates deposited.	Special certificates withdrawn.	United States bonds withdrawn.
November. 1920. December		\$1,000,000 500,000	\$2,420,000
January 1921. February March		5,000,000 7,000,000	
April May . June July . August		8,000,000 12,500,000 11,000,000 6,500,000 15,500,000	250,000
September. October. Total.		21,500,000 26,000,000 114,500,000	3,756,500

Federal reserve bank notes. VAULT BALANCE, OCT. 31, 1921.

	Ones.	Twos.	Fives.	Tens.	Twenties.	Fifties.	Total.							
Total printed Total issued		\$128, 952, 000 121, 304, 000					\$769, 472, 000 709, 220, 000							
Total on hand	17, 764, 000	7,648,000	16, 760, 000	9, 440, 000	6, 240, 000	2, 400, 000	60, 252, 000							
ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING, OCT. 31, 1921.														
Total issued	\$451,716,000 383,526,164	\$121, 304, 000 95, 134, 636	\$113, 560, 000 86, 995, 140	\$14,600,000 12,460,200	\$7,840,000 6,227,560		\$709, 220, 00 584, 404, 60							

Federal reserve bank currency year ended October 31, 1921. PRINTED.

Denomination.	Number of sheets.	Number of notes.	Amount.	Cost of paper.	Cost of printing, etc.	Total cost.
One dollar Two dollars Five dollars	25, 199, 000 3, 691, 000 510, 000	100, 796, 000 14, 764, 000 2, 040, 000	\$100, 796, 000 29, 528, 000 10, 200, 000	\$166, 841, 55 24, 437, 96 3, 376, 69	\$983, 697. 72 144, 086. 20 19, 908. 96	\$1, 150, 539. 27 168, 524. 16 23, 285. 65
Total	29, 400, 000	117, 600, 000	140, 524, 000	194, 656. 20	1, 147, 692. 88	1, 342, 349. 08
			IGGIIED			

One dollar Two dollars Five dollars Ten dollars	22, 091, 000	88, 364, 000	\$88, 364, 000	\$146, 263, 61	\$862, 370, 19	\$1,008,633.80
	3, 648, 000	14, 592, 000	29, 184, 000	24, 153, 26	142, 407, 61	166,560.87
	1, 378, 000	5, 512, 000	27, 560, 000	9, 123, 68	53, 793, 22	62,916.90
	14, 000	56, 000	560, 000	92, 69	546, 52	639.21
Total	27, 131, 000	108, 524, 000	145, 668, 000	179, 633. 24	1, 059, 117. 54	1, 238, 750. 78

National, Federal reserve notes, and Federal reserve bank notes, year ended October, 31, 1921.

	National bank notes.	Federal reserve notes.	Federal reserve bank notes.	Grand total.
Notes printed and delivered by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Notes issued Notes redeemed Excess of notes issued over amount redeemed during the year. Excess of notes redeemed over amount	\$647, 293, 250 603, 301, 700 591, 304, 927 11, 996, 773	\$3, 258, 240, 000 10, 072, 562, 930 7, 359, 605, 620 2, 712, 957, 310	\$140, 524, 000 145, 668, 000 261, 065, 400	\$4,046,057,250 10,821,532,630 8,211,975,947 2,724,954,083
issued during the year. Notes in the vault Oct. 31, 1921. Reduction in notes in vault. Increase in notes in vault. Notes outstanding Oct. 31, 1921. Increase in notes outstanding. Decrease in notes outstanding.	351, 412, 930 27, 050, 370 747, 609, 097 11, 996, 773	2, 363, 780, 000 1, 591, 200, 000 2, 712, 957, 310 950, 560, 375	115, 397, 400 60, 252, 000 5, 144, 000 124, 815, 400 115, 397, 400	115, 397, 400 2, 775, 444, 930 5, 144, 000 1, 618, 250, 370 3, 585, 381, 807 962, 557, 148 115, 397, 400

MONETARY STOCKS IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

The monetary stock of gold, silver, and paper currency in all of the principal countries of the world, shown in the following statement for the calendar year 1920, was prepared by the office of the Director of the Mint, Treasury Department. The amount of gold and silver in circulation in many countries is not obtainable, and in some countries that held by private banks can not be given. All foreign coin which comes into possession of the Government is converted to bullion.

Monetary stock of principal countries of the world, end of calendar year 1920.

[Stated in United States dollars.]

	a,	Silver. Paper.	\$5.46 \$4.26 \$4.49 \$4.49 \$11.33 \$4.29 \$4.49 \$11.33 \$4.49 \$4.74
	Per capita.		
	Per	Gold.	82.6 13.46.6 15.738 16.73 17.73 18.73 19.73
ya.ana		Un- classi- fied.	7.7. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8.
		Popula- tion.	2, 500 1.1, 470 0.1, 475 0.5, 518 0.1, 475 0.5, 518 0.5,
		Paper circulation.	Thonsands. \$4,674.473 540,473 467 1150,000 7,000 7,000 7,000 1,1750 2,797 2,797 2,216 4,613 8,387 4,613 8,528 10,094 110,530 110,530 6,395 6,395 6,208,810 1,811 6,41,322
		Silver stock.	Thou-sands. 25,6383 25,6382 25,378 25,378 26,378 483 5 6,784 11,500 10,524 8,288
	:	Total.	Thou- Stands. \$2, 1901, 252 112, 654 112, 112, 694 45, 000 800 800 800 806 86 86 87, 694 83, 544 83, 546 82, 266 82, 266 82, 266 82, 266 82, 266 82, 266 82, 266 82, 266 82, 266 83, 647 84, 428 84, 428 85, 428 87, 128
	Gold stock	In cir- culation.	Thou- sends. \$125,124 39,560 \$50,000
		In banks and pub- lic treas- uries.	Thou- s, sonds. 29, 90, 529 112, 604 112, 604 100 800 801 801 804, 438 83, 544 22, 23, 309 12, 412 17, 74 51, 155, 8
	Motollio	stock unclassi- fied.	Thous sends 3, 663 3, 660 11, 600 11,
	mit.	United States equiva- lent.	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
	Monetary unit.	Name.	Dollar. do Peso. Dollar. Peso. Bollar. Peso. Gourde. Peso. Pound. Cordoba. Dollar. Peso. Gourde. Peso. Peso. Gourde. Peso. Peso. Gourde. Peso. Peso. Gourde. Peso. Gourde. Peso. Gourde. Franc. Franc. Franc. Franc. Franc. Franc.
		Monetary standard.	Gold Gold Gold Gold Gold Gold Gold Gold
		Country.	North America: Cunted States Canada Mexico British Honduras Cuba. Cuba. Doublinean Republic Guatemala. Hati. Hati. Honduras Nearagua Nearagua Nearagua Newfoundland British West Indies— French West Indies— French West Indies— Arthuidae British West Indies— French West Indies— Rarbados French West Indies— Guadeloupe Argentina. Brazil. Chile. Colombia. Guadeloupe Colombia. Guiana, British. Peru. Cruguay Venezuela Beru. Cruguay Venezuela Belgium Bulgaria

Monetary stock of principal countries of the world, end of calendar year 1920 -- Continued.

[Stated in United States dollars.]

				. !						1			4	Real Property and Publishers
		Monetary unit.	it.		0	Gold stock						Per capita.	pita.	
Country.	Monetary standard.	Name.	United States equiva- lent.	Metallic stock unclassi- fied.	In banks and pub- lic treas- uries.	In cir-	Total.	Silvor stock.	Paper cir-	Popula-	Un- classi- fied.	Gold.	Silver.	Paper.
Europe—Continued. Czechosłovakia Denmark Esthonia Finland France Germany.		Crown Krone Mark Marka Marka Marka Pand Pound	0. 2026 . 268 . 193 . 193 4. 8665	Thou-sands.	Thou-sands. \$6,104 60,970 8,334 685,517 260,028 804,232	Thou-sands.	Thou-sands. \$6, 104 60, 970 15, 125 685, 517 260, 028 804, 232	Thou- sands. \$16,370 697 4,602 51,402 4354,999 10 316,323	Theuxands. \$150,047 149,196 12,012 258,827 7,315,009 8,372,713 2,604,950	Thou-sands. 13, 595 2, 941 1, 300 3, 330 41, 476 55, 100 46, 089	\$0.26	\$0.44 20.39 4.54 11.70 4.70	\$1.20 1.39 1.24 6.44 6.86	\$11.03 50.73 9.24 78.43 176.36 56.93 56.93
Hungary Italy Jugoslavya Latvia Latvia Lithnania Notherlands	dodododododododo	Dravitua Liva Dinar Buble Ost mark Guilder Krone	193 193 193 193 193 193 193 193 193 193	403	5 204, 348 12, 386 2, 200 39, 472		7,000 204,348 12,386 2,200 2,500 39,472	2, 22, 407 2, 992 2, 992 51, 994	3, 931, 192 6, 4, 246, 117 645, 417 844, 657 414, 000 456, 205 129, 340	21, 410 36, 740 13, 908 1, 500 6, 779 6, 779	8	5. 56 5. 56 1. 46 37. 73	06 61 21 7.63	1153.61 115.57 46.41 563.10 67.21 49.14
Poland Portugal Portugal Rumania- Russia Span. Sweden.	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	Mark Bseudo Leu Ruble Peseta Krone Franc	2382 1.0805 193 5146 193 268		2,958 9,266 9,266 300,000 473,762 75,827 92,205		2,958 9,266 300,000 473,762 75,827 92,205	8, 948 19, 064 110, 698 23, 463	7.11, 757, 906 654, 232 1, 827, 331 (n) 834, 966 203, 647 200, 483	12, 000 17, 393 182, 183 20, 183 20, 183 20, 183 3, 5, 814 3, 858		1, 55 1, 55 1, 64 22, 24 13, 04 23, 89	3. 19 3. 19 5. 31 6. 05	979. 82 109. 83 105. 06 40. 06 35. 02 51. 96
Asia. Ceylon China. Cyprus Island Cyprus Island Federated Malay States. India. British Indo-China, French Japan (incl. Chosen and	dosilverdodosilversilver.	Rupee Dollar Pound Dollar Rupee Plaster Yen	. 4866 (9) 4. 8665 . 5678 . 4866 (8) (8)	19, 517	5, 000 116, 261 5, 975 645, 486		5,000 116,261 5,975 645,486	7, 777 120, 192 310, 576 15, 147 28, 212	24, 112 67, 382 3, 407 3, 154 785, 376 59, 942 874, 734	4, 262 325, 000 1, 316 215, 156 18, 000 78, 608	.05		1.82 36 .98 .98 .98	6. 21. 22. 22. 23. 24. 24. 24. 24. 24. 24. 24. 24. 24. 24
Tawan). Tawan). Netherlands Indies. Philippine Islands. Sarawak. Sam. Stam. Straits Settlements	do do	Guilder Peso. Dollar. Tical.	. 402 . 50 . 5678 . 3709 . 5678	12, 372	89,000	4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	89,000	9.24 10,320 8,687	49, 922 9 61 25, 908 74, 197	47, 204 10, 608 550 8, 820 714	1.17	1.67		4, 70 111 2, 93 103, 92

35, 55 . 45 4, 91	16, 27 4, 25 1, 43 13, 73 13, 73 5, 85 53, 20	39. 79
9, 68	2, 81 5, 20 56 05 53	1.43
2,18	.30 .48 .51 6,70	5, 16
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	23.41 31.05	. 19
6, 200 15, 000 3, 000	12, 751 6,000 1,217 1,836 1,403 6,872 197 1,200	1, 595, 544
220, 432 6, 755 14, 737	207, 497 25, 489 2, 635 1, 100 94, 225 1, 154 279, 186 40, 160	1163, 489, 907
4, 991 29, 052	35, 840 31, 199 681 681 95 95 3, 690	2, 275, 133
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3,884 584 942 45,960 115,409	8, 245, 826
0 0		185, 333
0 0	3,884 584 942 45,960 115,409	8, 060, 493
13, 532	122, 857 37, 263	299, 980
. 193 . 193 . 4866	4,9431 4,8665 4,8665 4,8665 4,8665 4,8665 4,8665 4,8665	
Franc. do Florin	Pound do do do do do do do do do Bubee	
dodo	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	***************************************
Algeria do do Belgian Congo Go Kenya Colony (formerly do Uranda Africa) and Uranda.	Egypt	Total
3	Au	

70073—FI 1921——

1 Exclusive of notes of bank of issue.

* Part in circulation.

9 Straits Settlements silver and notes in circulation not included; they predominate. 7 Polish mark has no fixed value; converted as the equivalent of the German mark. 8 Fluctuates with the price of silver. 10 Silver coin in circulation. Actual value much less; converted at gold value while original data state items as In Banks of Italy, Naples, and Sicily. 8 Monetary standard not established.

Exclusive of 1 and 2 lire Government notes.

Note.—Blanks indicate no figures available rather than no stock. Gold held abroad: Argentina, \$3,978,023; Paraguay, \$787,277; Bank of France, \$376,035,000; Greece, \$257,094,199; Bank of Notway, \$15,622,929; National Bank of Rumania, \$95,294,798; Switzerland, \$12,575,880; Fronch Indo-China, \$4,355,668; Japan (April, 1920), \$350,000,000; Straits Sottlements, \$5,763,687; Union of South Africa, \$5,235,285; Spain, \$15,929,409; Poru, \$14,112,860; Jugoslavia, \$67,404,875 (gold and silver). 11 Russia's paper circulation, estimated at 790 billions of rubles, not included.

BANKING POWER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The banking power of the United States on June 30, 1921, represented by the combined paid-in capital, surplus and profits, deposits, and circulation of all reporting banks, including national and State, nonreporting private banks (estimated), and the 12 Federal reserve banks, was \$48,219,900,000. Comparison of this amount with the banking power for June 30, 1914, aggregating \$24,340,100,000, discloses an increase in this 7-year period, of \$23,879,800,000, or 98.11 per cent.

Banking power of the United States, June 30, 1921.

[Money columns in millions.]

	Num- ber of banks.	Capital paid in.	Surplus and profits.	De- posits.¹	National bank cir- culation, Federal reserve notes, and Federal reserve bank, notes.	Total, June, 1921.	Total, June, 1920.	De- crease over 1920.
National banks Reporting State banks, savings banks, trust companies, and private	8,154	1,273.8	1,522.4	12,991.3	704.1	16, 491. 6	17,756.9	1, 265. 3
banks	22,658	1,630.0	1,930.3	22, 858. 0		26, 418. 3	27,026.3	608.0
banks (estimated)	446	7.1	8. 9	81.2		100. 2	209.1	108. 9
Total Federal reserve banks	31,258 2 12	2, 910. 9 102. 1	3,461.6 242.9	35, 933. 5 2, 098. 0	704. 1 2, 766. 8	43,010.1 5,209.8	44, 992. 3 5, 989. 6	1,982.2 779.8
Grand total	31,270	3,013.0	3,704.5	38,031.5	3,470.9	48, 219. 9	50, 981. 9	2,762.0

¹ Includes dividends unpaid, postal savings, and United States deposits, certified checks and cashiers' checks outstanding, but not amounts due to other banks, except deposits of Federal Reserve banks, which are reported gross.

² June 29.

NOTE.—Information for nonreporting private banks has been estimated by using as a basis for the calculation, statements of reporting private banks. Only such institutions as are performing the functions of a bank are included in the total number of private banks. Concerns whose business is confined to the selling of investments are not included in the list of private bankers.

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

By reference to the following statement prepared by the Division of Loans and Currency, Treasury Department, showing the general stock of money in the United States on July 1, 1921, to the aggregate of \$8,027,395,496, it appears that the stock has increased since July 1, 1914, shortly before the inauguration of the Federal reserve system, 114.72 per cent, the amount of increase being \$4,288,775,151. The per capita circulation in this period also increased from \$34.53 to \$53.44.

To the issuance of Federal reserve and Federal reserve bank notes, subsequent to July 1, 1914, is due the increase in the paper circulating medium. The stock of gold, including bullion in the United States Treasury, increased in this period from \$1,890,678,304 to \$3,226,119,093. Standard silver dollars were reduced between July 1, 1914 and 1921, from \$565,834,263 to \$288,788,378, and nationalbank notes amounting to \$743,290,374 July 1, 1921, were \$7,381,525 less than on July 1, 1914. The statement follows:

The circulating medium—Coin and paper currency, July 1, 1921.

Circulating medium.	I. General stock of money in the United States. ¹	II. Money held in the Treasury as assets of the Government. ²	HII. Money held by Federal re- serve banks and Federal reserve agents against issues of Federal reserve notes.3	IV. Money in circulation.4
Gold coin (including bullion in Treasury). Gold certificates Standard silver dollars Silver certificates	\$3,226,119,093 288,788,378	\$415,994,196 10,624,648	⁵ \$1,210,187,623 264,358,280	6 \$883, 404, 285 452, 174, 709 75, 053, 333 201, 534, 213
Subsidiary silver Treasury notes of 1890. United States notes Federal reserve notes. Federal reserve bank notes National-bank notes.	271, 314, 375 346, 681, 016 73, 000, 429, 860 150, 772, 400 743, 290, 374	9,663,502 4,031,479 4,719,921 2,422,848 13,739,861	315, 215, 665	261, 650, 873 1, 576, 184 342, 649, 537 2, 680, 494, 274 148, 349, 552 729, 550, 513
Total	8,027,395,496	461, 196, 455	1,789,761,568	5,776,437,473

Population of continental United States estimated at..... 108, 087, 000 Circulation per capita...

¹ Includes gold held in the Treasury for the redemption of outstanding gold certificates (\$716,532,989 and Federal reserve gold settlement fund \$1,537,856,895.45 on July 1, 1921), and standard silver dollars held in the Treasury for the redemption of outstanding silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 (\$203,110,397 on July 1, 1921). Does not include gold held with foreign agencies of Federal reserve banks. Amounts of Federal reserve bank notes and national-bank notes are amounts issued by Treasury to banks.
²Includes the gold reserve fund held against issues of United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890 (\$152,979,025.63 on July 1, 1921), and the gold or lawful money redemption funds held against issues of national-bank notes. Federal reserve notes, and Federal reserve bank notes (\$287,115,228,57 on July 1, 1921). Does not include deposits of national-bank notes, rederal reserve notes, and Federal reserve bank notes (\$287,115,228,57 on July 1, 1921).

Does not in the deeposits of public money in Federal reserve banks, national banks, and special depositaries (\$531,170,736.30 on July 1, 1921), nor does it include funds held in trust in the Treasury for the redemption of outstanding gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890. (See column I, ante.) For a full statement of Treasury assets and liabilities see daily statement of the United States Treasury and monthly financial statement

³ Includes the gold reserve held by banks against issues and gold or other funds deposited by banks with agents to retire Federal reserve notes in circulation and own Federal reserve notes held by Federal

reserve banks.

⁴ Amounts of various kinds of money in circulation determined by deducting from the appropriate item *Amounts of various kinds of money in circulation determined by deducting from the appropriate item in the general stock of money (column I, ante) the amount held in the Treasury as assets of the Government (column II, ante) and the amount held by Federal reserve banks or Federal reserve agents against issues of Federal reserve notes (column III, ante). Gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 in circulation are represented in the general stock of money by equal amounts of gold coin or bullion and standard silver dollars held in Treasury for their redemption. (See column I, ante.) Amounts of Federal reserve bank notes and national-bank notes are amounts of issues by Treasury to banks less amounts held in Treasury as assets of the Government. in Treasury as assets of the Government.

5 Includes \$1,129,553,360 credited to Federal reserve agents in the gold settlement fund deposited with

Treasurer of the United States

6 Includes \$408,303,535.45 credited to Federal reserve banks in the gold settlement fund deposited with Treasurer of the United States.

7 Includes own Federal reserve notes held by Federal reserve banks.

STOCK OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES, IN THE TREASURY, RE-PORTING BANKS, FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, AND IN GENERAL CIR-CULATION.

Based upon the general stock of money in the United States, and the amount of money held in the United States Treasury as assets of the Government, as shown in the preceding statement, the amount of money in general circulation on June 30, 1921, after deducting the amount of coin and other money in reporting banks, including national and State, exclusive of banks in the island possessions, and amounts held by or for Federal reserve banks and agents, shown by information received from the Federal Reserve Board, was \$3,942,300,000, or 49.11 per cent of the total stock of money. The per capita amount in general circulation, based upon an estimated population in the continental United States of 108,087,000 was \$36.47.

The stock of money in the United States, in the Treasury, reporting banks, Federal reserve banks, and in general circulation for the years ended June 30, 1914 to 1921, inclusive, is shown in the following statement:

Stock of money in the United States, in the Treasury, in reporting banks, Federal reserve banks and in general circulation years ended June 30, 1914 to 1921.

Year ended June 30—	Coin and other money in the	Coin and money in ury as as	Treas-	Coin and money in ing bar	report-	Held b for Feo reserve t and age	leral oan ks	clusive by rep	of amo	lation, ex- bunts held banks and banks.
	United States.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Per capita.
1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921	Millions. 3,738.3 3,989.4 4,482.9 5,408.0 6,744.0 7,518.8 7,894.5 8,027.4	Millions. 336.3 345.4 298.2 268.4 360.3 584.2 489.7 461.2	9. 00 8. 66 6. 65 4. 96 5. 34 7. 77 6. 20 5. 75	Millions. 1,630.0 1,447.9 1,472.2 1,487.3 882.7 981.3 1,047.3 926.3	43. 60 36. 29 32. 84 27. 50 13. 10 13. 05 13. 27 11. 54	5 386. 2 592. 7 1, 280. 9 2, 018. 4 2, 167. 3 2, 021. 3 2, 697. 6	9. 68 13. 22 23. 69 29. 94 28. 83 25. 60 33. 60	Millions. 1,772.0 1,809.9 2,119.8 2,371.4 3,479.6 3,786.0 4,336.2 3,942.3	47. 40 45. 37 47. 29 43. 85 51. 62 50. 35 54. 93 49. 11	17. 89 17. 97 20. 69 22. 77 32. 87 35. 67 40. 47 36. 47

1 Public money in national-bank depositories to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States not

Includes national banks and all reporting State banks with exception of banks in island possessions.
 Includes gold reserve held by banks against issues and gold or other funds deposited by banks with agents to retire Federal reserve notes in circulation and own Federal reserve notes held by Federal reserve

⁴ Population estimated at 105,869,000 in 1918, 106,136,000 in 1919, 107,155,000 in 1920, and 108,087,000 in 1921. ⁵ Figures for June 25.

RATES FOR MONEY IN NEW YORK.

The monthly range of rates for money in the New York market in the year ended October, 1921, reported by the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, is shown in the following table: Call loans on the stock exchange ranged from 5 to 10 per cent in November, 1920, 5 to 7 per cent in the following April; dropped to 3½ to 6½ per cent in July; and ranged from 4 to 6 per cent in October.

Time loans, 60 and 90 day paper, at the beginning of the year ranged from 7 to 8 per cent in April, quotations are 6 to 7 per cent in July, 51

to $6\frac{1}{2}$, and in October $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Time loans, 4 to 6 months paper, ranged from 6 to 8 in November; 6 to 7 per cent in April; $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in July; and $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent in October.

Commercial paper, 60 to 90 days, double name, and single name prime, 4 to 6 months, ranged from 73 to 8 per cent in November, 1920; 7 to $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent in April; $5\frac{3}{4}$ to $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent in July, and closed in October at $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The table in question follows.

Range of rates for money in the New York market, year ended October, 31, 1921.

			19	20								19	921								
		Nov	7.		De	c.		Jar	1.		Fel),		Ма	г.	A	pr.	,			
Call loans, stock exchange: Range. Time loans: 1 60 days. 90 days. 4 months. 5 months. Commercial paper: Double names— Choice 60 to 90 days. Single names— Prime, 4 to 6 months. Good, 4 to 6 months.	73	to to to to to to	8 8 8 8 8	7 7 6 6 6	to to	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 8	6 6 6 5 5 5 7 7	to to to to to to	712771477147714 8 8	61 62 62 62 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71	to to to to to to to	7 7 7 63 63 63 8 8	612 62 62 62 62 62 712	to to to to to	7 7 7 7	6 6 6 6 6 7	to to to to to	7 7 7 7 7 7 7			
										091						1					
							1921														
	:	May			May		J	un	e	J	Jul	y	1	Lug	Ţ.	S	ep	t.	0	ct.	
Call loans, stock exchange: Range Time loans; 60 days. 90 days. 4 months. 5 months. 6 months.	61 61 61 6	to to to to	7 7 7 7	61		7 7 7 7	5½ 5½ 5½ 5½ 5½	to to to to	6½ 6½ 6½ 6½	550000000000000000000000000000000000000	to to to to	6½ 6½ 6½ 6½	51555555555555555555555555555555555555	to to to to	6 6 6	51 51 51 51 51	to to to to	55553434			
Commercial paper: Double names— Choice 60 to 90 days		to		61			-	to	-		to	-	~	to		-	to	-			
Single names— Prime, 4 to 6 months Good, 4 to 6 months	63	to	73	61	tο	7 71	53	to	63	53	to	6	51	to	6	51	to	53			

 $^{^1}$ These rates are for loans on mixed collateral. Loans against exclusively industrial collateral usually range at about $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent higher.

RATES FOR STERLING BILLS.

In the following statement, also compiled by the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, are shown the ranges and fluctuations in bankers' sterling bills, monthly, from November, 1920, to October, 1921, inclusive. The statement follows:

Date.	60-day.	Sight.	Cable transfers.	Date.	60-day.	Sight.	Cable transfers.
1920. November December 1921. January February March	337 -348½ 348½ -384¼ 374½ -386₹	333\frac{1}{8} -352\frac{3}{4} 342\frac{3}{8} -353\frac{3}{4} 353 -389 379\frac{1}{4} -392\frac{1}{4} 384\frac{2}{4} -393\frac{3}{8}	333 ⁷ / ₈ -353 ¹ / ₂ 343 ¹ / ₂ -354 ¹ / ₂ 353 ² / ₄ -389 ² / ₄ 380 -393 385 ¹ / ₂ -394 ² / ₈	1921—Contd. April. May. June July. August September October	384% -391 379¼ -395-% 363½ -386% 350 -368½ 349¼ -366½ 362¾ -369¼ 366½ -389¾	$369\frac{1}{4} - 391\frac{7}{8}$ $355\frac{3}{8} - 373\frac{1}{2}$	388½ -397¼ 386½ -400¾ 369¾ -392¾ 355¾ -374 356½ -373¼ 369 -375½ 372¾ -397¼

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.

A comparative statement of the transactions of the New York Clearing House for the years ended September 30, 1920 and 1921, submitted by Manager W. J. Gilpin, shows a membership of 52 banks, with capital of \$286,150,000. The number of member banks was reduced during the year by 3, while the capital was increased \$24,500,000.

The total clearings for the year ended September 30, 1921, were \$204,082,339,000 compared with \$252,338,249,000 for the year ended September 30, 1920, while the average daily clearings for the year ended September 30, 1921, were \$673,539,000 compared with average daily clearings for the year 1920, of \$830,060,000. The average daily balances for the year ended September 30, 1921, were \$68,846,000 and the percentage of balances to clearings was 10.22.

The transactions of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States with the New York Clearing House, from October 1, 1920, to December 3, 1920, the date of the last exchange incident to the transfer of the duties of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York were reported as follows:

Exchanges received from clearing house....

Balances received from clearing house.	
Total Exchanges delivered to clearing house.	95, 796, 973. 07 52, 730, 334. 69
Balances paid to clearing house Transactions of the United States Assistant Treasurer at New York:	43, 066, 638. 38
Debit exchanges Credit exchanges	52, 730, 334. 69
Debit balances. Credit balances. Excess of debit balances.	1, 456, 024. 03
Clearing House transactions of the Federal Reserve Bank of New Yor September 30, 1921.	, , -
Debit exchanges \$3 Credit exchanges 20	5, 606, 428, 553. 48 6, 966, 754, 726. 16

In the appendix of this volume, comparative statements are published for the years ended September 30, 1920 and 1921, of the exchanges of the clearing houses of the United States, and the transactions of the New York Clearing House, by years since 1854.

Credit balances 17, 360, 326, 172. 68

CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Information received from Manager W. J. Gilpin, of the New York Clearing House Association, with respect to the clearings of the clearing houses of the United States for the years ended September 30, 1920 and 1921, indicates a reduction in the clearings during the year ended September 30, 1921, of \$86,989,718,000, the aggregate amount of clearings for the year being \$376,779,895,000. The number of cities from which the returns were received September 30, 1921, was 216, or 17 in excess of the number of cities on September 30, 1920.

The clearings of the associations in the 12 Federal reserve bank cities for the year ended September 30, 1921, were \$304,348,672,000, representing a decline since September 30, 1920, of \$73,851,790, while in 16

other principal cities, in each of which the clearings were in excess of \$1,000,000,000, the clearings during the year amounted to \$41,965,903,000, the total clearings in the 12 Federal reserve bank cities and the 16 other cities amounting to \$346,314,575,000, or 91.91 per cent of the total clearings of all associations in the United States.

The clearings in each of the 12 Federal reserve bank cities and the 16 other principal cities for the years ended September 30, 1920 and 1921, amount of increase or decrease, the aggregate for all other cities and the total for all cities in the United States are shown in the fol-

lowing statement:

Comparison of the transactions of clearing-house associations in the 12 Federal reserve bank cities and in other cities with transactions exceeding \$1,000,000,000 in the years ended Sept. 30, 1920 and 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Clearing house at—	1920	1921	Decrease.
Boston, Mass. New York, N. Y Philadelphia, Pa. Cleveland, Ohio. Richmond, Va. Atlanta, Ga. Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo. Minneapolis, Minn. Kansas City, Mo. Dallas, Tex. San Francisco, Calif.	6,755,509	14,932,519 204,082,339 21,392,098 5,329,086 2,224,552 2,305,292 27,399,814 6,495,100 3,658,960 8,274,866 1,344,714 6,909,332	4,637,766 48,255,910 3,643,812 1,426,423 1,165,328 1,305,509 5,445,781 2,062,000 1,37,005 4,044,061 639,509 1,362,696
Total, 12 Federal reserve bank cities	378, 200, 462	304, 348, 672	73,851,790
Other cities: Pittsburgh, Pa Detroit, Mich. Los Angeles, Calif Baltimore, Md Cincinnati, Ohio. New Orleans, La Omaha, Neivr Buffalo, N. Y St. Paul, Minn Portland, Oreg Seattle, Wash Milwaukee, Wis Denver, Colo Oklahoma City, Okla Houston, Tex Louisville, Ky.	5, 063, 224 3, 639, 553 4, 843, 326 3, 567, 833 3, 562, 716 3, 207, 336 2, 258, 417 1, 645, 190 1, 907, 698 2, 160, 305 1, 704, 819 1, 912, 747 1, 869, 623 1, 537, 443 1, 153, 048	7,685,979 4,888,268 4,152,228 4,074,724 2,974,869 2,391,297 1,916,450 1,543,339 1,599,518 1,577,323 1,500,031 1,442,059 1,288,165 1,287,499 1,249,357	863, 298 174, 956 1 512, 675 768, 602 592, 964 1, 171, 419 1, 113, 039 341, 967 198, 649 308, 180 582, 982 204, 788 470, 688 470, 688 418, 542 249, 944
Total of 16 other principal cities	47,582,555	41,965,903 346,314,575	5,616,6 52 79,468,442
Total all other cities (188)	37, 986, 596	30, 465, 320	7, 521, 276
Grand total of all cities (216).	463, 769, 613	376, 779, 895	86, 989, 718

¹ Increase.

RESOURCES OF THE CENTRAL BANKS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The resources of the principal central banks in the several foreign countries on or about July 1, 1921, are shown in the currencies of the respective countries, in the following statement. The resources of each bank are also shown converted into dollars at the par rate of exchange and at the rate of exchange on or about the date of the returns.

The total resources of the 15 central banks listed, converted into dollars at the rate of exchange on given date, amounted to \$12,710,292,000, or 61.95 per cent of the resources, including rediscounts of national banks on June 30, 1921:

Total assets of principal central banks about July 1, 1921.

[In thousands of local currency and dollars.]

Bank.	Date, 1921.	Local currency.	Total resources.	Par of exchange.	Total resources converted at par.	Rate of exchange on given date.	Total resources converted at rate of exchange on given date.
Austrian Bank Bank of Belgium Bank of Belgium Bank of France. German Reichsbank Hungarian Bank Banks of Italy, Naples, and Sicily Bank of Notherlands Bank of Notherlands Bank of Roumania Bank of Spain Bank of Sweden Bank of Swetzerland Bank of Japan Bank of Japan Bank of Japan	June 30 June 29do June 30do June 27 July 30 July 9 July 2 June 30do July 2 June 30do July 2 June 30do July 2	Kronen Francs Pounds Francs Marks Kronen Lire Florins Kroner Lei Pesetas Kroner Francs Yen Florins	62, 149, 879 28, 516, 62 293, 847 43, 306, 387 96, 927, 938 20, 129, 411 23, 082, 377 1, 075, 384 667, 839 983, 813 1, 143, 730 2, 662, 342 449, 341	Cents, 20, 26 19, 30 486, 65 19, 30 23, 82 20, 26 19, 30 40, 20 26, 80 19, 30 19, 30 49, 85 40, 20	\$12, 591, 565 5, 503, 717 1, 430, 006 8, 358, 133 23, 088, 235 4, 078, 219 4, 454, 899 432, 304 178, 981 1, 134, 944 263, 662 220, 740 1, 327, 177 180, 635	Cents. 0. 1730 8. 0000 374. 6750 7. 9805 1. 3150 3780 4. 8800 33. 0900 12. 7900 12. 9400 22. 0600 47. 9292 32. 0000	\$107, 519 2, 281, 333 1, 100, 971 3, 456, 066 1, 274, 602 76, 089 1, 126, 420 355, 845 85, 417 255, 970 760, 942 217, 029 192, 261 1, 276, 039 143, 789
Total					66, 602, 536		12,710,292

Imports and exports of merchandise, calendar years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, and from Jan. to Oct. 31, 1921.

	Imports of merchandise.	Exports of merchandise.	Excess of exports over imports.
1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921 (10 months). Total, 7 years and 10 months.	\$1,789,276,001 1,778,596,695 2,391,635,335 2,952,465,955 3,031,304,721 3,904,364,932 5,278,481,490 2,055,762,580	\$3, 113, 624, 050 3, 554, 670, 847 5, 482, 641, 101 6, 226, 255, 654 6, 149, 241, 951 7, 920, 425, 990 8, 228, 016, 307 3, 898, 307, 733	\$1, 324, 348, 049 1, 776, 074, 152 3, 091, 005, 766 3, 273, 789, 699 3, 117, 937, 230 4, 016, 061, 058 2, 949, 534, 817 1, 842, 545, 153 21, 391, 295, 924

Gold and solver imports and exports in period indicated.

GOLD.

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Excess of imports over exports.
1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921 (10 months). Total, 7 years and 10 months	\$57, 387, 741 451, 964, 590 685, 990, 234 552, 454, 374 62, 042, 748 76, 534, 046 417, 068, 273 609, 344, 163 2, 912, 776, 169	\$222, 616, 156 31, 425, 918 155, 792, 927 371, 883, 884 41, 009, 818 368, 185, 248 322, 091, 208 21, 122, 358 1, 534, 187, 517	\$165, 228, 415 291, 651, 202 456, 879, 617	\$420, 528, 672 530, 197, 307 180, 570, 490 20, 972, 930 94, 977, 065 588, 221, 805 1, 835, 468, 269

Gold and silver imports and exports in period indicated—Continued.

SILVER.

Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Excess of imports over exports.
\$25, 959, 187 34, 483, 954 32, 263, 289 53, 340, 477 71, 375, 699 89, 410, 018 88, 060, 041 51, 891, 688	\$51, 603, 060 53, 598, 884 70, 595, 037 84, 130, 876 252, 846, 464 239, 021, 051 113, 616, 224 39, 626, 520	38, 331, 748 30, 790, 399 181, 470, 765 149, 611, 033	\$12, 265, 168
	\$25, 959, 187 34, 483, 954 32, 263, 289 53, 340, 477 71, 375, 699 89, 410, 018 88, 060, 041	\$25, 959, 187 \$51, 603, 060 34, 483, 954 53, 598, 884 32, 263, 289 70, 595, 037 53, 340, 477 84, 130, 876 71, 375, 699 252, 846, 464 89, 410, 018 239, 021, 051 88, 060, 041 113, 616, 224 51, 891, 688 39, 626, 520	\$25, 959, 187 \$51, 603, 060 \$25, 643, 873 34, 483, 954 53, 598, 884 19, 114, 930 23, 263, 289 70, 595, 037 38, 331, 748 53, 340, 477 84, 130, 876 30, 790, 399 71, 375, 699 252, 846, 464 181, 470, 765 89, 410, 018 239, 021, 051 149, 611, 033 88, 060, 041 113, 616, 224 25, 556, 183 51, 891, 688 39, 626, 520

BANKS OTHER THAN NATIONAL.

STATE (COMMERCIAL) BANKS.

The principal increase in the number of reporting banks of any class, on June 30, 1921, was in the State banks doing a commercial business, the number of these banks having increased during the year, from 18,195 on June 30, 1920, to 18,875 on June 30, 1921. During this period the resources of these banks were increased from \$14,009,781,000 to \$14,199,099,000.

Loans and discounts increased since June 30, 1920, \$195,873,000, and amounted to \$9,070,958,000 on June 30, 1921. Overdrafts were reduced from \$88,325,000, June 30, 1920, to \$68,243,000, June 30,

Approximately 17 per cent of the assets of these banks were invested in United States Government securities, State, county, and municipal bonds, and other miscellaneous stocks and bonds. Investments were increased \$211,141,000 during the year and amounted to \$2,438,057,000, June 30, 1921.

The value placed upon the banking houses, furniture, and fixtures of these banks was \$330,005,000, compared with \$262,042,000, June 30, 1920, while other real estate owned increased during the year

from \$42,961,000 to \$55,344,000.

Balances due from other banks and bankers (including lawful reserve with Federal reserve banks, or other reserve agents), aggregated \$1,393,783,000, a reduction during the year of \$155,788,000. Checks (including exchanges for clearing house) and other cash items were reduced from \$332,847,000 to \$278,293,000.

Cash on hand reported June 30, 1921, at \$346, 589, 000, was \$47,346,000 less than the amount on hand June 30, 1920. Other miscellaneous resources June 30, 1921, were \$217,827,000, against

\$238,099,000 June 30, 1920.

Capital stock, due to the increase in the number of reporting banks. rose from \$920,211,000 June 30, 1920, to \$1,063,045,000 June 30, 1921, and surplus and undivided profits aggregating \$791,712,000 on

the latter date, were \$42,094,000 greater than a year ago.

Individual deposits declined during the year from \$10,892, 866, 000 to \$10,809,788,000, and all other deposits amounting to \$337,373,000, exclusive of \$40,019,000 United States deposits, were \$99,271,000 less than the amount reported June 30, 1920.

Notes and bills were rediscounted to the amount of \$257, 450, 000, the increase over June 30, 1920, being \$121,085,000, while the liability for bills payable was \$560,839,000, or \$11,231,000 in excess of the amount reported June 30, 1920. All other miscellaneous liabilities amounted to \$338,873,000, an increase during the year of \$14,404,000

The resources and liabilities of state banks June 30, 1921, with classifications of loans and discounts, investments, cash in vault, and

deposits, are shown in the following summary:

Summary of reports of condition of 18,875 State banks in the United States and island possessions at the close of business June 30, 1921.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts:		
On demand (secured by collateral other than real		
estate)	\$778, 990, 000	
On demand (not secured by collateral)	79, 304, 000	
On time (secured by collateral other than real		
estate)	746, 904, 000	
On time (not secured by collateral)	643, 277, 000	
Secured by farm land	407, 050, 000	
Secured by other real estate	, 077, 829, 000	
Not classified		
Total		\$9,070,958,000
Overdrafts.		68, 243, 000
Overdrafts Investments (including premiums on bonds):		0-,,
United States Government securities	\$454, 023, 000	
State, county, and municipal bonds	189, 206, 000	
Railroad bonds.	82, 325, 000	
Bonds of other public service corporations (in-	02, 020, 000	
cluding street and interurban railway bonds)	103, 096, 000	
Other bonds, stocks, warrants, etc	609 407 000	
other bonds, blocks, warrants, etc	, 000, 101, 000	
Total		2, 438, 057, 000
Banking house (including furniture and fixtures)		330, 005, 000
Other real estate owned		55, 344, 000
Due from banks		845, 153, 000
Lawful reserve with Federal reserve bank or other reserv		
Checks and other cash items.	e agents	548, 630, 000
Exphances for classing beauty		69, 094, 000 209, 199, 000
Exchanges for clearing house.		209, 199, 000
Gold coin.	enn enn nan	
	\$22, 683, 000	
Silver coin	12, 580, 000	
Paper currency	158, 594, 000	
Nickels and cents	2, 462, 000	
Cash not classified	150, 270, 000	
m . 1		040 500 000
Total		346, 589, 000
Other resources		217, 827, 000
(D-4-1	-	14 100 000 000
Total resources		14, 199, 099, 000
	=	
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		1, 063, 045, 000
Surplus		579, 830, 000
Surplus		211, 882, 000
Due to all banks		337, 373, 000
Individual deposits (including postal savings):		, , , , , ,
Demand deposits—		
Individual deposits subject to check \$4	, 196, 294, 000	
Demand certificates of deposit	262, 985, 000	
Certified checks and cashiers' checks	134, 321, 000	
Dividends unpaid	11, 070, 000	
	_, _ , _ , _ ,	

Individual deposits (including postal savings)—Continued.

Time deposits-

 Savings deposits, or deposits in interest or savings department.
 \$2,987,220,000

 Time certificates of deposit.
 1,132,836,000

 Postal savings deposits
 8,026,000

 Deposits not classified.
 2,077,036,000

Total \$10, 809, 788, 000
United States deposits (exclusive of postal savings) 40, 019, 000
Notes and bills rediscounted 257, 450, 000
Bills payable (including certificates of deposit representing money borrowed) 560, 839, 000
Other liabilities 338, 873, 000

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

The condition of 1,474 loan and trust companies, with resources of \$8,181,092,000, disclosed by the returns June 30, 1921, indicates an increase in the number of these institutions of 66 and reduction in resources of \$138,926,000 since June 30, 1920.

Loans and discounts decreased during the year, \$324,238,000 or from \$4,598,819,000 to \$4,274,581,000. Overdrafts declined from

\$2,689,000 to \$2,541,000.

Investments in United States Government and other bonds, stocks, and securities aggregated \$1,942,676,000, an increase over the amount

reported June 30, 1920, of \$40,601,000.

The value of banking houses, furniture and fixtures was increased during the year, \$25,640,000, the amount at which these assets were carried on the books June 30, 1921, being \$188,873,000. Other real estate owned was reduced from \$26,609,000 to \$26,163,000.

Balances due from other banks and bankers amounted to

\$780,214,000, a reduction of \$98,478,000 during the year.

Checks (including exchanges for clearing house) and other cash items reported June 30, 1921, at \$230,765,000, were \$37,150,000 in

excess of the amount reported June 30, 1920.

Cash in the vaults of these banks was increased during the fiscal year from \$148,455,000 to \$172,717,000, and assets not classified under any of the preceding headings were reported June 30, 1921, to the amount of \$562,562,000, or an increase of \$156,731,000.

Capital stock of loan and trust companies was increased from \$475,745,000 June 30, 1920, to \$515,533,000 June 30, 1921, while surplus and undivided profits were increased \$37,438,000 and

amounted to \$649,561,000.

Deposits to the credit of other banks were \$319,160,000, or \$105,382,000 less than the amount reported June 30, 1920, and individual deposits were reduced from \$6,093,443,000 to \$5,754,931,000. United States deposits amounted to \$100,951,000, no amount being

reported June 30, 1920.

Notes and bills rediscounted amounted to \$132,778,000, a reduction during the year of \$13,768,000, and the liability for all other obligations representing borrowed money was also reduced during the fiscal year some \$40,958,000, the amount reported June 30, 1921, being \$173,186,000. Other miscellaneous liabilities were increased from \$353,475,000 to \$534,992,000.

The following summary of the resources and liabilities of loan and trust companies, June 30, 1921, shows classifications of loans and

discounts, investments, cash, and deposits.

Summary of reports of condition of 1,474 loan and trust companies in the United States at the close of business June 30, 1921.

Summary of reports of condition of 1,474 loan and trust companies in t at the close of business June 30, 1921.	he United States
Loans and discounts:	
On demand (secured by collateral other than	
real estate)	
On demand (not secured by collateral)	
estate)	
On time (not secured by collateral)	
Secured by other real estate	
Not classified. 587, 376, 000	
Total	\$4, 274, 581, 000
Overdrafts	2, 541, 000
United States Government securities \$450, 462, 000	
State, county, and municipal bonds	
Railroad bonds	
Bonds of other public-service corporations (in-	
cluding street and interurban railway bonds). 203, 020, 000 Other bonds, stocks, warrants, etc	
Other bonds, stocks, warrants, etc	
Total	1, 942, 676, 000
Banking house (including furniture and fixtures)	188, 873, 000
Other real estate owned. Due from banks.	26, 163, 000 322, 292, 000
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank or other reserve agents	457, 922, 000
Checks and other cash items.	47, 148, 000
Exchanges for clearing house.	183, 617, 000
Cash on hand:	
Gold coin	
Paper currency	
Nickels and cents	
Cash not classified	
Total	172, 717, 000
Other resources.	562, 562, 000
	0 101 000 000
Total resources.	8, 101, 002, 000
Capital stock paid in	515, 533, 000
Surplus	537, 947, 000
Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid)	111, 614, 000
Due to all banks	319, 160, 000
Individual deposits (including postal savings): Demand deposits—	
Individual deposits subject to check \$3, 636, 542, 000	
Demand certificates of deposit	
Certified checks and cashiers' checks 143, 144, 000	
Dividends unpaid	
Time deposits— Savings deposits, or deposits in interest or	
savings department	
Time certificates of deposit	
Postal savings deposits. 24, 105, 000 Deposits not classified. 216, 343, 000	
Deposits not classified	
Total	5, 754, 931, 000
United States deposits (exclusive of postal savings)	100, 951, 000
Notes and bills rediscounted	132, 778, 000
Bills payable (including certificates of deposit representing money borrowed)	173, 186, 000
Other liabilities.	534, 992, 000

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, ON OR ABOUT JUNE 30, OF EACH YEAR FROM 1914 TO 1921, INCLUSIVE.

The number of trust companies on or about June 30 of each year from 1914 to 1921, inclusive, together with the principal items of resources and liabilities, are shown in the following statement:

[In millions of dollars.]

	Year.	Number.	Loans.1	Invest- ments.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	All deposits.	Aggregate resources.
19 19 19 19 19	014	1,606	2,905.7 3,048.6 3,704.3 4,311.7 4,403.8 4,091.0 4,601.5 4,277.1	1, 261. 3 1, 349. 6 1, 605. 4 1, 789. 7 2, 115. 6 2, 069. 9 1, 902. 1 1, 942. 6	462. 2 476. 8 475. 8 505. 5 525. 2 450. 4 475. 7 515. 5	564. 4 577. 4 605. 5 641. 8 646. 9 588. 6 612. 1 649. 5	4, 289. 1 4, 604. 0 5, 732. 4 6, 413. 1 6, 493. 3 6, 157. 2 6, 518. 0 6, 175. 0	5, 489. 5 5, 873. 1 7, 028. 2 7, 899. 8 8, 317. 4 7, 959. 9 8, 320. 0 8, 181. 0

Includes overdrafts.

STOCK SAVINGS BANKS.

The number of stock savings banks and aggregate resources as shown by returns to this office, June 30, 1921, were less by 109, and \$948,503,000, respectively, than in 1920, by reason, mainly, of the fact that the returns from approximately 106 banks in the State of California, which have heretofore been classified as stock savings banks, are included in the returns for the present year, with State (commercial) banks, on account of the departmental character of the business conducted by the banks in that State.

Loans and discounts of stock savings banks amounted to \$429,-587,000 and overdrafts were \$361,000. The investments in United States Government securities and other bonds, stocks, and securities

amounted to \$57,777,000.

Banking houses, furniture and fixtures were valued at \$14,611,000 and other real estate owned totaled \$1,500,000. Balances due from other banks, including reserve agents, amounted to \$42,145,000, and checks (including exchanges for clearing houses), and other cash items aggregated \$391,000, while cash in vault amounted to \$11,-013,000, and other miscellaneous resources to \$525,000.

The paid-in capital stock of stock savings banks was \$39,902,000,

and surplus and undivided profits totaled \$28,426,000.

The aggregate of deposits in these banks, including amounts due to other banks of \$393,000 and United States deposits of \$110,000, were \$443,580,000.

Notes and bills rediscounted amounted to \$86,000 and the liability for bills payable was \$40,411,000. All other liabilities amounted to

\$5,505,000.

The number of depositors in these banks was 1,118,583, with deposits to their credit of \$443,077,000. The average amount due each depositor was \$396.11 and the average rate of interest credited to

savings accounts was 3.72 per cent.

A summary of the resources and liabilities of stock savings banks, June 30, 1921, and a comparative statement of the number of banks in each State in 1920 and 1921, number of depositors, amount of deposits, and average due each depositor, with the per cent rate of interest credited to savings accounts, follow:

Summary of reports of condition of 978 stock savings banks in the United States at the close of business June 30, 1921.

RESOURCES.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts:		
On demand (secured by collateral other than real		
estate)	\$12, 101, 000	
On demand (not secured by collateral). On time (secured by collateral other than real estate)	1, 521, 000	
On time (secured by collateral other than real estate)	3, 754, 000	
On time (not secured by collateral)	9, 123, 000 7, 718, 000	
Secured by other real estate	16 208 000	
Not classified.	16, 308, 000	
m , r	373,002,000	
Total		
Overdrafts Investments (including premiums on bonds):		361, 000
United States Government securities	\$28 645 000	
State, county, and municipal bonds.	3 564 000	
Railroad bonds	12 171 000	
Railroad bonds	22, 2.2, 000	
street and interurban railway bonds)	5, 206, 000	
street and interurban railway bonds) Other bonds, stocks, warrants, etc.	8, 191, 000	
Total		57, 777, 000
Total. Banking house (including furniture and fixtures)		14, 611, 000
Other real estate owned		1, 500, 000
Due from banks		41, 453, 000
Lawful reserve with Federal reserve bank or other reserve ag	ents	692,000
Checks and other cash items.		87,000
Exchanges for clearing house.		304,000
Cash on hand:	#7 FQ 000	
Gold coin	4)	
Silver coin	7,000	
Paper currency	821, 000 64, 000	
Cash not classified.	9 968 000	
		77 070 000
Total		
Other resources		
Total resources		557, 910, 000
	:	
Capital stock paid in LIABILITIES.		20 002 000
Surnlus		39, 902, 000 19, 210, 000
Surplus. Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid)		9, 216, 000
Due to all banks.		393, 000
Individual deposits (including postal savings):		000,000
Demand deposits—		
Individual deposits subject to check	\$12,848,000	
Demand certificates of deposit	1, 250, 000	
Certified checks and cashiers' checks		
Dividends unpaid	49,000	
Time deposits—		
Savings deposits or deposits in interest or savings department	204 206 000	
Time certificates of deposit	2 271 000	
Postal savings deposits	4, 000	
Postal savings deposits. Deposits not classified.	122, 043, 000	
		443 077 000
Total		110,000
Notes and bills rediscounted.		220,000
		86, 000
Bills payable (including certificates of deposit representing	money bor-	86, 000
Notes and bills rediscounted. Bills payable (including certificates of deposit representing rowed).	money bor-	86, 000 40, 411, 000
Bills payable (including certificates of deposit representing rowed) Other liabilities	money bor-	86, 000
rowed)	money bor-	86, 000 40, 411, 000 5, 505, 000

1921	Average Per cent to each rate of indepositor.	\$4.00 \$4
	Deposits. ² to e depo	13, 499 20, 905 27, 275 358, 951 1, 706 1, 706 1, 266 1, 266 443, 077
	Depositors.	32, 993 42, 729 88, 768 893, 664 4, 087 8, 422 2, 312 1, 118, 583
	Number of banks.	11 26 38 3 5 5 7 1 1
	Per cent rate of in- terest paid.	8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
1920	Average to each depositor.	\$396.11 328.70 328.77 432.14 658.68 353.20 1,026.27 391.60
	Depositors. Deposits. ²	12, 450 23, 482 960 428, 891 1, 770 2, 205 875, 951 3, 916 1, 349, 625
	Depositors.	31,431 82,974 2,920 4,992,484 2,647 6,345 853,530 10,000 1,982,229
	Number of banks.	24 24 22 934 3 3 106 1,087
	State.1	New Hampshire. Now lersoy. District of Columbia. District of Columbia. District of Columbia. District of Columbia. District of Columbia. Wyoming. Wyoming. California. Utah Arizona Total, United States.

² In thousands of dollars. 1 No separate returns received from stock savings lanks in any other States.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Returns were received June 30, 1921, from 623 mutual savings banks with resources of \$6,040,121,000, the number of banks being 3 more than reported June 30, 1920, and the resources \$421,104,000 greater than on that date.

Loans and discounts, including overdrafts, increased during the year \$218,325,000, and on June 30, 1921, aggregated \$2,809,805,000.

Investments in United States Government and all other securities were \$2,888,971,000, the increase during the year being \$172,689,000. Banking houses, furniture, and fixtures were carried at \$46,171,000. compared with \$41,599,000, June 30, 1920, and other real estate owned was increased during the year \$1,720,000, the amount reported June 30, 1921, being \$11,700,000.

The amount due from other banks and bankers was \$171,742,000, a reduction during the year of \$11,785,000. Checks (including exchanges for clearing house) and other cash items were \$2,699,000,

an increase during the year of \$1,508,000.

Total cash in the vaults of these banks June 30, 1921, was \$37,429,000, against \$41,942,000 June 30, 1920, and all other resources were increased during the year by \$38,588,000, or to \$71,604,000.

Surplus and undivided profits amounted to \$446,340,000 and were

\$23,819,000 in excess of the amount reported June 30, 1920.

Total deposits, including bank deposits of \$135,000 and United States deposits of \$2,000, amounted to \$5,575,318,000 and were \$388,230,000 greater than the amount reported June 30, 1920.

Notes and bills rediscounted were reduced during the fiscal year from \$144,000 to \$91,000, while bills payable were increased from \$395,000 to \$764,000. All other liabilities were increased during the year by \$8,739,000 and on June 30, 1921, amounted to \$17,608,000.

The resources and liabilities of these banks June 30, 1921, are

shown in the following summary:

Summary of reports of condition of 623 mutual savings banks in the United States at the close of business June 30, 1921.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts: On demand (secured by collateral other than real estate). On demand (not secured by collateral). On time (secured by collateral other than real estate). On time (not secured by collateral) Secured by farm land. Secured by other real estate. Not classified.	\$54, 458, 000 8, 957, 000 143, 954, 000 94, 217, 000 20, 286, 000 2, 439, 798, 000 48, 128, 000	
Not classified		
Total. Overdrafts Investments (including premiums on bonds): United States Government securities State, county, and municipal bonds. Railroad bonds Bonds of other public service corporations (including street and interurban railway bonds) Other bonds, stocks, warrants, etc.	\$908, 528, 000 640, 152, 000 887, 507, 000 115, 651, 000 337, 133, 000	\$2,809,798,000 7,000

Banking house (including furniture and fixtures)	046 171 000
Other real estate owned	\$46, 171, 000 11, 700, 000
Due from banks	163, 043, 000
Lawful reserve with Federal reserve bank or other reserve agents	8, 699, 000
Checks and other cash items	2, 539, 000
Exchanges for clearing house	160,000
Cash on hand:	100,000
Gold coin	
Silver coin	
Paper currency	
Nickels and cents. 26,000	
Cash not classified 17, 158, 000	
Casir not classified	
Total	37, 429, 000
Other resources.	71, 604, 000
Outof resources	71,004,000
Total resources.	6,040,121,000
Total Tobout Cob	0,010,121,000
LIABILITIES.	
Surplus	366, 420, 000
Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid)	79, 920, 000
Due to all banks	135,000
Individual deposits (including postal savings):	
Demand deposits—	
Individual deposits subject to check \$137, 882, 000	
Demand certificates of deposit. 30, 336, 000	
Certified checks and cashiers' checks 34,000	
Time deposits—	
Savings deposits, or deposits in interest or	
savings department	
Time certificates of deposit	
Postal savings deposits	
Deposits not classified	
W + 1	F FBF 303 000
Total	5, 575, 181, 000
United States deposits (exclusive of postal savings)	2,000
Notes and bills rediscounted	91,000
Bills payable (including certificates of deposit representing money	PO 4 000
borrowed)	764,000
Other liabilities	17, 608, 000
// / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	0.040 101 000
Total liabilities	6, 040, 121, 000

UNANTICIPATED CONDITIONS REVEALED WITH RESPECT TO NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS AND VOLUME OF DEPOSITS IN MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1921.

Of the 623 reporting banks all except 26 are located in the New England and Eastern States, and the deposits in the banks of these two geographical divisions amount to nearly 96 per cent of the total in all banks of that class. The deposits in these institutions upon the date in question amounted to \$5,575,181,000, credited to 9,619,260 depositors, showing an average deposit account of \$579.59.

In June, 1920, deposits in these institutions totaled \$5,186,845,000, the number of depositors 9,445,327, and the average deposit \$549.14. It thus appears that notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions existing throughout the country, these savings institutions gained both in number of depositors and volume of deposits during the last year. The increase in number of depositors was 173,933 (1.84 per cent) and the gain in deposits was \$388,336,000 (7.49 per cent). It thus appears that there was a gain in the average deposit of \$30.45.

In the New England States the deposits in these savings institutions increased \$63,000,000, of which \$47,000,000 were in the banks in Massachusetts; and the balance of the increase is shown in the remaining States, ranging from about \$1,400,000 in New Hampshire to nearly \$5,000,000 in Rhode Island. The average deposit in banks in this geographical division was \$500.01.

Deposits in the savings banks in the Eastern States increased from \$3,025,000,000 to \$3,284,000,000, showing a net increase of \$259,000,000, approximately. This increase was mainly in the banks in the State of New York, wherein the increase was \$250,000,000.

As will be noted by reference to the table following, there is but a limited number of mutual savings banks in other States—1 in West Virginia and 1 in California, 3 in Ohio, 5 in Indiana, 7 in Wisconsin, and 9 in Minnesota. No returns were received from the mutual savings banks in West Virginia and California in 1920. It appears that there was a general increase in deposits of savings banks in the States named, with the exception of a decrease of about \$100,000 in the banks in Ohio and less than \$50,000 in the banks in Wisconsin.

Comparing the returns from mutual savings banks for the current year with those for 1914, it is shown there has been an increase in the number of depositors of about 1,342,000, or from 8,277,000 to 9,619,000; and in deposits of \$1,660,000,000, or from \$3,915,000,000

to \$5,575,000,000.

In the following table the number of banks, depositors, and the amount of deposits in mutual savings banks in each State for years 1920 and 1921 are shown:

Number of mutual savings banks, number of depositors, aggregate deposits, and average deposit account, by States, June 30, 1920, and June 30, 1921.

			1920					1921		
State.	Number of banks.	Deposit- ors.	Deposits.1	Average to each depositor.	Per cent rate of in- terest paid.	Number of banks.	Deposit- ors.	Deposits.	Average to each depositor.	Per cent rate of in- terest paid.
Maine. New Hampshire. Vermorf. Massachusetts. Rhode Island. Connecticut.	43 45 20 20 196 15 80	255, 277 227, 087 122, 126 2, 600, 640 179, 573 717, 405	\$103, 473 118, 734 64, 757 i, 188, 828 113, 200 415, 585	\$405.34 522.87 530.25 457.13 630.38 579.29	2 4 3 94 3 4 50 4 4 00 4 00 4 4 00	442 445 20 197 15 80	237,556 230,534 122,627 2,574,169 182,195 787,013	\$106,603 120,157 66,655 1,235,870 118,051 419,753	\$448, 75 521, 21 5243, 56 480, 10 647, 94 533, 35	3.96 6.4.4.4.0 6.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.0 000
Total New England States	399	4,102,108	2,004,577	488.67		399	4,134,094	2,067,089	500.01	
New York. New Jersey Pennsy vania Plensy vania Maryland.	141 427 10 10 2 2	3,770,482 382,407 544,753 44,000 275,442	2, 398, 329 5 193, 021 292, 074 18, 738 123, 536	636. 08 504. 75 536. 16 425. 86 448. 50	2 4.00 3.50 3.00 to 4.25 4.00 3.50	143 26 10 2 2	3, 854, 090 357, 541 559, 025 43, 416 278, 259	2, 648, 251 183, 254 307, 241 19, 238 126, 686	687.13 512.54 549.60 443.11 455.28	2 4.00 3.75 3.00 to 4.25 4.00 3.50
Total Eastern States	197	5,017,084	3,025,698	603.09		198	5,092,331	3,284,670	645.02	
West Virginia (total Southern States)							7,052	2,269	321.75	4.50
Ohio Indiana Wiscousin Minnesota	8000	110, 149 32, 707 13, 787 145, 914	68, 558 15, 914 4, 422 55, 463	622.41 486.56 320.74 380.11	4.00 4.00 4.2 4.00	0-1010	106,090 6 33,897 13,176 153,638	68, 450 16, 455 4, 378 58, 657	645.21 485.44 332.27 381.79	3.83 4.00 4.25
Total Middle Western States	23	302, 557	144,357	477, 12		24	306,801	147,940	482.19	
Washington California		23,578	12,213	517.98	5.00	1	78,982	73,213	926,96	4.00
Total Pacific States		23, 578	12,213	517.98		1	78,982	73,213	926.96	
Total United States	. 620	9, 445, 327	5, 186, 845	549.14		623	9, 619, 260	5, 575, 181	579, 59	
In thousands of dollars, 2 Generally. Approximately.		4 Inch 5 Inch 6 Jan.	Includes 1 stock savings bank. Includes \$19,860,000 deposits in Includes \$19.1.	avings bank 00 deposits i	Includes 1 stock savings bank. • Includes \$19,860,000 deposits in 1 stock savings bank reported separately in 1921. • Jan. 1, 1921.	ings bank re	ported separ	ately in 1921.		

The number of mutual savings banks, the number of depositors, total deposits, and the average amount due each depositor for years ended June 30, 1914, to 1921, are shown in the following statement:

[In even dollars.]

Year.	Banks.	Depositors.	Deposits.1	Average to each depositor.
1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	634 630 622 622 625 625 620 623	8, 277, 359 8, 307, 787 8, 592, 271 8, 935, 055 9, 011, 464 8, 948, 808 9, 445, 327 9, 619, 260	3,915,640,153 3,950,672,425 4,187,920,194 4,422,489,384 4,422,097,150 4,751,312,000 5,186,972,000 5,575,181,000	473. 05 475. 54 487. 41 494. 96 490. 72 530. 94 549. 16 579. 59

Revised figures, dividends unpaid included.

MUTUAL AND STOCK SAVINGS BANKS.

The number of mutual and stock savings banks in each year ended June 30, from 1914 to 1921, inclusive, the number of depositors, the amount of deposits, and the average due each depositor are shown in the following statement:

Number of savings banks (stock and mutual) in the United States, number of depositors, amount of savings deposits, and average amount due each depositor in the years ended June 30, 1914, to 1921, inclusive.

Year.	Banks.	Depositors.	Deposits. 1	Average due each depositor
1914	2,100	11, 109, 499	\$4,938,251,758	\$444.5
1915 1916{Mutual savings banks Stock savings banks	2,159	11, 285, 755 8, 592, 271	4,999,278,097 4,187,920,194	442. 97 487. 41
Stock savings banks. Mutual savings banks. Stock savings banks.	1, 242	2,556,121 8,935,055	902, 842, 128 4, 422, 489, 384	353. 21 494. 96
Stock savings banks. Mutual savings banks.	1,185	2,431,958 9,011,464	996, 280, 679 4, 422, 097, 150	409.66
Mutual savings banks Stock savings banks.	1, 194 622	2,368,089 8,948,808	1,050,323,024 4,751,312,000	443.53 530.94
1919 Mutual savings banks Stock savings banks Mutual savings banks	1,097	2,486,073 9,445,327	1,152,291,000 5,186,972,000	463.49 549.16
Mutual savings banks. Stock savings banks.	1,087	1,982,229	1,351,389,000	681. 78 579. 58
1921 Mutual savings banks	. 623 978	9,619,260 1,118,583	5,575,181,000 443,077,000	396. 11

¹ Revised figures, dividends unpaid included.

PRIVATE BANKS.

Of the 1,154 private banks, including only those institutions performing the functions of a bank, listed in the July edition of the Rand-McNally Bankers' Directory, information was received in this office as of June 30, 1921, relative to the condition of only 708 of these banks, with resources of \$175,306,000. The reduction in the number of banks reporting since June 30, 1920, was 91, and the reduction in resources was \$37,320,000. The fact that private banks in several States are not under the supervision of the banking departments is accountable in part for the reduction in the number and resources of banks reporting.

Loans and discounts were reduced during the fiscal year from \$127,661,000 to \$104,285,000. Overdrafts were reduced \$527,000 during the year, the amount reported June 30, 1921, being \$727,000. The investments of these banks declined from \$32,191,000 June 30, 1920, to \$29,361,000 June 30, 1921.

Banking houses, furniture, and fixtures reported June 30, 1920, at \$4,046,000 were reduced to \$3,846,000 June 30, 1921, while all other real estate owned was reduced in this period from \$7,720,000 to

\$7,174,000.

Balances due from other banks and bankers were \$21,597,000, or

\$7,870,000 less than on June 30, 1920.

Checks (including exchanges for clearing house) and other cash items amounted to \$710,000, a reduction during the year of \$753,000; and cash on hand June 30, 1921, amounting to \$4,470,000, was \$2,010,000 less than a year ago.

All other resources aggregated \$3,136,000, an increase of \$792,000

luring the year.

The capital of these banks was reduced between June 30, 1920, and June 30, 1921, from \$13,334,000 to \$11,601,000, surplus from \$13,-046,000 to \$12,369,000, and undivided profits from \$3,458,000 to \$1,956,000.

Total deposits of \$135,348,000, including \$133,897,000 individual deposits, \$1,342,000 deposits to the credit of other banks and bankers, and \$109,000 United States deposits, were \$36,493,000 less than on

June 30, 1920.

Notes and bills rediscounted amounting to \$1,863,000 June 30, 1921, were \$224,000 greater than on June 30, 1920, and the liability for bills payable was also increased in this period from \$5,870,000 to \$7,828,000.

All other liabilities June 30, 1921, were \$4,341,000, an increase in

the year of \$903,000.

Loans and discounts:

A summary of the resources and liabilities of private banks on June 30, 1921, follows:

Summary of reports of condition of 708 private banks in the United States at the close of business June 30, 1921.

RESOURCES.

On demand (secured by collateral other than real

estate). \$3,594 On demand (not secured by collateral). 1,842	2, 000
On time (secured by collateral other than real estate). 8, 924 On time (not secured by collateral)	
Secured by farm land	5, 000
Secured by other real estate. 11, 404 Not classified 56, 623	
,	<u></u>
Total	
nvestments (including premiums on bonds):	121,000
United States Government securities	
State, county, and municipal bonds. 3, 219 Railroad bonds. 1, 658	
Bonds of other public service corporations (including	, 000
street and interurban railway bonds). 1,058 Other bonds, stocks, warrants, etc. 12,652	
	<u></u>
Total	29, 361, 000

Banking house (including furniture and fixtures) Other real estate owned Due from banks. Lawful reserve with Federal reserve bank or other reserve agents Checks and other cash items Exchanges for clearing house. Cash on hand: Gold coin	\$3, 846, 000 7, 174, 000 16, 878, 000 4, 719, 000 576, 000 134, 000
Total. Other resources.	4, 470, 000 3, 136, 000
Total resources	175, 306, 000
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in. Surplus. Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid). Due to all banks. Individual deposits (including postal savings):	11, 601, 000 12, 369, 000 1, 956, 000 1, 342, 000
Demand deposits— Individual deposits subject to check. \$53, 998, 000 Demand certificates of deposit	
Time certificates of deposit. 21, 451, 000 Postal savings deposits. 2, 000 Deposits not classified. 15, 230, 000	
Total. United States deposits (exclusive of postal savings). Notes and bills rediscounted. Bills payable (including certificates of deposit representing money borrowed). Other liabilities.	133, 897, 000 109, 000 1, 863, 000 7, 828, 000 4, 341, 000

ALL REPORTING BANKS OTHER THAN NATIONAL—STATE, SAVINGS, PRIVATE BANKS AND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

..... 175, 306, 000

Total liabilities.....

Returns received from the banking departments of the several States, and through the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, with reference to banks in the island possessions, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, referred to in the preceding paragraphs relative to each class of reporting banks, show an increase of 549 banks. The number of banks on June 30, 1921, including a few private banks not under State supervision, from which individual statements were received, was 22,658, and the aggregate resources, \$29,153,528,000. The reduction in the assets of these banks during the year was \$514,327,000.

Loans and discounts were reduced from \$17,171,091,000 June 30, 1920, to \$16,689,209,000, June 30, 1921. The investments in bonds, etc., increased from \$7,201,060,000 to \$7,356,842,000. Balances in other banks to the credit of these banks (including lawful reserve with Federal reserve banks of the 1,595 State bank and trust company members of the Federal reserve system, amounting to \$705,-

220,000) amounted to \$2,409,481,000, or \$302,559,000 less than the amount reported June 30, 1920.

Cash on hand was less by \$53,809,000 than in 1920, the amount

reported June 30, 1921, being \$572,218,000.

Loans and discounts:

Incident to the increase in the number of banks, capital stock was increased from \$1,478,473,000 June 30, 1920, to \$1,630,081,000. Surplus and undivided profits June 30, 1921, amounted to \$1,930, 364,000, an increase of \$76,929,000. Individual deposits decreased from \$23,694,372,000 June 30, 1920, to \$22,716,874,000 June 30, 1921, and all other deposits, exclusive of United States deposits, to the amount of \$141,191,000, declined to the extent of \$205,879,000, the amount reported June 30, 1921, being \$658,403,000. Notes and bills rediscounted aggregated \$392,268,000, compared with \$284,746,000 June 30, 1920, and bills payable were reduced from \$794,046,000 to \$783,028,000. All other liabilities amounted to \$901,319,000, an increase of \$202,818,000.

The following summary shows the resources and liabilities on June 30, 1921, of the banks referred to in the preceding paragraphs:

Summary of reports of condition of 22,658 State, savings, private banks, and loan and trust companies in the United States and island possessions at the close of business June 30, 1921.

RESOURCES.

On demand (secured by collateral other than real estate). \$1, 892, 311, 000 On demand (not secured by collateral). 293, 915, 000 On time (secured by collateral other than real estate). 1, 564, 433, 000 On time (not secured by collateral). 2, 056, 589, 000 Secured by farm land 449, 238, 000 Secured by other real estate 4, 023, 930, 000 Not classified 6, 408, 793, 000	
Total.	\$16, 689, 209, 000
Overdrafts.	
Investments (including premiums on bonds):	
United States Government securities \$1, 852, 432, 000	
State, county, and municipal bonds 974, 669, 000	
Railroad bonds	
cluding street and interurban railway bonds. 428, 031, 000	
Other bonds, stocks, warrants, etc. 2, 792, 011, 000	
Total	7, 356, 842, 000
Banking house (including furniture and fixtures)	583, 506, 000
Other real estate owned. Due from banks.	101, 881, 000 1, 388, 819, 000
Lawful reserve with Federal reserve bank or other reserve agents	1, 020, 662, 000
Checks and other cash items.	119, 444, 000
Exchanges for clearing house.	393, 414, 000
Cash on hand:	
Gold coin	
Silver coin	
Paper currency	
Nickels and cents. 39, 962, 000 Cash not classified. 203, 670, 000	
Cash not classified	
Total.	572, 218, 000
Other resources.	855, 654, 000
Total resources	29, 153, 528, 000

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$1, 630, 081, 000
Surplus	1, 515, 776, 000
Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid). Due to all banks.	414, 588, 000 658, 403, 000
Due to all banks. Individual deposits (including postal savings):	050, 400, 000
Demand deposits—	
Individual deposits subject to check \$8, 037, 564, 000	
Demand certificates of deposit	
Certified checks and cashiers' checks 277, 933, 000	
Dividends unpaid	
Time deposits—	
Savings deposits, or deposits in interest or	
savings department. 10, 184, 580, 000	
Time certificates of deposit. 1, 316, 844, 000 Postal savings deposits 32, 176, 000	
Deposits not classified	
2, 111, 000, 000	
Total	22, 716, 874, 000
United States deposits (exclusive of postal savings)	141, 191, 000
Notes and bills rediscounted	392, 268, 000
Bills payable (including certificates of deposit representing money	
borrowed)	783, 028, 000
Other liabilities	901, 319, 000
Total liabilities	29, 153, 528, 000

The resources and liabilities of each class of reporting banks, other than national, on June 30, 1921, are shown in the following table:

Resources and liabilities of 22,658 State, savings, and private banks, and loan and trust companies, June 30, 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]								
	18,875 State banks.	623 mutual savings banks.	978 stock savings banks.	1,474 loan and trust companies	708 private banks.	22,658, total banks.		
RESOURCES.								
Loans and discountsOverdrafts	9, 070, 958 68, 243	2,809,798	429, 587 361	4, 274, 581 2, 541	104, 285 727	16, 689, 209 71, 879		
on bonds)	2, 438, 057	2, 888, 971	57,777	1,942,676	29, 361	7, 356, 842		
and fixtures). Other real estate owned. Due from banks. Lawful reserve with Federal reserve	330, 005 55, 344 845, 153	46, 171 11, 700 163, 043	14,611 1,500 41,453	188, 873 26, 163 322, 292	3, 846 7, 174 16, 878	583, 506 101, 881 1, 388, 819		
bank or other reserve agents. Checks and other cash items. Exchanges for clearing house. Cash on hand.	548, 630 69, 094 209, 199 346, 589	8,699 2,539 160 37,429	692 87 304 11,013	457, 922 47, 148 183, 617 172, 717	4,719 576 134 4,470	1,020,662 119,444 393,414 572,218		
Other resources.	217, 827	71,604	525	562, 562	3, 136	855, 654		
Total resources	14, 199, 099	6,040,121	557, 910	8, 181, 092	175, 306	29, 153, 528		
LIABILITIES.			00.000	P4 F B00	11 001	1 000 001		
Capital stock paid in Surplus Undivided profits (less expenses and	1, 063, 045 579, 830	366, 420	39, 902 19, 210	515, 533 537, 947	11,601 12,369	1,630,081 1,515,776		
taxes paid)	211, 882 337, 373	79, 920 135	9, 216 393	111, 614 319, 160	1,956 1,342	414, 588 658, 403		
tal savings). United States deposits (exclusive of	10, 809, 788	5, 575, 181	443,077	5, 754, 931	133, 897	22,716,874		
postal savings). Notes and bills rediscounted. Bills payable (including certificates of deposit representing money	40, 019 257, 450	91	110 86	100, 951 132, 778	109 1,863	141, 191 392, 268		
borrowed)	560, 839 338, 873	764 17,608	40,411 5,505	173, 186 534, 992	7,828 4,341	783, 028 901, 319		
Total liabilities	14, 199, 099	6,040,121	557, 910	8, 181, 092	175, 306	29, 153, 528		

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF ALL REPORTING BANKS OTHER THAN NATIONAL IN FIVE-YEAR PERIOD, 1917-1921.

The principal items of resources and liabilities of all reporting banks other than national, on June 30, 1921, and on or about the same date for each of the preceding four years, are shown in the following statement:

Consolidated returns from State, savings, private banks, and loan and trust companies.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Items.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Loans 1 Bonds. Cash Capital Surplus and undivided profits Deposits (individual). Resources	1,484,875	12, 426, 598 5, 784, 381 513, 869 1, 253, 032 1, 509, 328 17, 774, 639 22, 371, 497	14, 061, 698 7, 177, 605 572, 898 1, 318, 762 1, 653, 440 20, 838, 547 26, 380, 529	17, 263, 796 7, 201, 060 626, 027 1, 478, 473 1, 853, 435 23, 694, 372 29, 667, 855	16, 761, 088 7, 356, 842 572, 218 1, 630, 081 1, 930, 364 22, 716, 874 29, 153, 528

¹ Including overdrafts.

CONDITION OF ALL BANKS OTHER THAN NATIONAL IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS, ON OR ABOUT JUNE 30, 1921.

The following table shows the number of banks (not including national), their resources, liabilities, and classifications of loans and discounts, investments, cash, and deposits, by States and island possessions, on or about June 30, 1921:

Abstract of reports of condition of 22,653 State (commercial), savings, private banks, and loan and trust companies, showing their condition at the close of business on June 30, 1921.

RESOURCES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

10.4-2	SI OIL OIL		IE FINAN	CL	, C ,	
Argregate resources and liabilities.	257, 100 163, 772 140, 341 2, 146, 064 330, 019 643, 953	3,681,249	7, 588, 910 906, 733 2, 215, 580 79, 367 413, 415 105, 106	111, 309, 111	193, 263 219, 337 229, 337 240, 375 160, 488 108, 594 116, 209 103, 687 317, 797 317, 797 317, 797 219, 492 233, 947	2, 775, 710
Other resources.	17, 290 2, 602 16, 281 1, 573 1, 573 61, 900	99, 646	413, 156 9, 410 31, 459 3, 269 3, 269 449	458, 500	4, 306 9, 11, 831 1, 833 1, 833 1, 833 1, 833 1, 833 1, 833 1, 833	34, 724
Cash on hand.	2, 922 701 1, 056 18, 925 6, 445 14, 525	44, 574	130, 413 15, 034 41, 122 1, 034 2, 9, 166 2, 321	199,090	4 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	63, 243
Ex- changes for clearing house.	8, 523	8, 534	284, 427 2, 461 8, 253 837 442	296,003	2, 259 2, 259 3, 245 3, 245 6	7,056
Checks and other cash items.	279 6,401 1,697 2,346	10,723	35, 888 2, 338 5, 015 141 1, 058	45, 368	1, 324 1, 883 1, 883 558 558 558 1, 166 1, 166 1, 040 2, 636	12,718
Lawful re- Serve with Federal re- Serve bank or other reserve agents.	35, 356	45, 181	383, 431 19, 772 109, 387 3, 850 23, 802	540, 242	20, 003 7, 425 43, 681	71, 109
Due from banks.	7, 933 3, 362 4, 875 54, 329 17, 913 2, 139	90, 551	230, 907 29, 567 47, 005 1, 362 7, 177 7, 581	333, 599	12, 561 19, 733 21, 177 11, 012 11, 012 16, 018 16, 018 20, 846 20, 846 20, 846 21, 237 21, 237 22, 23 24, 23 26, 24 26, 772	219, 651
Other real estate owned.	1, 958 329 138 2, 990 1, 583	7, 107	6, 706 1, 294 20, 745 870. 1, 292 665	31, 572	1, 189 1, 189 1, 141 2, 069 2, 069 1, 528 2, 699 2, 699 367 1, 182	15,606
Banking house, in- cluding furniture and fixtures.	1,707 1,150 1,005 24,366 4,148 6,716	39,092	104, 364 16, 578 61, 049 2, 499 9, 286 10, 090	203, 866	5, 418 6, 974 7, 7, 7, 886 7, 886 7, 886 1, 8, 897 1, 8, 409 1, 8, 409 1, 109 6, 573	79, 735
Invest- ments, in- cluding premium on bonds.	136, 783 86, 971 30, 844 630, 693 148, 970 257, 663	1, 291, 924	2, 151, 101 370, 298 946, 329 33, 203 223, 888 22, 555	3, 747, 274	22, 733 32, 545 11, 654 11, 285 116, 596 15, 917 20, 317 21, 456 21, 456 21, 24, 036	268, 980
Over-drafts.	90 333 923 9	550	863 403 333 128 26	1, 496	167 167 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 17	7, 933
Loans and discounts.	88, 417 71, 259 99, 509 1, 347, 917 149, 155 287, 110	2,043,367	3, 847, 654 429, 940 944, 813 55, 281 134, 396 6 9, 917	5, 452, 001	144, 961 150, 618 187, 772 126, 961 218, 450 66, 920 84, 049 110, 404 113, 604 113, 604 157, 641	1, 994, 955
Num- ber of banks.	97 70 59 308 31 159	724	574 182 746 37 195 32	1,766	227 227 227 227 228 228 2324 1,052 405 405 472	5, 546
State.	Maine New Hampsliffee Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut	Total New England States	New York New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware ! Maryland District of Columbia	Total Eastern States	Virginia West Virginia West Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Florida Alabaina Alabaina Alabaina Alabaina Alabaina Arkainsas Florida Tewas Frentessee 3 6	Total Southern States

1,507,972 540,533 1,925,738 1,004,224 502,103 522,533 729,275 904,076	7,666,454	129, 056 179, 201 179, 201 285, 391 109, 381 109, 307 180, 285 180, 285	1,380,974	191, 522 1, 496, 036 52, 237 52, 237 53, 425 5, 425 7, 598	2, 037, 274	60, 011 44, 665 198, 080	302, 756	29, 153, 528
9, 466 5, 405 4, 818 25, 171 8, 145 1, 671 118, 881	174,099	2, 52, 52, 52, 52, 52, 52, 52, 52, 52, 5	17, 117	1, 796 2, 762 16, 698 277 403 115 329 119	22, 499	2, 580 870 45, 619	49,069	855, 654
29,889 12,766 40,269 20,174 10,302 11,260 15,346 18,058	158,064	1,723 2,333 2,9967 7,932 2,717 3,731 620 4,241	34,002	5,039 37,261 1,507 1,208 1,018 2,297 651	53, 530	3, 972 4, 377 11, 366	19, 715	572, 218
26, 695 25, 683 9, 100 1, 925 10	63,413	573 95 933	1,601	974 11,198 484 66 66 11	13,744	611	3, 063	393, 414
2,048 2,048 2,438 2,319 8,725 8,725	30, 570	1,898 1,898 1,898 242 958 833 833 538	4, 895	10, 842 10, 842 225 225 43 81 251	12, 417	1, 230 642	2, 753	119, 444
96, 947 55, 098 78, 673 35, 496 2, 207	268, 421	6, 312 13, 860 662 4, 219	25, 053	21, 703 12, 834 29, 751 722 1, 761 3, 689	70,460	196	196	1, 020, 662
26, 168 184, 995 3, 542 6, 647 31, 243 105, 121	467, 309	19, 651 32, 315 47, 473 11, 979 3, 697 22, 880	140,451	ST, 1, 502 ST, 429 ST, 429 S, 716 1, 194 1, 194	111, 305	6, 846 4, 413 14, 694	25, 953	1, 388, 819
9, 82, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6,	26, 641	2, 486 1, 408 1, 408 1, 961 1, 909 1,	9, 765	4, 979 4, 979 660 953 777 120	10, 358	229 116 487	832	101, 881
37, 217 14, 216 23, 952 11, 230 11, 112 18, 429 19, 907	170, 854	4, 4, 6001 7, 180 7, 180 3, 699 653 6, 653 7, 679 8, 679	34, 564	6, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24	53, 035	872 634 854	2,360	583, 506
297, 937 1117, 370 239, 835 433, 600 83, 744 84, 397 42, 810 120, 308	1, 480, 001	6, 161 23, 418 23, 275 10, 804 11, 651 11, 651 11, 179 18, 001	93, 427	38, 132 20, 703 368, 863 6, 722 12, 485 1, 605	457, 689	9, 598 3, 037 4, 812	17, 447	7, 256, 842
630 1, 216 835 689 1, 125 1, 203 1, 203	6,681	338 1, 222 1, 028 367 200 158 72	4, 398	146 186 502 632 115 115 293	1,651	2, 151 148 148 46, 871	49, 170	71,879
971, 152 333, 229 1, 269, 601 403, 262 347, 192 368, 001 619, 986	4, 820, 401	106, 457 140, 957 140, 957 217, 554 241, 274 77, 417 21, 821 67, 501 18, 929 123, 791	1, 015, 701	113, 319 75, 785 889, 929 36, 023 14, 021 35, 835 3, 622	1, 230, 586	28.28.07. 7.0.08.	132, 198	16, 689, 209
757 831 1, 399 620 845 1, 195 1, 449 1, 541	8, 637	674 566 998 1, 112 277 108 256 76 76	4,689	304 189 423 101 101 24 15 15	1,251	18 17 10	45	22, 658
Ohio. Indiana Illinois. Illinois. Wisconsin Wisconsin Minusota Illowa. Missouri.	Total Middle Western States	North Dakota. South Dakota. Nebraska † Kansas. Montana. Wyonting. Colorado. New Mexico.	Total Western States	Washington Oregon California 3 California 4 Idaho Utah Nevada Nevada Arizonia Alaska.	Total Pacific States	Hawaii Porto Rico. Philippines 3	Total island possessions	Total United States

¹ July 1, 1921. ² Includes du ⁵ June 24, 1921. ⁶ April 28, 192

* Includes branches. * April 18, 1921.

 $^{^{9}}$ Includes due from banks in mutual savings banks. 6 April 28, 1921.

Abstract of reports of condition of 22,658 State (commercial), savings, private banks, and loan and trust companies, showing their condition at the

LIABILITEES, [In thousands of dollars.]

Other Habilities,	4, 014 7, 180 7, 180 410 20, 043 1, 785 2, 016	37,478	443, 627 7, 199 46, 387 1, 083 2, 338	501, 130	. 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	73, 404
Bills payablo (including corfifeates of deposit represent- ing money borrowed).	4, 166 1, 494 6, 700 6, 185	18,645	59,873 10,805 41,607 2,266 5,482 1,484	121,517	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	229, 738
Notes and bills redis- counted.	1,761 167 28,404 1,009	31,331	81, 269 1, 343 15, 960 15, 960 2, 973 96	102,047	5, 460 2, 502 4, 878 1, 878 16, 703 19, 218 19, 218 18, 218 18, 218 18, 218 18, 218 18, 218	68, 800
United States deposits (exclusive of postal savings).	7,325 3,008	10,3353	70, 767 3, 995 39, 941 400	115,543		
Individual deposits the Individual postal savings).	223, 521 149, 340 124, 456 1, 816, 513 287, 252 572, 410	3, 203, 522	5, 965, 274 790, 446 1, 642, 929 61, 261 342, 832 79, 146	8,881,888	25. 95. 95. 95. 95. 95. 95. 95. 95. 95. 9	1,862,625
Due to all banks.	20, 690 20, 690 2, 202	25,002	211,006 6,540 24,251 772 4,749 896	278,304	48.81.7.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1	70,951
Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid).	7, 124 1 6, 155 3, 700 58, 954 10, 762 20, 252	105, 947	12, 909 51, 783 2, 583 6, 284 6, 284 8, 156	76,627	### ##################################	51,967
Surplus fund,	10, 087 7, 616 110, 905 17, 285 26, 676	172,611	506, 947 38, 654 212, 338 5, 231 29, 867 6, 107	799, 146	E. 3. 3. 10. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17	133, 808
Capital stock paid in.	5, 108 2, 087 2, 466 4, 419 9, 103 13, 203	76, 390	220, 057 34, 840 140, 381 5, 426 18, 917 13, 283	432, 909	17, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28	284, 417
State,	Maine. New Hampshire. Vernout Ausserfansets Einete Island.	Total New England States	New York New Jersey Perussylvania Deleware Maryand District of Columbia.	Total Eastern States	Virgitia West Virgitia North Carolina South Carolina South Carolina Roortia Riortia Louisiania Louisiania Reculticky Reculticky Tennessee	Total Southern States.

19, 723 49, 607 31, 618 35, 052 2, 534 3, 924 12, 806	192, 371	1, 384 2, 605 1, 761 322 340 84 691	7,245	3, 070 2, 798 21, 432 21, 432 5, 026 90 225	33, 474	2, 272 2, 692 51, 253	58, 217	901, 319	ĺ
28, 188 11, 541 29, 407 43, 168 17, 183 3 29, 758 3 74, 266 3 60, 349	293, 860	20,913 11,733 11,733 16,46 16,46 1,760 1,760 3,410	76,023	2, 836 17, 836 17, 836 6, 181 4, 046 4, 655 198	40,441	295 2,543 66	2,904	783,028	o banks,
64, 282 5, 310 33, 978 18, 867 9, 670	133,018	1, 207 5, 299 12, 572 2, 430 688 1, 193 9, 236	32, 525	609 1,600 1,445	20, 584	3, 963	3, 963	302, 268	Includes due to banks
6,807	12,419	31	780			2,116	2,116	141,191	4.15
1,177,419 1,600,292 1,503,201 773,522 409,128 409,128 456,352 4573,891 625,465	5,889,270	91, 001 131, 148 221, 979 262, 958 74, 093 21, 395 88, 740 16, 884 18, 815	1,047,013	150,805 93,406 1,280,352 32,218 61,963 18,192 40,839 6,135	1,683,910	47, 731 25, 032 75, 883	148,646	22,716,874	nts.
38, 844 58, 621 11, 370 11, 370 4, 974 51, 108	180,892	289 5, 835 2, 227 1, 273 1, 273 7, 225	22, 998	24, 3645 24, 3645 24, 3645 1, 810 96 1, 624 1, 624 1, 624	37, 232	1, 332 4, 507 37, 095	42, 934	658, 403	3 Includes rediscounts.
18, 753 6, 878 78, 878 78, 878 8, 927 12, 921 12, 921 13, 504	130,246	5, 518 9, 054 5, 990 1, 109 1, 418 1, 129	25,393	13,345 13,345 13,345 1,358 1,220 1,220	20, 923	1, 180 803 1, 403	3,485	414,588	3 Inch
62, 140 16, 511 80, 548 41, 121 12, 370 15, 656 26, 479 42, 248	297,073	4,4,8,717,17,17,17,17,17,17,17,17,17,17,17,17	45,476	43, 356 43, 356 1, 616 1, 900 1, 900 1, 900	59, 995	2,411 1,139 4,117	7,067	1, 515, 776	
91, \$16 42, 387 139, 487 61, 332 33, 907 36, 177 57, 904 74, 295	537, 305	11, 463 12, 927 26, 212 29, 927 29, 966 2, 981 3, 210 15, 551	123, 521	15, 922 10, 297 10, 207 10, 20	140,715	4,781 5,743 24,300	34,824	1,630,081	vided profits
Ohio. Indiama Illinois Michian Wisconsin Wilmesofa Missoniti	Potal Middle Western States	North Dakoin. South Dakoin. Neirman. Kannas. Montain. Wyoning. North Mostico. New Mostico.	Total Western States	Washington Oregon (Salifornia, Idaho Ulah Mewala, Arizona,	Potal Pacific States.	Hawaii Porto Rico Piilippiaes	Total island possessions.	Potal United States.	¹ Includes surplus. ² Includes undivided profils
Ohio Iradiana Illinois Michigan Wisconsin Minnesota Iowan	Total Midd	North Dakola. South Dakola. Robraska. Robraska. Montana. Montana. Colorado. New Mexico.	Total West	Washington Overon California Idaho Ugali Nevada Arizona Absiku.	Total Pacifi	Hawaii	Total island	Potal Unite	-

Abstract of reports of condition of 22,658 State (commercial), savings, private banks, and loan and trust companies, showing their condition at the close of business on June 30, 1921—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Other bonds, stocks, warrants, etc.	53, 594 34, 601 6, 397 65, 937 26, 136 39, 078	225, 743	280, 394 70, 127 251, 610 6, 392 223, 888 6, 236	838,647	22, 733 19, 193 11, 285 11, 285 8, 951 2, 496 14, 253
nents.	Bonds of other publication of corporations (including street and inferior urban railway bonds).	11, 216 5, 347 4, 399 75, 308 49, 660 8, 544	154, 474	73, 158 27, 218 108, 909 7, 417 4, 226	220,928	
Schedule of investments.	Railroad bonds.	39, 310 22, 336 1, 992 221, 326 34, 975 111, 715	431,654	483, 218 108, 450 267, 329 8, 768 6, 058	873, 823	
Schedu	State, county, and municipal	5, 764 5, 222 53, 414 14, 755 42, 792	121,947	519, 721 67, 922 87, 926 3, 654 1, 190	680, 413	762 623 11,766
	United States Govern- ment securities.	32, 663 18, 923 12, 834 214, 708 23, 444 55, 534	358, 106	794,610 96,581 230,555 6,972 4,845	1, 133, 563	13, 352 8, 390 7, 125 5, 421 6, 124
	Not classified.	55, 608 220 9, 078	65,050	134, 396	134, 396	144, 961 150, 618 187, 772 126, 961 66, 920 84, 049 110, 404
	Secured by other real estate.	28, 986 47, 923 75, 707 689, 762 47, 784 183, 365	1,073,527	1, 451, 606 134, 960 180, 064 8, 227 14, 688	1, 789, 545	
liscounts.	Secured by farm land.	8,544	8, 556	15, 525 1, 162 6, 763 1, 152 4, 517	29, 119	28, 878
Schedule of loans and discounts.	On time, not se- cured by collateral.	1, 123 12, 475 3, 717 291, 562 62, 249 43, 106	414, 232	1, 051, 055 143, 487 261, 413 10, 193	1, 476, 466	
Schedule	On time, seenred by collateral other than real estate.	2, 700 3, 314 6, 910 206, 994 20, 480 55, 353	295, 751	479, 864 24, 320 116, 437 3, 926 4, 536	629, 083	164, 488
	On demand, mouste, cured by collateral.	12,955 47,723 4,363 5,117	70,158	99, 985 15, 255 72, 403 1, 935 1, 380	190,958	
	On demand, secured by collateral other than real estate.	7,547 94,254 14,279 13	116,093	749, 619 110, 756 307, 733 9, 848 24, 478	1, 202, 434	25,084
	State.	Maine. New Hampshire. Vermont. Massachusetts. Rhode Island Connocticut.	Total New England States	New York. New Jersey Pelansylvania Pelansylvanie Maryland District of Columbia	Total Bastern States	Virginia West Virginia West Virginia South Carolina South Carolina Georgia Florida Alabama Mississippi

26,607 20,951 4,736 31,251 24,036	197, 291	149, 311 88, 777 108, 109 432, 670 54, 657 70, 530 533 120, 308	1,024,900	4,467 3,418 9,906 29,275 10,804 1,651 12,654 4,370	71, 133	38, 132 6, 000 368, 863 6, 722 5, 738 5, 138 647 2, 274	428,088	2, 830 684 2, 695	6, 209	2, 792, 011
1	1	50,120	50, 311	10	135	635 635 127 114 160	1,566	338 25 253	616	428,031
		15	38	46	46	182 905 26 115 228	1,456	1,862 408 412	2,682	1,309,699
170	13, 226	84, 167 55, 289 241 71	139, 768	4, 471	4,544	1, 409 1, 409 1, 416 1, 416 283	10,886	2,910 497 478	3,885	974,669
11, 239 91 6, 720	58,462	64, 459 28, 593 86, 317 29, 087 13, 867 42, 108	264,984	1, 694 6, 378 6, 378 8, 989	17, 569	7,027 7,027 4,398 1,153 2,493 622	15,693	1, 658 1, 423 974	4,055	1,852,432
147, 463 244, 015 113, 064 152, 472 157, 641	1,686,340	414, 061 332, 229 651, 495 386, 486 347, 192 368, 001 602, 549 412, 089	3, 514, 102	106, 457 140, 957 217, 554 247, 574 77, 417 21, 821 443	805, 923	36,023	149,342	1,117	53,640	6, 408, 793
31, 975 13, 954	45,929	285,772 2 174,953 1,317 1,105 96,889	560,036	6, 810 1, 413 2, 722	10,945	5,497 511,408 13,928 1,482 4,156 805	537, 276	3,851 1,037 1,784	6,672	4,023,930
295	29, 173	1,561	4,538	1,013	3,944	355, 630 8, 141 2, 022 1, 987	371,962	335 1,251 360	1,946	449, 238
5,199	5,933	4,089	14,000	23, 063 7, 360 35, 601	66,024	29, 294 17, 762 1, 611 13, 192	61,859	3,908 11,594 2,573	18,075	2,056,589
1,817	166, 305	9,334	282, 374	37, 628 7, 209 76, 279	121, 116	19,358 17,121 1,740 10,089 2,817	51,125	5,544 3,608 9,527	18,679	1, 564, 433
99	99	197	1,465	663	3, 794	10, 534 1, 253 4, 770 1, 693	18,250	3, 253 5, 539 432	9,224	293, 915
36,098	61,209	1 443, 153 278 455	443,886	1,271	3,955	6, 920 22, 891 3, 847 2, 396 4, 718	40,772	14,874 6,200 2,888	23,962	1, 892, 311
Louisiana Tectus Tectus Arkansus Kentucky Tennessee	Total Southern States	Ohio Indiana Illinois Michigan Wisconsin Wisconsia Mannesota Iowa Missouri	Total Middle Western States	North Dakota. South Dakota. South Dakota. Kausas. Kausas. Moultana. Moultana. Colorado. New Mexico. Oklahoma.	Total Western States	Washington. Oregon. California Idaho. Utah. Nevada. Arizona.	Total Pacific States	Hawaii. Porto Rico. Philippines.	Total island possessions	Total United States.

I Includes time loans.

² Includes loans on farm lands.

Abstract of reports of condition of 22,658 State (commercial), savings, private banks, and loan and trust companies, showing their condition at the close of business on June 30, 1921—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

		Sch	Schedule of cash.	.sh.		Sche	dule of den	Schedule of demand deposits.	its.		Time deposits.	posits.	
State.	Gold coin.	Silver coin.	Paper currency.	Nickels and cents.	Cash not classified.	Individual deposits subject to check.	Demand certificates of deposit.	Certified checks and cashiers' checks.	Dividends dends unpaid.	Savings deposits or deposits in interest or savings depart- ment.	Time certificates of deposit.	Postal savings deposits.	Not classified.
Maine. New Hampshire. Vermont. Wassachnsetts Rhode Island. Connecticut.	720 771 419	1,057 283 255	16,395 5,326 3,388	191 65 64	2, 922 701 1, 056 562 10, 399	47,120 7,699 552,963 73,846 75,555	851 40,784 4,485 4,930 4,930	329 339 7,441 611 3,572	134 2, 375 2, 375 21 239	174,053 133,656 115,736 1,219,449 205,083 482,316	1,034 626 7,996 3,147 957	1,722	15, 684 13, 813 4, 841
Total New England States	1,910	1,595	25, 109	320	15,640	757, 183	51,050	12, 292	2,825	2,330,293	13,760	1,781	34,338
New York New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware Delaware Maryland District of Columbia	6, 569 793 3, 438 258 258 75	4, 097 881 2, 390 91	82, 593 13, 143 34, 833 845 3, 716 2, 146	37, 154 217 461 17 64	5, 192	2, 593, 562 274, 578 710, 338 27, 973 44, 183	43, 462 4, 688 7, 901 1, 621	194, 399 4, 214 6, 741 102 369	5,825 939 2,012 70 313 50	3,058,830 502,313 855,127 32,891 126,686 13,626	57, 476 3, 327 60, 363 169 2, 383	8,720 387 447 35 14,114	3,000
Total Eastern States	11,192	7,495	137, 276	37, 913	5,214	3,650,634	57,693	205, 825	9, 209	4, 589, 473	123,718	23, 703	221, 633
Virginia Virginia North Carolina South Carolina South Carolina Georgia Alabama Mississippi Levass Arkansas	270 270 160 256 5 228	414	1, 654 2, 826 2, 157 5, 227 5, 227 2, 630	a	4,065 5,732 5,405 3,906 624 656 1,036 8,236	61, 491 92, 948 76, 916 44, 938 75, 836 50, 111 51, 970 44, 337 121, 992 49, 168 53, 131	1, 996 3, 125 16, 898 1, 026 2, 699 7, 420 22, 544 1, 334 1, 334 3, 422	1, 194 2, 390 2, 390 477 946 1, 064 1, 330 1, 389 1, 033 1, 033	245 467 219 245 368 368 201 10 16 89 89	42, 43, 336 1, 52, 287 37, 354 29, 435 21, 981 21, 436 66, 780 13, 318	25, 557 30, 962 31, 725 32, 658 6, 212 21, 297 21, 297 21, 903 10, 903	19	164,773

	164,773	113,770 8,799 19,454 193,740	340,639	118, 710 262, 815 74, 093	455,678	17,629	1,234,870	28	69	2, 441, 990
	19	1,961 246 130	2,338	69 83 9 85	109	389 115 146 40 117 303	1,010	44 1119 3,053	3,216	32, 176
69, 485	245, 971	87, 393 120, 372 130, 295 133, 295 188, 972 10, 447 132, 525	678, 171	62, 619 77, 229 6, 604 9, 645 3, 597 27, 580	187, 274	15, 125 12, 138 7, 224 6, 394 1, 144 1, 144 4, 384 267	46,676	4,440 1,101 15,733	21, 274	1,316,844
1 62, 467	461,024	574, 691 122, 581 617, 178 482, 362 120, 383 123, 325 9, 339, 935 99, 562	2, 500, 017	2, 291 6, 935 34, 393 3, 372 7, 776	54,767	61, 26, 5434 73, 513 32, 712 32, 484 10, 893 2, 068	218,890	16, 544 8, 574 4, 998	30, 116	10, 184, 580
	2,361	1, 533 316 2, 339 1, 107 464 140	5,901	103 91 143 76 76 16 213	779	29 61 30 35 35	243	78 20 141	239	21, 420
303	11,670	7, 769 1, 925 14, 537 4, 040 2, 582 4, 623 13	35,489	1,012 1,522 1,306 2,202 2,451	6,493	1,815 1,181 1,181 148 494 261 765 14	4,973	185 189 817	1, 191	277, 933
	61, 512	30,415 91,340 38,244 28,764 21,613 901 7,416	219,631	643 838 838 1,638 1,638 448 2,945	6,964	1,912 675 589 78 1,528 83	5,054	1,914 261 288	2, 463	404, 367
94, 287 99, 070	915, 295	359, 887 175, 331 710, 561 229, 382 133, 661 103, 515 8, 785 385, 962	2, 107, 084	24, 436 44, 521 103, 178 14, 339 41, 620 9, 240 97, 752	335, 086	52, 172 52, 693 20, 220 22, 310 8, 280 23, 119 3, 400	182, 194	24, 467 14, 768 50, 853	90,088	8, 037, 564
7,064	46,608	12, 766 3, 539 19, 960 11, 260 14, 996 18, 058	80, 579	1,723 7,932 7,932 7,932 738 545	21, 161	5, 039 27, 876 1, 507 6	34, 428	40,	40	203,670
	2	5 213	734	60	181	10 10 24 2	87	57 157 511	725	39, 962
	14, 553	24, 081 33, 923 7, 537 236	65, 956	2, 030 2, 546 446 3, 072	9,652	3,068 3,068 704 730 1,710 394	6,820	2, 818 3, 379 10, 412	16,609	275, 975
	1,100	2,846 1,268	4, 20f	222 211 115 836	1,667	555 6 6 212 212 93 93 319 53	1,238	443 521 403	1,367	18,663
	.086	2, 462 2, 807 1, 284 31	6,594	222 215 215 49 49 216	1,341	9, 165 9, 165 276 192 244 202	10,957	654	974	33, 948
Kentucky Tennessee.	Total Southern States	Ohio. Indiana. Illinois. Michigan. Wisconsin. Minnesota. Iowa.	Total Middle Western States.	North Dakota. South Dakota. Nobriska . Kansas. Montana . Wyoning. Goforado . New Maxico .	Total Western States	Washington Oregon California Idaho Nevada Arizona Alasku	Total Pacific States	Hawaii Porto Rico. I hilippines	Total island possessions	Total United States

70073—FI 1921——59

¹ Includes time certificates.

* Estimated (includes time certificates).

COMPARISON OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF ALL REPORTING BANKS IN JUNE, 1921 AND 1920.

(See page 397 of this report.)

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF ALL REPORTING BANKS IN EACH STATE AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS.

The combined returns from the 30,812 reporting banks (including national, State, savings, private banks, and loan and trust companies), with aggregate resources of \$49,671,390,000, shown by States and island possessions, in the following statement, disclose an increase in the number of banks of 673, and a reduction in resources of \$3,407,718,000 in comparison with similar information for June 30, 1920.

Loans and discounts, which include paper rediscounted and acceptances, were reduced during the year from \$31,256,147,000 to \$28,932,011,000, and overdrafts amounting to \$81,849,000 were

\$27,337,000 less than a year ago.

The investments of these banks, aggregating \$11,381,923,000, were \$5,602,000 less than on June 30, 1920, and the real estate owned, including banking houses, furniture and fixtures, and other real estate, was increased during the year \$146,545,000, or from \$1,000,-

976,000 to \$1,147,521,000.

Balances due from other banks, including lawful reserve with Federal reserve banks, of national banks, and member State banks of the Federal reserve system, totaled \$4,794,205,000, a reduction during the year of \$1,039,036,000. Checks (including exchanges for clearing house) and other cash items were reduced \$167,111,000 and amounted June 30, 1921, to \$1,290,667,000.

The cash in the vaults of all reporting banks June 30, 1921, amounting to \$946,567,000, was \$129,811,000 less than on June 30, 1920. Other miscellaneous resources were \$1,096,647,000 June 30,

1921, compared with \$957,877,000 June 30, 1920.

Capital stock was increased during the year, \$201,322,000, and amounted to \$2,903,961,000, while surplus and undivided profits

were increased \$66,168,000, or to \$3,452,775,000.

Of the total deposits, aggregating \$38,658,799,000, \$2,809,414,000 represented balances to the credit of other banks and bankers, \$35,459,155,000 were individual deposits, and \$390,230,000 were United States deposits. The reduction in total deposits during the year was \$3,055,276,000.

National-bank circulation outstanding June 30, 1921, amounted to

\$704,147,000 compared with \$688,178,000 June 30, 1920.

Notes and bills were rediscounted by all reporting banks, June 30, 1921, to the amount of \$1,271,684,000, a reduction since June 30, 1920, of \$227,578,000. Paper rediscounted with Federal reserve banks June 30, 1921, by national banks and member State banks, amounted to \$1,152,972,000 or 90.66 per cent of the above total. The liability of these banks for all other obligations representing borrowed money, amounting to \$1,375,591,000, was \$410,007,000 less than on June 30, 1920. Of this liability 44.82 per cent, or \$616,557,000, represented the bills payable with Federal reserve banks, of national banks, and member State banks of the Federal reserve system.

All other liabilities, amounting to \$1,304,433,000, June 30, 1921,

were \$1,684,000 greater than on June 30, 1920.



Condensed statement, by States, of assets and liabilities of all reporting banks of the United States in June, 1921.

[Includes national, State (commercial), savings, private banks and loan and trust companies.]

	Aggre- gate resources.	368, 635 225, 960 194, 900 3, 087, 240 870, 000	5,142,189	12, 585, 544 1, 460, 676 4, 658, 041 100, 291 690, 691 217, 082	19, 742, 325	581, 482 404, 596 400, 721 222, 022 223, 598 223, 712 217, 360 434, 160 1, 0.75, 180 1, 0.75, 180 446, 917	5, 476, 928
	Other re-	17,627 294 3,084 28,321 1,886 63,265	114, 477	562, 552 11, 410 47, 077 820 4, 066 970	626,895	2, 506 1, 657 3, 359 2, 439 1, 183 1, 183 1, 1015 1, 832 1, 832 1, 832 1, 832 1, 833 10, 839	46,899
	Cash on hand.	4, 697 2, 350 2, 100 35, 480 8, 206 19, 842	72,675	201, 568 28, 484 87, 941 1, 522 14, 720 5, 092	339,327	10, 381 9, 516 9, 516 7, 920 7, 920 7, 949 9, 736 8, 736 8, 258 10, 963 8, 278	115,342
	Ex- changes for clearing house.	345 67 67 24,551 1,408	26,825	777, 057 4, 045 39, 626 408 6, 990 2, 766	830,892	2,034 1,214 1,214 1,041 4,261 520 357 323 323 357 357 157 1,558	20,894
.;	Checks and other cash items.	475 492 549 10, 271 1, 744 3, 923	17, 454	72,843 5,612 21,710 4,108 2,535	106,978	3,28,7 1,289 1,289 1,322 1,324 1,224 1,224 1,266 1,266 1,266 1,266 1,697 3,646	27,608
s of dollars	Lawful reserve with Federal reserve bank or other reserve agents.	4, 403 2, 857 1, 878 82, 795 2, 660 18, 712	113,305	695, 611 43, 404 226, 903 4, 937 36, 142 6, 423	1,013,420	14,544 7,287 7,287 198 26,191 26,181 12,274 7,535 3,473 10,033 8,494	182,905
thousand	Due from banks.	12, 488 6, 550 7, 153 110, 833 20, 642 17, 312	174,978	405, 493 65, 325 204, 150 2, 305 27, 225 14, 631	719,129	37, 158 36, 212 36, 212 37, 129 18, 129 19, 939 27, 971 24, 431 24, 431 36, 638 70, 674 28, 238 28, 238 35, 146 41, 534	427, 481
Resources (in thousands of dollars)	Other real estate owned.	2,212 424 216 7,297 439 2,526	13,114	9, 501 3, 514 26, 658 898 1, 867 1, 331	43, 769	1, 868 1, 496 1, 530 1, 176 1, 253 1, 253 1, 253 1, 253 1, 140 1, 140 1, 140 1, 140 1, 140 1, 140 1, 140	25,061
Res	Bank- ing house, furmi- ture, and fixtures.	3, 422 2, 599 1, 743 41, 397 4, 768 13, 816	67,745	156, 805 29, 312 115, 569 3, 073 14, 323 15, 245	334, 327	13, 734 12, 196 12, 196 12, 447 12, 665 7, 463 7, 463 13, 879 11, 889 11, 889	151,640
	Invest- ments.2	178, 430 106, 713 49, 429 766, 287 167, 270 313, 960	1,582,089	3,002,336 572,618 1,718,650 41,034 291,375 50,849	5,676,862	91, 72 73, 806 34, 169 34, 169 34, 514 43, 417 36, 416 36, 416 51, 233 120, 043 120,	737,868
	Over-drafts.	139 56 66 499 16 230	1,006	1,621 101 665 38 209 51	2,685	342 532 690 1,186 502 102 1,290 1,290 1,236 2,094 437 910 822	10,324
	Loans and dis- counts.1	144, 397 103, 558 128, 682 1, 979, 509 187, 369 415, 006	2,958,521	6,700,157 696,851 2,199,092 45,086 289,666 117,189	10,048,041	403,907 265,391 2299,560 216,309 334,948 334,948 1130,262 1169,520 142,600 142	3, 730, 906
	Num- ber of banks.	158 126 108 470 48 223	1,133	1,079 1,607 1,607 285 47.	3,475	511 350 641 460 723 272 272 355 355 1,609 488 602 602	7,208
	Popula- tion (approxi- mate).	769, 000 446, 000 352, 000 3, 950, 000 615, 000 1, 425, 000	7,557,000	10, 700, 000 3, 370, 000 8, 900, 000 1, 500, 000 445, 000	25,140,000	2,340,000 1,490,000 2,535,000 2,935,000 2,935,000 2,370,000 1,780,000 1,785,000 1,785,000 1,785,000 2,345,000 2,360,000 2,360,000	29, 465, 000
	State, etc.	Maine. New Hampshire Vermont. Vermout. Rasachusetts. Rhode Island. Connecticut.	Total New England States	New York New Jersey Pemsylvania Pedaware Maryland District of Columbia	Total Eastern States	Virginia West Virginia West Virginia Soorth Carolina South Carolina Georgia Firida Alabama Mississippi Louisiana Tewas Kentucky Temnessee	Total Southern States

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1,096,647

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1,040,205 548,630 8,699 692 457,922 4,719

344, 519 845, 153 163, 043 41, 453 322, 292 16, 878

742 344 700 500 1163 174

392 005 171 611 873 846

4, 025, 081 2, 438, 057 2, 888, 971 57, 777 1, 942, 676 29, 361

9, 970 68, 243 7 361 2, 541 727

12, 242, 802 9, 070, 958 2, 809, 798 429, 587 4, 274, 581 104, 285

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Stock savings.
Private banks.

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2,361,173 3,407,940 1,392,186 874,319 1,1105,749 1,157,499	12,637,005	223, 276, 525, 525, 210, 90, 498, 498,	2, 780, 052	425, 890 2, 459, 674 123, 228 113, 228 17, 745 88, 032 9, 594	3, 583, 809	66, 337 44, 665 198, 080	309, 082	49, 671, 390	
12,790 7,574 11,336 27,283 27,283 2,329 11,131 2,958 120,589	195,990		22, 576	2, 458 3, 429 32, 478 32, 478 179 179 556	40, 702	2,619 870 45,619	49, 108	1, 096, 647	
25, 160 25, 160 69, 626 26, 724 16, 888 19, 854 21, 754 23, 697	253,006		61, 992	11, 265 8, 110 53, 988 2, 855 1, 871 1, 537 3, 460 890	83, 976	4, 506 4, 377 11, 366	20, 249	946, 567	
32, 911 1,680 57,629 12,863 3,997 5,928 1,558 8,424	124,990	2, 542 2, 542 893 893 256 432 1, 814 3, 344	10, 272	3, 575 24, 867 24, 867 196 1, 330 97 351	32, 571	611 2,452	3,063	1,049,507	
4,678 7,003 10,830 5,966 4,935 7,412 1,765 10,040	52,629		12, 354	1, 650 1, 179 16, 690 771 575 86 370 30	21, 291	1, 230 642	2,846	241, 160	
135,824 16,471 150,631 95,662 49,916 26,861 15,150 28,120	518,635		89, 043	34, 385 21, 132 74, 651 3, 426 4, 129 644 4, 996	143, 363	196	196	2,060,867	
82,698 81,190 299,656 31,346 33,543 82,849 81,213 164,154	856,649		. 282, 510	23, 283, 173, 841, 9, 411, 132, 4, 671, 8, 032, 11, 132, 4, 671, 8, 032, 1, 531, 1, 53	245, 921	7, 563 4, 413 14, 694	26,670	2, 733, 338	
11,966 2,992 5,367 2,038 2,149 4,611 4,516 5,379	39,018		15,887	3, 121 1, 491 7, 833 1, 239 1, 315 1, 315 101 706 136	15,942	229 116 487	832	153,623	ż
57,068 24,776 61,097 34,793 20,195 22,483 26,565 28,468	275, 445		70, 723	12, 695 7, 185 59, 690 3, 762 4, 668 1, 055 2, 273 267	91, 595	935 634 854	2, 423	993, 898	RECAPITULATION
508, 430 206, 360 494, 312 526, 519 151, 920 159, 707 100, 873 179, 426	2, 327, 547		290, 592	86, 745 50, 696 545, 315 18, 117 26, 719 6, 314 11, 042 2, 422	747, 370	11, 746 3, 037 4, 812	19, 595	11, 381, 923	RECAPIT
975 848 2,095 467 910 1,559 1,490	9,592		6, 219	251 263 1,571 144 341 146 107 29	2,852	2,152 148 46,871	49, 171	81,849	
1, 464, 530 557, 309 2, 245, 361 628, 525 587, 537 763, 354 899, 899 836, 989	7,983,504		1, 917, 884	246, 462 178, 651 1, 468, 750 82, 569 98, 576 22, 915 66, 139 4, 164	2, 158, 226	35, 613 29, 229 70, 087	134, 929	28, 932, 011	
1,132 1,083 1,893 1,893 1,536 1,536 1,803 1,672	10,854	854 700 1,184 1,379 420 155 399 126 981	6, 198	400 285 732 732 216 129 35 83 83	1,897	20 17 10	47	30,812	
2, 885, 000 2, 965, 000 6, 620, 000 3, 780, 000 2, 710, 000 2, 440, 000 3, 410, 000	30,240,000	656, 645, 315, 730, 730, 655, 675, 675, 675, 675,	8, 576, 000	1, 390, 000 800, 000 3, 585, 000 445, 000 460, 000 78, 000 350, 000 90, 000	7, 198, 000	261,000 1,300,000 10,650,000	12, 211, 000	120, 387, 000	
Ohio Indiana Inflinois Michigan Wisconsin Minnesota Missouri	Total Middle Western States.	North Dakota. South Dakota. South Dakota. Kansas. Montana. Wyonning Colorado. New Mexico. Okahoma.	Total Western States	Washington. Ozegon. California Idaho. Utah. Neyada Arizona Alaska.	Total Pacific States	Hawaii Porto Rico. Philippines.	Totalisland possessions	Total United States	

Condensed statement, by States, of assets and Viabilities of all reporting banks of the United States in June, 1921—Continued.

Liabilities (in thousands of dollars).	Undivided profits, less bank banks. Due to all Individual States and taxes circulation.	488 10,386 5,230 3,178 309,527 384 3,035 5,810 4,392 971 7,388 4,978 2,831 187,018 599 1,254 2,904 7,455 194 89,144 1,737 160,288 160,288 10,274 2,904 7,455 280 2,648 16,288 16,288 16,288 18,990 61,288 18,990 61,033 280 29,336 12,688 3,823 718 3,83 7,03 280 29,336 12,086 3,369 8,162 12,481 3,172	56 156,921 51,103 120,530 4,139,023 30,260 75,467 43,668 79,656	681 129, 001 74,422 1,039, 231 8,955,510 195,145 215,008 156,632 0,25,336 555 114,01 88,994 243,818 3,229,471 7,302 5,662 30,181 8,887 152 3.21 1,071 88,994 243,818 3,229,829 63,418 75,288 77,214 43 1,071 1,071 24,844 3,419 1,229,77 3,190 1,124 43 1,071 29,386 509,386 3,190 18,254 17,252 7,422 4,885 5,772 7,742 156,901 3,007 1,444 3,307 1,159	51 288,851 195,157 1,330,116 14,151,935 272,602 316,233 355,644 720,142	510 11, 827 29, 377 28, 613 364, 608 2, 315 20, 467 28, 408 10, 127 536 7, 808 10, 588 304, 309 619 20, 467 28, 408 10, 107 66 7, 508 8, 084 10, 388 304, 309 499 21, 989 30, 444 5, 521 308 12, 808 10, 768 31, 444 5, 521 30, 444 5, 521 318 12, 804 10, 561 10, 908 171, 804 711 17, 909 31, 444 5, 572 236 6, 007 10, 510 6, 197 106, 211 431 16, 304 41, 443 5, 548 237 3, 444 2, 30 31, 202 225 443 5, 509 1, 344 5, 578 238 6, 007 10, 510 6, 197 106, 211 444 63 444 63 634 248 1, 306 1, 307 27, 322 5, 432 36, 909 22, 90 45, 307 444	111,685 155,930 244,738 3,484,157 15,313 225,890 301,289 102	658 44,573 89,950 1,744,449 15,967 88,688 38,017 37,895 330 14,613 27,689 38,137 649,663 2,333 21,575 18,996 55,405 894 86,40 29,339 385,58 2,346 5,346 5,70 12,770 12,751 56,965 56,904 898 28,529 12,332 31,435 1,404,894 7,419 28,710 59,456 45,904
	Capital Surplus paid in.	12, 204 7, 432 7, 776 108, 008 14, 675 34, 510 14, 675 14, 675 14, 675	184, 605 260, 956	439, 578 764, 6 61, 491 63, 11 270, 293 381, 5 7, 18 37, 381 46, 4 20, 965 11, 8	836, 794 1, 274, 851	51, 710 34, 5 29, 460 20, 460 29, 900 14, 6 29, 900 14, 6 29, 300 14, 6 29, 34, 45 30, 324 14, 2 30, 324 14, 2 30, 324 17, 2 30, 324 17, 2 32, 786 38, 940 23, 4 38, 940 23, 4	673 273,	153, 965 106, 6 72, 409 32, 3 233, 647 149, 9 84, 347 55, 0
	State, etc. C	Maine. New Hampslire. New Fernort. Massuchusetts. Rhode Island.	Total New England States	New York New Jersey New Jersey Delaware Maryland District of Columbia	Total Eastern States.	Virginia. West Virginia. West Virginia. North Carolina. South Carolina. South Carolina. Florda. Alabama. Alabama. Mississippi Jounsiana. Alabama. Arkansa. Kentucky. Kentucky.	Total Southern States.	Onto Didiana. Ilinois Michigan.

Minnesota. Iowa. Missouri	Total Middle Western States	North Pakota Such Pakota Nebraska Kansas Montana Wonting Wonting Coloratio New Montio	Total Western States	Washington. Oregon. Caliornia. Idaho Utah. Vevada Anizona. Alaska.	Total Pacific States	Hawaii Porto Rico. Philipplines.	Total island possessions	Total United States		National banks State banks Muttal savines banks. Stock savines banks. Trust companies.	Grand total
73, 678 84, 329 114, 755	875, 257	18, 488 19, 107 19, 107 19, 107 20, 745 6, 045 6, 645 39, 719	222, 929	30, 832 21, 849 162, 331 19, 995 12, 140 3, 249 6, 128 755	247,279	5, 381 5, 743 24, 300	35, 424	2, 903, 961		1,273,880 1,063,045 39,962 515,583 11,601	2, 903, 961
38, 699 42, 318 60, 678	509,664	7, 285 17, 285 18, 363 25, 093 7, 809 4, 105 14, 051 12, 734	99,254	12, 033 9, 392 79, 814 5, 881 1, 087 2, 975 255	115, 422	2, 791 1, 139 4, 117	8,047	2, 542, 032	RI	1, 026, 256 579, 830 366, 420 19, 210 537, 947 12, 369	2, 542, 032
19, 501 19, 734 26, 056	250,383	1, 284 6, 638 114, 730 110, 080 2, 810 1, 666 5, 471 4, 526	47,749	4, 636 4, 4, 488 36, 688 2, 025 1, 704 1, 704 233	51, 491	1, 367 893 1, 403	3,663	910,743	RECAPITULATION	196, 155 211, 882 79, 920 9, 216 111, 614 1, 956	910,743
15,025 19,830 17,358	180,040	4,4,9,6,1, 9,613,084,1084,1	57, 117	7, 087 6, 706 41, 135 3, 368 3, 668 1, 169 1, 179 50	64,357	443	443	704, 147	ATION.	704, 147	704, 147
63,352 36,119 159,814	753, 758	2, 937 11, 108 21, 122 21, 122 21, 122 3, 166 4, 043 19, 832 19, 832 30, 034	137,658	23, 480 13, 341 128, 519 2, 427 6, 593 1, 829 2, 769 2, 769	179, 262	1,740 4,507 37,095	43, 342	2, 809, 414		2, 151, 011 337, 373 135 393 319, 160 1, 342	2, 809, 414
793, 852 796, 448 874, 863	8, 904, 689	153, 055 193, 597 361, 391 406, 496 140, 830 64, 391 247, 443 42, 775 354, 988	1,964,966	321, 728 211, 352 211, 352 1, 863, 440 75, 232 93, 603 28, 504 61, 304 7, 605	2, 662, 768	50, 702 25, 032 75, 883	151,617	35, 459, 155		12, 742, 281 10, 809, 788 5, 575, 181 443, 077 5, 754, 931 133, 897	35, 459, 155
6,095	54,810	210 436 436 1,831 217 130 764 764 1,764	5,959	1,341 1,341 165 5,612 28 48 100 100 240 248	7,782	1,338 2,116	3, 454	390, 230		249, 039 40, 018 2 110 100, 951	390, 230
41, 140 - 46, 13 i 32, 396	428, 120	8,603 115,977 11,479 11,479 18,355 8,051 6,518 6,518 7,062 27,722	109,908	10,653 9,022 62,166 14,416 10,415 10,416 4,431 856 4,431	112, 103	3, 963	3,963	1,271,684		879, 416 257, 450 91 86 132, 778 1, 863	1,271,684
42, 167 95, 954 69, 301	405,042	26, 365 16, 193 19, 599 19, 889 1, 889 1, 187 11, 187 3, 370 13, 442	120,786	8,869 7,598 40,163 11,596 10,731 6,892 100	86,258	295 2, 543 66	2,904	1, 375, 591		592, 503 560, 839 761 40, 411 173, 186 7, 828	1,375,591
12, 240 16, 624 46, 128	275, 242	1, 651 1, 651 1, 408 3, 509 396 17 658 184 2, 524	13,716	5, 231 4, 397 39, 706 1, 013 6, 232 6, 828 410	57,087	2, 280 2, 692 51, 253	56, 225	1, 304, 433		403, 114 338, 873 17, 608 534, 992 4, 341	1,304,433

SUMMARY OF THE COMBINED RETURNS FROM ALL REPORTING BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS, JUNE 30, 1921.

The resources and liabilities of all reporting banks in the United States and island possessions, June 30, 1921, are shown in the following summary:

Summary of reports of condition of 30,812 reporting banks in the United States and island possessions at the close of business June 30, 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

RESOURCES.			
Loans and discounts: On demand (secured by collateral other than real estate). On demand (not secured by collateral). On time (secured by collateral) other than real estate). On time (not secured by collateral). Secured by farm land. Secured by other real estate. Not classified.	3, 385, 819 973, 619 4, 432, 809 8, 621, 033 610, 899 4, 142, 506 6, 765, 326		
Total. Overdrafts Investments (including premiums on bonds):		28, 932, 81,	011 849
United States Government securities.	3, 871, 929		
State, county, and municipal bonds	1, 368, 351		
Railroad bonds. Bonds of other public service corporations (including	1, 714, 635 705, 236		
street and interurban railway bonds)			
Other bonds, stocks, warrants, etc	3, 721, 772		
The second secon		33 993	000
Total		11, 381.	
Banking house (including furniture and fixtures)		993.	
Other real estate owned		158.	
Due from banks		2, 733,	200
Lawful reserve with Federal reserve bank or other reserve		2 0 10	2.2
bank or other reserve agents.		2.060.	
Checks and other cash items		241.	
Exchange for clearing house		1.049.	507
Cash on hand:			
Gold coin	55, 131		
Silver coin	59,093		
Paper currency	588, 711		
Nickels and cents.	39, 962		
Cash not classified	203, 670		
Total Other resources		946. 1,096.	
Total resources		49, 671,	
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock paid in		2, 903,	961
Surplus		2, 542,	
Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid)		910.	
National-bank circulation		704.	
Due to all banks		2.809	
Individual deposits including postal savings':			- 1 1
Demand deposits:			
Individual deposits subject to check	16, 074, 125		
Demand certificates of deposit	694. 781		
Certified checks and cashiers' checks.	614, 583		
Dividends unpaid.	53, 701		
Dividends (mpaid	99. 701		

Individual deposits (including postal savings)—Continued. Time deposits—

Savings deposits, or deposits in interest or savings	
department	13, 142, 135
Time certificates of deposit	2,000,883
Postal savings deposits	68, 560
Deposits not classified	2, 810, 387
Total	35.

Total	. 35, 459, 155
United States deposits (exclusive of postal savings)	. 390, 230
Notes and bills rediscounted	. 1, 271, 684
Bills payable (including certificates of deposit representing mone	v
borrowed)	. 1.375,591
Other liabilities	. 1, 304, 433

INCREASE IN RESOURCES OF ALL REPORTING BANKS IN SEVEN-YEAR PERIOD.

In connection with the liquidation in the assets and liabilities of all reporting banks in the United States and island possessions during the past year, referred to in the preceding paragraphs, it is interesting to note the tremendous increase in the volume of the business of these banks as disclosed by their returns for June 30, 1921, and for June 30, 1914, a few months prior to the opening of the Federal reserve banks.

During this period the number of all reporting banks rose from 26,765 to 30,812, and resources were increased 84.16 per cent, or from \$26,971,398,000 to \$49,671,390,000. The increase in the resources of national banks was \$9,035,671,000 and all other reporting banks \$13,664,321,000. The increase in the loans and discounts of all of these banks was \$13,643,654,000, or 89.24 per cent, the amount June 30,1914, being \$15,288,357,000, and on June 30,1921,\$28,932,011,000, which was nearly \$2,000,000,000 in excess of the aggregate resources of all reporting banks (national and State) on June 30, 1914.

Investments were increased more than 100 per cent, or from \$5,584,925,000 on June 30, 1914, to \$11,381,923,000 June 30, 1921. Balances due from banks, including lawful reserve with Federal reserve banks and other reserve agents, June 30, 1921, were \$1,921,507,000 in excess of the amount reported June 30, 1914, namely. \$2,872,698,000, while cash on hand decreased to the extent of \$692,652,000, due to the fact that prior to the passage of the Federal reserve act larger amounts of cash held in the vaults of national banks and banks other than national than subsequent thereto, since the act of June 21, 1917, requires national banks and member State banks of the Federal reserve system to maintain their entire lawful reserve with Federal reserve banks.

Capital stock of the banks increased from \$2,132,074,000 on June 30, 1914, to \$2,903,961,000 on June 30, 1921. The increase in the capital stock of national banks during this period was \$215,688,000, and in the State banks \$556,199,000. Surplus and undivided profits

were increased \$1,176,257,000.

Bank balances on the books of these banks to the credit of other banks and bankers were increased \$104,338,000, and individual deposits increased \$16,871,044,000, or from \$18,588,111,000 on June 30, 1914, to \$35,459,155,000 on June 30, 1921, \$6,431,087,000 of this in-

crease being in the deposits of national banks, while the increase in the State banks was \$10,439,967,000. United States deposits increased to the extent of \$323,575,000. Notes and bills rediscounted increased to the extent of \$1,233,554,000, the amount of this paper on June 30, 1914, being only \$38,130,000 against \$1,271,684,000 on June 30, 1921. The liability for bills payable increased from \$194,431,000 June 30, 1914, to \$1,375,591,000 June 30, 1921. The liability of national banks on account of outstanding circulation notes was reduced between June 30, 1914, and June 30, 1921, \$18,408,000, the amounts on the respective dates being \$722,555,000 and \$704,147,000.

The percentage of loans and discounts of all reporting banks on June 30, 1914, to total deposits was 71.58, while the percentage on

June 30, 1921, was 74.84.

KESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF ALL KEPORTING BANKS, 1916-1921.

The principal items of resources and liabilities of all banks, other than Federal reserve banks, for the six years 1916 to 1921 are shown in the following statement:

1921 (30.812 banks	\$ 538, 932, 011, 000 11, 381, 925, 000 11, 381, 925, 000 1, 147, 821, 000 1, 147, 821, 000 1, 160, 642, 000 1, 100, 642, 000 1, 100, 642, 000	49.671.390.000	2, 542, 002, 000 2, 542, 002, 000 910, 743, 000 35, 458, 165, 000 2, 309, 144, 000 3, 951, 708, 000	49, 671, 390, 000
1920 (30.139 banks). 1	: \$31,256,147,000 109,186,000 11 \$67,245,000 5,533,341,000 1,000,786,000 1,076,778,000 1,076,778,000	53.079.108.000	2, 410, 346, 000 2, 410, 346, 000 668, 178, 000 37, 898, 945, 900 3, 106, 202, 000 4, 587, 609, 000	55.079.108.000
1919 (29.123 banks).	525, 301, 377, 000 94, 293, 000 12, 299, 526, 000 5, 865, 144, 000 1, 401, 800, 000	47,615,447,000	2, 151, 365, 600 2, 151, 994, 600 25, 589, 000 677, 162, 000 3, 211, 631, 000 5, 804, 126, 600 3, 804, 126, 600	47.615.447.000
1918 (28,880 banks).	\$22,514,602,064,81 60,334,553,39 9,741,653,241,78 5,136,603,745,91 909,183,045,59 866,570,443,03 754,413,255,56	40, 726, 438, 514, 47	2, 381, 587, 569, 45 2, 034, 764, 173, 59 684, 289, 760, 70 871, 681, 601, 600, 27 1, 677, 600, 60 2, 585, 665, 675, 24 2, 384, 965, 411, 04	40, 726, 438, 514, 47
1917 (27,923 banks).	1,\$20,594,228,088,91 47,199,175,92 8,003,819,982,90 4,793,167,182,83 778,691,492,29 7,56,691,492,29 1,502,602,076,06 564,188,012,06	37, 126, 763, 138, 31	2, 274, 200, 183, 48 1, 945, 543, 660, 73 674, 190, 683, 28 660, 431, 000, 00 26, 36, 167, 512, 71 132, 945, 493, 51 1, 189, 320, 724, 63	37, 126, 763, 138, 31
1916 (27,513 banks).	\$17, \$11, 605, 104, 40 38, 210, 506, 02 6, 786, 509, 640, 68 4, 002, 126, 336, 52 770, 242, 778, 78 1, 700, 242, 742, 08 1, 486, 118, 321, 95 509, 542, 144, 55	32, 271, 237, 696, 93	2, 195, 101, 115, 96 1, 549, 693, 074, 48 564, 337, 993, 50 676, 116, 000, 00 22, 573, 492, 490, 16 3, 483, 608, 490, 16 669, 431, 106, 50	32, 271, 237, 696, 93
Classification.	RESOURCES. Loans and discounts. Overdrafts Bonds, stocks, and other securities. Due from other banks and bankers. Real estate, furniture, etc.' Cheeks and other cash items. Cash on hand. Other resources.	Total. LIABILITIES.	Capital stock paid in. Surplus fund Other undivided profits. Circulation artional banks. Individual deposits United States deposits. Due to other banks and bankers. Other liabilities.	Total

* Includes reciseounts, acceptances, and interest earned but not collected reported by national banks. 1 Includes reduseounts of national banks.

4 Includes reduscounts and acceptances reported by national banks.
4 Includes real estate owned other than banking bouse.

b Includes exchanges for clearing house.

NATIONAL AND FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, STATE, SAVINGS, PRIVATI BANKS AND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

The aggregate resources of all reporting banks, June 30, 192 (including rediscounts of national banks amounting to \$879,416,000) were \$49,671,390,000, or \$3,407,718,000 less than on June 30, 1920 The combined capital of these banks on June 30, 1921, wa \$2,903,961,000, or \$201,322,000 more than the amount reported June 30, 1920. The aggregate assets of the 12 Federal reserve banks on June 29, 1921, were \$5,242,041,000, a reduction since June 25 1920, of \$832,555,000, while the paid-in capital stock of these banks was increased during the fiscal year, \$7,678,000, the amount reported June 29, 1921, being \$102,184,000.

The combined resources of the 30,812 reporting banks, including the 12 Federal reserve banks, were therefore \$54,913,431,000 or \$4,240,273,000 less than on June 30, 1920, while the paid-in capita stock of these banks amounting to \$3,006,145,000, was increased

during the fiscal year \$209,000,000.

The principal items of resources and liabilities of the national and State banks combined, of the 12 Federal reserve banks, and the aggregate for all banks, are shown in the following statement:

Statement of the principal items of resources and liabilities of 30,824 reporting banks including the Federal reserve banks, in the United States and island possessions, June 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	30,812 report- ing banks, June 30, 1921.	12 Federal reserve banks, June 29, 1921.	Total, 30,824 banks.
RESOURCES.			
Loans and discounts. Overdrafts. Investments. Banking house, furniture, and fixtures. Other real estate owned.	11,381,923 993,898 153,623	1,803,163 257,332 24,845	30, 735, 17 81, 84 11, 639, 25 1, 018, 74 153, 62
Due from banks Lawful reserve with Federal reserve bank or other reserve agents. Checks and other cash items Exchanges for clearing house Cash on hand Other resources	2,733,338 2,060,867 241,160 1,049,507 946,567 1,096,647	2 506, 454 2, 625, 458 24, 789	3, 239, 798 2, 060, 86 241, 160 1, 049, 50 3, 572, 020 1, 121, 430
Total resources	49, 671, 390	5, 242, 041	54, 913, 43
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock paid in Surplus Undivided profits. National-bank circulation Federal reserve note circulation Due to all banks. Individual deposits. United States deposits. Notes and bills rediscounted Bills payable Other liabilities	2,903,961 2,542,032 910,743 704,147 2,809,414 35,459,155 390,230 1,271,684 1,375,591 1,304,433	102, 184 202, 036 3 40, 910 2, 766, 875 4 2, 053, 370 29, 280 15, 352	3,006,14(2,744,06) 951,65; 704,14' 2,766,87(4,862,76' 4,862,76(35,488,43) 405,58(1,271,68) 1,375,59) 1,336,46'
Total liabilities	49, 671, 390	5, 242, 041	54, 913, 43

¹ Includes rediscounts and acceptances.

Uncollected items.
 Represents reserve for Government franchise tax.

⁴ Due to members, reserve account, and deferred availability items.

INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS IN ALL REPORTING BANKS.

Individual deposits in all reporting banks in the United States and island possessions amounting to \$35,459,155,000, June 30, 1921, were

\$2,370,830,000 les**s** than on June 30, 1920.

Deposits subject to check without notice were about equally divided between national banks and banks other than national on the date indicated, the amount reported by national banks being \$8,036,561,000, and by all other banks \$8,037,564,000. Demand certificates amounted to \$694,781,000, \$404,367,000 of which were issued by banks other than national and the remainder by national banks. Savings deposits totaled \$13,142,135,000. The amount reported by banks other than national was \$10,184,580,000 and by national banks \$2,957,555,000, including approximately \$296,879,000 of time certificates which were inadvertently reported as savings deposits owing to a misinterpretation of the definition of a savings deposit.

The following statement is based on the reported classification of the individual deposits in each class of banks on June 30, 1921:

Individual deposits in each class of banks, June 30, 1921. [In thousands of dollars.]

	Number of banks.	Individual deposits subject to check with- out notice.	Demand certifi- cates of deposit.	Certified checks and cashiers' checks.	Dividends unpaid.
State banks Stock savings banks Mutual savings banks. Loan and trust companies. Private banks	18, 875 978 623 1, 474 708	4, 196, 294 12, 848 137, 882 3, 636, 542 53, 998	262, 985 1, 250 30, 336 91, 894 17, 902	143, 144	11, 070 49 10, 277 24
Total National banks. Grand total	22, 658 8, 154 30, 812	8, 037, 564 8, 036, 561 16, 074, 125	404, 367 290, 414 694, 781	277, 933 336, 650 614, 583	21, 420 32, 281 53, 701

	Savings deposits.	Time certificates of deposit.	Postal savings deposits.	Deposits not classified.	Total.
State banks Stock savings banks Mutual savings banks Loan and trust companies Private banks	5, 394, 963	1, 132, 836 2, 271 589 159, 697 21, 451	8, 026 4 39 24, 105 2	2,077,036 122,043 11,338 216,343 15,230	10, 809, 788 443, 077 5, 575, 181 5, 754, 931 133, 897
Total	10, 184, 580 1 2, 957, 555	1, 316, 844 684, 039	32, 176 36, 384	2, 441,990 368, 397	22, 716, 874 12, 742, 281
Grand total	13, 142, 135	2, 000, 883	68, 560	2, 810, 387	35, 459, 155

¹ Includes approximately \$296,879,000 time certificates of deposit.

CASH IN ALL REPORTING BANKS.

Of the total cash in the vaults of all reporting banks, June 30, 1921, amounting to \$946,567,000, national banks held \$374,349,000, while banks other than national reported \$572,218,000. The cash on hand in the 12 Federal reserve banks on or about the date indicated amounted to \$2,625,458,000, making the aggregate cash hold-

NOTE.—Does not include United States deposits.

ings of all banks \$3,572,025,000, or \$387,042,000 in excess of th

amount held by these banks June 30, 1920.

The following statement shows the amount of coin and other cur rency held by each class of reporting banks and the 12 Federa reserve banks June 30, 1921:

Cash in all banks June 30, 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Classification.	8,154 national banks.	22,658 State, etc., banks.	Total, 30,824 banks.1
Gold coin. Gold certificates Silver coin. Silver certificates Legal-tender notes. National-bank notes. Federal reserve notes ⁶ Nickels and cents.	2 23, 023 3 40, 430 24, 195 26, 957 64, 893 173, 668	33, 948 18, 663 4 275, 975 39, 962	55, 11 23, 00 59, 00 24, 11 26, 90 340, 80 173, 60 39, 90
Cash not classified	374,349	203, 670 572, 218	946, 56
Cash in Federal resorve banks June 29, 1921: Gold coin and certificates (reserve)			2, 461, 98 163, 52
Grand total			3, 572, 02

1 Number of banks includes 12 Federal reserve banks.

3 Includes nickels and cents.
4 Includes all paper currency.

² Includes clearing-house certificates. ⁴ Includes Federal reserve bank notes.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

An unprecedented increase in the membership and assets of building and loan associations in the United States, during the year 1920 is disclosed in the annual report of Mr. H. F. Cellarius, secretary United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations.

The figures for 1920 indicate an increase in the assets of these associations for that year greater than the gain made in the two preceding years, while the growth in the membership was almost equal

to that in the three preceding years.

There are in the United States 8,633 building and loan associations with assets aggregating \$2,519,914,971, which is an increase of \$393,294,581, or 18.49 per cent gain for the year. The total membership is 4,962,919, an increase of 673,593 for the year, or 15.77 per cent. The average amount due each member is \$507.75 as against

\$495.80, the amount shown last year.

The notable increases in assets of the several States for the year 1920 are as follows: Ohio, \$81,311,585; Pennsylvania, \$74,202,493 New Jersey, \$39,637,974; Massachusetts, \$19,166,652; New York \$15,520,785; Indiana, \$15,498,139; Nebraska, \$12,171,277; Wisconsin, \$12,079,058; Louisiana, \$11,669,244; Oklahoma, \$11,171,622 California, \$9,476,962; Illinois, \$8,748,995; Michigan, \$8,568,679 Missouri, \$7,484,719; Washington, \$6,840,410; and Kansas \$5,989,770.

Statistics for 1920-21.

The following table shows, by States, the number of associations total membership and total assets for States in which accurate statistics are compiled by State supervisors:

State. Number of associations. Total assets. Increase in assets.	
2 Ohio. 775 973,168 462,790,288 81,311, 3 New Jersey. 939 426,264 238,908,007 39,637, 4 Massachusetts. 202 296,411 174,042,652 19,166, 5 Illinois 1 700 269,000 137,000,000 8,748, 6 New York 267 249,174 115,779,799 15,520, 7 Indiana. 358 212,300 109,721,337 15,498, 8 Nebraska. 74 119,131 77,939,337 12,171, 9 Michigan. 75 99,765 50,976,795 8,568,6 10 California. 87 42,420 47,81,294 9,476, 11 Louisiana. 68 80,000 46,183,575 11,669, 12 Wisconsin. 97 87,000 43,641,142 12,079, 12 Wisconsin. 97 87,000 43,641,142 12,079, 13 Missouri. 181 71,494 40,863,168 7,484, 14 Kansas 1 90 82,500 39,100,000 5,989, 15 Kentucky 1 119 75,000 33,000,000 4,542, 16 District of Columbia 21 45,525 30, 125, 125 2,579,	
17 Oklahoma	, 493
Total	581 673, 593

The progress which the local building and loan associations have made since accurate statistics have been available in 1893 until the present time is reflected in the following figures:

Year.	Number of associa- tions.	Total member- ship.	Total assets.	Yearly increase or decrease in assets.	Annual per cent increase in assets.	Annual average due each member.
1893. 1895. 1896. 1897. 1898. 1899. 1899. 1900. 1901. 1902. 1903. 1906. 1906. 1907. 1908.	5, 770 5, 776 5, 872 5, 872 5, 876 5, 386 5, 302 5, 299 5, 308 5, 265 5, 264 5, 316 5, 424	1, 349, 437 1, 545, 129 1, 610, 300 1, 642, 179 1, 617, 837 1, 512, 685 1, 495, 136 1, 539, 593 1, 530, 707 1, 566, 700 1, 642, 127 1, 699, 714 1, 839, 119 1, 920, 257 2, 016, 651	\$473,137,454 579,627,765 598,388,695 601,130,037 600,135,739 581,886,170 571,366,628 565,387,966 577,228,014 579,566,112 600,334,257 673,129,198 731,508,446 781,175,753 856,332,719	\$106, 490, 311 18, 760, 93 2, 741, 342 1 994, 248 1 18, 269, 569 10, 499, 512 1, 978, 662 211, 840, 018 2, 338, 098 20, 776, 274 29, 001, 871 43, 781, 941 58, 379, 248 52, 667, 307 72, 156, 966	22.50 3.23 .46 1.16 13.04 11.80 2.09 .40 3.59 4.83 6.95 8.67 7.19 9.20	\$350. 62 375. 13 371. 60 366. 05 370. 95 381. 65 382. 15 367. 22 377, 09 369. 92 368. 07 383. 25 399. 94 397. 74 408. 37 424. 63
1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	5, 869 6, 099 6, 273 6, 429 6, 616 6, 806 7, 072 7, 269 7, 484 7, 788 8, 633	2, 169, 893 2, 332, 829 2, 516, 936 2, 836, 433 3, 103, 935 3, 334, 899 3, 568, 432 4, 011, 401 4, 289, 326 4, 962, 919	931, 867, 175 1, 030, 687, 031 1, 137, 600, 618 1, 248, 479, 139 1, 357, 707, 900 1, 481, 205, 875 1, 598, 628, 136 1, 769, 142, 175 1, 898, 344, 346 2, 126, 620, 390 2, 519, 914, 971	75, 534, 456 98, 819, 556 106, 913, 617 110, 878, 491 109, 228, 761 126, 497, 975 114, 423, 261 170, 514, 039 129, 202, 171 228, 276, 014 393, 294, 581	8. 82 10. 60 10. 37 9. 74 8. 75 9. 31 7. 79 10. 66 7. 30 12. 02 18. 49	429, 45 429, 45 441, 81 451, 98 440, 16 437, 41 445, 05 447, 98 460, 37 473, 23 495, 80 507, 75

¹ Decrease.

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Estimated. $^{\rm 2}$ Estimated, including Maryland and Alabama, heretofore reported separately.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

The act of March 4, 1909, placed all building and loan associations, incorporated or unincorporated, organized and existing under the laws of any State or Territory, doing a building association business, in the District of Columbia, under the supervision of the Comptroller

of the Currency.

The number of borrowing members shown by reports for the six months period ended June 30, 1921, was 12,786, while the number of nonborrowing members was 34,873. The prevailing rate of interest paid by borrowing members was 6 per cent. The total operating expenses of these associations during the period indicated were \$182,162.46, of which amount \$103,598.24 was on account of salaries paid to officers and other employees. Fifteen associations are operated on the permanent plan; six on the serial plan; one terminating; and two operate under declarations of trust. Nineteen associations require installment payments of \$1; two associations \$2: and one association \$2.50. One of the associations operating under declaration of trust requires payments of \$7 and the other payments of 1 per cent of the face value of the contract.

While the number of these institutions has increased but slightly since 1909, the date of the act referred to, their resources have increased from \$14,393,927 to \$31,683,000 and their loans from

\$13,511,587 to \$29,520,000.

In the following table, the number of associations for years ended June 30, 1909 to 1921, the amount of loans, installments on shares, and aggregate resources are shown:

Year.	Number of asso- ciations.	Loans.	Installments on shares.	Aggregate resources.
ne 30—			!	
1909	22	\$13,511,587	\$11,996,357	\$14,393,9
1910.	19	14, 415, 832	13, 213, 644	15, 250, 7
1911	19	14, 965, 220	13, 324, 217	16, 017,
1912	20	16,004,700	14, 529, 977	17, 100,
1913	20	17, 398, 010	16, 453, 044	18, 438,
1914	20	18, 582, 156	17, 113, 899	19,029,
1915	20	19, 524, 065	17,866,337	20,655,
1916	19	20, 186, 662	18,668,808	21,611,
1917	19	20, 951, 089	19, 413, 266	22, 264,
1918	20	21,567,904	20, 252, 005	23, 215,
1919	20	23, 654, 000	22, 463, 000	25, 699,
1920	21	27, 398, 000	25, 373, 000	29, 322,
1921	24	29, 520, 000	27, 593, 000	31,683,

BANKS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The number of banks, and other institutions doing a banking business in the District of Columbia, on June 30, 1921, was 71, including 15 national banks, 26 savings banks, 6 loan and trust companies, and 24 building and loan associations. The aggregate resources of these institutions amounted to \$247,321,000 or \$2,809,000 more than the resources of the 66 institutions which reported on June 30, 1920. Capital stock increased from \$20,572,000 on June 30, 1920, to \$20,965,000, while individual deposits in this period were increased to the extent of \$7,293,000 and amounted to \$184,651,000.

The number of institutions of each class, capital stock, individual deposits, and aggregate resources on June 30, 1921, are shown in the following table:

	Num- ber.	Capital.	Individual deposits.1	Aggregate resources.
National banks. Loan and trust companies. Savings banks. Building and loan associations. Total.	15 6 26 24 71	\$7,677,000 10,400,000 2,888,000 20,965,000	\$77,755,000 51,871,000 27,275,000 27,750,000 184,651,000	\$110,628,000 72,197,000 32,813,000 31,683,000 247,321,000

¹ Amounts due to banks not included.

EARNINGS, EXPENSES, AND DIVIDENDS OF SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The gross earnings of the savings banks and trust companies in the District of Columbia for the year ended June 30, 1921, were \$6,442,000, or \$467,000 in excess of earnings for the year ended June 30, 1920. The principal source of the earnings of these banks was from interest and discount amounting to \$5,258,000, compared with \$4,920,000 for the prior year. Other miscellaneous earnings aggregated \$1,065,000, and the remainder was accumulated from exchange and collection charges, foreign exchange profits, commissions from insurance premiums, and the negotiation of real estate loans.

Of the total expenses of these banks during the 12 months period ended June 30, 1921, amounting to \$4,437,000, the largest item represented interest paid on deposits to the amount of \$1,644,000, which was \$172,000 greater than the amount paid during the year ended June 30, 1920. Salaries paid during the year amounted to \$1,411,000, the increase since June 30, 1920, being \$235,000. Other miscellaneous expenses representing interest and discount on borrowed money and taxes paid, etc., were \$1,382,000, compared with \$1,087,000 June 30, 1920. Recoveries on charged off assets amounted to \$45,000, leaving net earnings for the year, after payment of all expenses, \$2,050,000, a reduction compared with the net earnings the previous year, of \$222,000.

Losses charged off during the year, on account of loans and discounts, on bonds and securities, and other miscellaneous items were only \$2,000 in excess of the amount charged off in the prior year and amounted to \$609,000. The net addition to the profits of these banks was \$1,441,000, or \$224,000 less than in the year ended

June 30, 1920.

Dividends declared during the year were \$1,037,000 compared with \$929,000 during the year ended June 30, 1920, and the surplus fund was increased in this period from \$5,632,000 to \$6,108,000.

A comparison of the earnings, expenses and dividends of savings banks and trust companies in the District of Columbia for the years ended June 30, 1920 and 1921, is shown in the following statement.

² Share payments mainly.

Earnings, expenses, and dividends of savings banks and trust companies in the District of Columbia for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1920 and 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

•		
	June 30, 1920, 29 banks.	June 30, 1921, 33 banks.
Capital stock. Total surplus fund Dividends declared	1 12,735 1 5,632 929	13,372 6,108 1,037
Gross earnings: (a) Interest and discount. (b) Exchange and collection charges. (c) Foreign exchange profits.	4 , 920 30	5, 258 21 14
(d) Commissions and earnings from insurance premiums and the negotiation of real estate loans (e) Other earnings	98 927	84 1,065
Total	5,975	6, 442
Net earnings during the year Recoveries on charged-off assets	2,240 32	2,005 45
Total	2,272	2,050
Expenses paid: (a) Salaries and wages. (b) Interest and discount on borrowed money (c) Interest on deposits. (d) Taxes. (e) Contributions to American National Red Cross. (f) Other expenses. Net earnings during the year.	1,176 72 1,472 463 0 552 2,240	1, 411 101 1, 644 597 0 684 2, 005
Total	5, 975	6,442
Losses charged off: (a) On loans and discounts. (b) On bonds, securities, etc. (c) Other losses. (d) On foreign exchange. Net addition to profits during the year.	41 478 88 1,665	86 425 97 1 1,441
Total	2, 272	2,050

Incorrectly reported in annual report for 1920.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM.

The resources of the Postal Savings System of the United States on June 30, 1921, as shown by statements received from the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Post Office Department, under whose supervision the system is operated, were \$159,514,000 compared with \$163,064,000, June 30, 1920.

The investments in interest-bearing obligations of the United States Government, consisting of postal savings bonds and Liberty loan bonds, on June 30, 1921, amounted to \$105,669,000 compared with

\$30,539,000, June 30, 1920.

Cash on deposit with depository banks and postmasters, was \$48,589,000 or \$75,777,000 less than on June 30, 1920. Special funds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, amounted to \$4,081,000, a reduction during the year of \$3,701,000, and accounts receivable consisting of accrued interest on bond investments and amounts due from depository banks and postmasters, totaled \$1,176,000 or \$798,000 more than on June 30, 1920.

The liability of the system to depositors was \$155,008,000, or \$4,782,000 less than on June 30, 1920. Accounts payable were in

creased during the year from \$6,000 to \$235,000, and surplus funds were increased to the extent of \$1,002,000, amounting on June 30,

1921, to \$4,271,000.

The gross profits of the system representing the difference between credits on account of interest on bank deposits and bond investments of \$5,474,000, and debits on account of interest credited to depositors and allowances to postmasters, etc., of \$2,236,000, were \$3,238,000, representing a gain during the fiscal year of \$1,056,000.

The following statements show respectively the resources and liabilities of the Postal Savings System on June 30, 1921, and June 30, 1920, and the balances to the credit of depositors, on the dates indicated, together with the amount of deposits and withdrawals between these dates and other related matter, in connection with the

operation of the system by States.

It is interesting to note the development of the Postal Savings System between June 30, 1914, and June 30, 1921, as disclosed by the increase in the number of depositors and balances to the credit of depositors on the two dates, the number of depositors having increased in this period from 388,511 to 466,109, and the balances due these depositors, from \$43,444,000 to \$152,390,000.

Balance sheet showing comparatively the resources and liabilities of Postal Savings System on June 30, 1921, and June 30, 1920, the increase or decrease in each item during the period reported, and related data.

F,						
Items.	June 3	0, 1921.	June 30	Increase (+). Decrease (-).		
RESOURCES.						
Working cash: Depository banks Postmasters	\$48, 478, 899. 28 110, 059. 00		\$124, 146, 727. 34 219, 158. 79		-\$75,667,828 06 - 109,099.79	
Special funds: Treasurer of the		\$48, 588, 958. 28		\$124, 365, 886. 13	- 75, 776, 927. 8 5	
United States— Reserve fund Returnable de-	3, 983, 990. 44		7, 698, 280. 21		- 3,714,289.77	
posits fund Bond invest-	67, 094. 21		10, 911. 00		+ 56, 183. 21	
ment fund Bond purchase	29, 687. 04				+ 29,687.04	
fund		4, 080, 771. 69	72, 800. 00	7, 781, 991. 21	- 72,800.00 - 3,701,219.52	
Accounts receivable: Accrued interest on bond investments. Due from discon-	1,071,701.59	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	352, 246, 97		+ 719, 454. 62	
tinued depository banks	1. 55		. 33		+ 1.22	
Due from late post- masters, including credits temporarily withheld	103, 886. 71	1 177 700 07	25, 326. 92	000 404 00	+ 78,559.79	
		1, 175, 589. 85		377, 574 .22	+ 798, 015. 63	
Investments, carried at cost price (U. S. bonds), par value \$118,758,330: \$7,469,580 postal sav-						
ings 2½s \$375,000 first Liberty	7, 469, 580. 00		6, 573, 420. 00		+ 896, 160. 00	
\$15,237,000 second	323, 925. 82				+ 323, 925. 82	
Liberty 41s	13, 338, 829. 12				+ 13, 338, 829. 12	
erty 4½s \$81,676,750 fourth	13, 440, 500. 00		13, 440, 500. 00			
Liberty 41s	71, 095, 969. 68	105, 668, 804 62	10, 524, 800. 00	30, 538, 720. 00	+ 60, 571, 169. 68 + 75, 130, 084. 62	
		159,514,124.44		163,064,171.56	- 3,550,047.12	
LIABILITIES.	•					
Due depositors: Outstanding principal, represented by certificates of de-			,			
posit Interest payable on	152, 389, 903 00		157, 276, 322. 00		- 4, 886, 419. 0	
certificates of de-	2, 561, 420. 15		2, 453, 975. 21		+ 107, 444. 94	
Outstanding savings cards and stamps	56, 220. 50		59, 119. 90 10. 00		- 2,899.40 - 10.00	
Unclaimed deposits Accounts payable:		155, 007, 543. 65	10,00	159, 789, 427. 11		
Due Postal Service - Interest and profits		235, 367. 04	:	5, 783. 54	+ 229, 583. 50	
Surplus funds: Interest and profits (profit and loss) subject to future allocation of ma-						
turing interest charges		4, 271, 213. 75		3, 268, 960. 91	+ 1,002,252.8	
!		159, 514, 124. 44		163, 064, 171. 56	→ 3,550,047.1	

Statement of interest-earning resources and liabilities June 30, 1921, compared with June 30, 1920.

Items.	June 3	0, 1921.	June 3	Increase (+). Decrease (-).	
RESOURCES. Working cash: Depository banks Investments, carried at cost price	\$48, 478, 899. 28 105, 668, 804. 62	\$154, 147, 703. 90	\$124, 146, 727. 34 30, 538, 720. 00	\$ 154,685,447.34	-\$75,667,828.06 + 75,130,084.62 - 537,743.44
Due depositors: Outstanding principal, represented by certificates of deposit. Excess of resources Excess of liabilities.		152, 389, 903. 00 1, 757, 800. 90		157, 276, 322. 00 2, 590, 874. 66	- 4,886,419.00 - 4,348,675.56

Statement of interest and profits for fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, compared with fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

Items.	Fiscal y	ear 1921.	Fiscal	Fiscal year 1920.			
Credits: 1							
Interest on bank deposits	\$2,071,862.01		\$ 3, 225, 526. 84		-	\$1, 153, 664. 83	
Interest on bond investments Miscellaneous re-	3, 401, 489. 05		1, 220, 186. 50		+	2, 181, 302, 55	
ceipts	288. 52	\$ 5, 473, 639. 58	137.06	\$ 4, 445, 850, 40	+	151.46	
Debits:		40, 110, 000.00		ψ1, 110, 000, 10	+	1,027,789.18	
Interest credited to depositors Allowances to postmasters—	2, 235, 005. 18		2, 263, 745. 84		_	28,740.66	
Losses by fire, burglary, etc. Erroneous pay- ments, uncol-	747. 02		304. 30		+	442. 72	
lectible items, etc Miscellan e o u s	266. 40				+	266. 40	
losses	1. 10	2, 236, 019. 70		2, 264, 050, 14	+	1. 10	
Gross					-	28, 030. 44	
profits		3, 237, 619. 88		2, 181, 800. 26	+	1,055,819.62	

¹ Includes \$2,954.40 interest on funds held for investment in bonds.

Summary of postal savings business for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, by States.

		0	11 .		00	9	.0	9	⊋ .		00	0	20	0		9.0	0	9.0	00	0	00	0		, ,	0	0
Amount		\$178,880		560	රේග		1.820		1,000		3,620		1,400			=	ໂນດົ	3,000	, a	- (, -	(ch	43 84		17.500	
Interest maid	depositors.	\$2, 127, 600. 24	408	6, 870, 46	782.	167.	809.	8,389,90	1, 997. Uc 458. 36	5, 327. 84	156, 064, 66 26, 525, 38	6,074.22	7,644,48	5, 291, 74	4, 230. 14	73, 305, 40	39, 652, 06	1,537,44	17, 560, 50	6,087.10	8, 114, 28	87, 865, 58	774 863 86	758, 52	226. 50 111, 354, 90	
Interest	received from banks.	\$2,068,907.61	7, 011. 32	5,702.80	43,008.77	37, 218. 57	9, 889, 41	13, 108, 00	755.84	5, 149, 33	21, 926, 15	5, 693. 50	6, 424, 18	5, 953, 50	4, 192. 48	77, 968. 82	26, 782, 62	1,699.48	11, 369. 81	4,980.38	7, 752, 96	79, 122, 80		686.	378.	
Amount at interest in banks	June 30, 1921, including outstanding	\$18, 668, 107. 78	124, 613, 12	292, 324, 49	1, 029, 088, 52	428, 457. 80	85, 279, 84	373, 538, 50	13, 702, 97	237, 457. 05	2, 931, 843, 65	147, 767, 11	130, 000. 57	172, 140, 15	74, 430, 45	2, 542, 864, 98	490, 087. 86	61, 404.37	272, 827. 57	128, 525, 75	161, 504, 67	1, 299, 676, 99	21 801 511 72	15, 151. 66	1, 439, 231, 68	103, 918, 75
	Re- deemed.	\$62,923		30		1,						79				ω, 						65		19	988	
Savings cards and stamps.	Sold.	\$60,023.60		40.80					08.	16.50	335, 80	95. 10	90.30	14.80	72, 40	3, 321, 50	97.00	27.50	24.30	87. 50	373, 40	3, 833, 00	28 038 30	22.	683, 60	30. 20
Increase in	the credit of depositors.2	-\$4, 886, 419	27,089	204, 469						111, 916		3,894		61,		1,888,					6,0				9,253	18,809
Balance to	depositors June 30, 1921.	\$152, 389, 903	481, 659	579, 229	3, 558, 471	2, 743, 999	413,996	910, 776	28, 999	432, 537	9, 544, 875	391, 567	444, 095	451, 569	303, 879	6, 959, 732	1, 935, 128	3 093 388	900,893	390, 996	557, 762		66 807 073	4	5, 506, 038	311, 709
With-	drawals.1	\$138, 745, 258		593, 105		356,	369, 819	998, 702	87, 965	391, 816	7, 261, 818	285, 502	438, 166	378, 553	376, 571	6, 067, 743	1, 611, 366		805,		417,035			‡ ;	6, 192, 340	
	Deposits.	\$133, 858, 839	530, 802	797, 574	3, 518, 726	2, 454, 619	345, 825	1, 114, 010	78, 697	503, 732	6, 387, 514	289, 396	389, 628	439, 579	343, 623	7, 956, 199	1, 226, 336	76, 292	705, 128	301,670	452, 41X	4, 908, 666	59 203 652	45,	4, 577, 107	340,884
Balance to	depositors June 30, 1920.	\$157, 276, 322	508, 748	374, 760		646,				320,					336,		320,	8,5 8,5 8,5 8,5 8,5 8,5 8,5 8,5 8,5 8,5		388				(£)		
	State.	United States	Alabama	Arizona. Arkansas	California.	Connecticut	District of Columbia.	Florida	Ifawaii	Idaho	Illimois.	Iowa	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maryland	Massachusetts	Minnesota	Mississippi	Montana	Nebraska	Nevada New Hampshire	New Jersey.	New Mexico	North Carolina	North Dakota.	Oklahoma

· 20 19 1900 1 10 10 10 1
12, 200 23, 140 500 600 600 1, 000 4, 200 5, 000 5, 000 2, 600
36, 704.12 247,597,08 18,522.34 910.68 38.11.72 9,683.12 10,167.66 769.62 8,94.02 71,542.94 5,314.76 40,021.78
30, 471. 84 226, 477. 59 226, 477. 59 15, 919. 70 15, 919. 70 12, 114. 46 4.358. 87 12, 115. 12, 12, 12, 12, 13, 13, 13, 13, 14, 13, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14
4, 333, 581, 34 118, 684, 07 215, 588, 41 13, 709, 58 13, 102, 64 13, 417, 17 118, 467, 50 19, 503, 41 19, 504, 50 18, 659, 50 180, 588, 93 83, 074, 33,
10, 385 115, 385 115, 385 116, 40 1, 640 1,
3 85.50 14,306. 11,336. 1,539.50 1,539.50 3 30.50 55.50 17,3
- 133,108 - 1,483,550 - 286,440 - 286,440 - 276,440 - 175,625 - 175,628 - 175,628 - 175,628 - 1,069,370 - 1,069,
0444 089 089 089 2888 2888 2888 180 080 080 4416 472 472 666 666 666
2, 146, 15, 670, 118, 670, 118, 670, 118, 670, 118, 118, 118, 118, 118, 118, 118, 11
1,966,702 38,42,266 27,491 1,250,539 26,539 26,1017 688,479 40,632 721,830 42,845 42,845 44,286 44,286 44,286 51,723,725 51,723,725 51,723,725 51,723,725 51,723,725 51,723,725
1, 833, 599 12, 334, 716 314, 716 1, 014, 099 57, 421 25, 419 771, 099 771, 099 771, 099 572, 460 572, 460 771, 290, 794 249, 516 249, 516
2, 279, 897 17, 063, 594 18, 226 1, 367, 725 47, 254 38, 869 779, 190 724, 282 645, 450 4, 671, 438 4, 671, 438 4, 671, 438 2, 155, 627 2, 155, 627 2, 155, 627 2, 155, 627 2, 155, 627
Oregon Pennselvania Pennselvania Rhode Island Rhode Island Soult Carolina Soult Dakota Tennessee Tennent Verment Verment Verment Verment West Virgina West Virgina West Virgina West Virgina West Virgina

¹ These totals include the amount of \$283,999 transferred between depository offices.

² A mitus (-) sign denotes decrease.

SAVINGS BANKS IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

The following statement compiled from official reports by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, shows the amount of deposits, the number of depositors, the average amount due each depositor, and the average deposit per inhabitant in the several classes of savings banks in the countries listed. Information relative to the Postal Savings System of the United States, the postal savings bank of the Philippines, received through the Post Office Department and the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, respectively, and data with respect to mutual and stock savings banks in the United States has been added.

Savings banks, including postal savings banks: Number of depositors, amount of deposits, average deposits per deposit account and per inhabitant, by specified countries.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, from official reports of the respective countries.)

Average deposit per in-habitant.	98 98 22 31 28 28 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38
Average deposit account.	28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 2
Deposits,	87, 882, 138 46, 101, 966 3.49, 101, 196 3.89, 101, 133 3.92, 0, 173 3.92, 0, 173 3.85, 945 410, 338, 436 410, 338, 436 410, 338, 436 410, 338, 436 410, 338, 436 410, 338, 436 410, 338, 436 411, 722, 732 5, 602, 219 419, 798, 216 101, 229 5, 602, 219 419, 782, 216 5, 602, 219 419, 782, 216 61, 672, 218 5, 602, 219 61, 672, 219 61, 672, 218 61, 672, 672, 672, 672, 672, 672, 672, 672
Number of depositors.	312, 353 9.85, 692 1, 611, 554 104, 687 104, 687 104, 687 104, 687 105, 285 107, 687 108, 715, 600 20, 715, 600 20, 715, 600 20, 705, 705 20, 7
Form of organization.	Postal savings banks. Public savings banks. Public savings banks. Portal savings banks.
Date of report.	Oct. 31, 1919 Dec. 31, 1917
Population. ¹	8, 533, 000 2, 921, 000 12, 751, 000 3, 332, 000 38, 602, 000 1, 554, 000 1, 754, 000 1, 754, 000 1, 754, 000 1, 754, 000 1, 754, 000 1, 754, 000 1, 754, 000 1, 754, 000 1, 754, 000 2, 754, 000 2, 755, 000 2, 7
Country.	Argentina Chile Denmark Egypt Finland France Algeria Germany 2 Italy Japan Formosa Chosen Chosen Netherlands Dutch Guiana Dutch Guiana Norway Norway Spain Sweden Switzerland, United Kingdom British India 2 Australia

1 The figures for population are for the nearest date to which the statistics of savings banks relate. 2 Exclusive of Brunswick. 3 Exclusive of the population of the feudatory States,

Sarings banks, including postal savings banks: Number of depositors, amount of deposits, average deposits per deposit account and per inhabitant, by specified countries- Continued.

Average deposit deposit per in- account. habitant.	\$534.34 1149.07 1149.07 1149.07 110.86 110.8
Deposits.	630, 783 95, 472 116, 541 116, 541 11, 554 11, 554 120, 383 10, 547 11, 205, 547 120, 388, 410 110, 388, 410 110, 574 111, 702, 936 111, 702, 936 112, 702, 936 1131, 702, 936 114, 702, 936 115, 702, 936 117, 702, 936 118, 702, 936 119, 702, 936 110, 574, 843 110, 574,
Number of depositors.	630, 783 95, 472 116, 541 306, 103 89, 567 279, 635 120, 388, 410 466, 109 10, 777, 848 111, 702, 936
Form of organization.	Postal savings banks. Private savings banks. Private savings banks. Dordinion Government savings banks. Government and post-office savings banks. do do. Mutaal savings System Mutaal and stock savings banks. Postal savings System Postal savings banks.
Date of report.	1, 195, 000 (Mar. 31, 1919 8, 361, 000 (Mar. 31, 1919 7, 144, 000 (Mar. 31, 1917 1, 836, 000 (1917–18. 28, 370, 000 (1917–18. 1108, 176, 000 (June 39, 1921 4 10, 650, 000 (June 39, 1921 806, 527, 000
Population.	
Country.	New Zealand Conada Conada Union of South Africa British West Indies. British colonies, n. e. s. Total foreign countries United States. Philippines*

4 Estimated by Government actuary.

§Information from Bureau Insular Affairs, War Department.

NOTE.—The foreign units have been converted at their approximate exchange value as follows: The Chilean peso, \$0.19745; the Egyptian pound, \$3.80; the Finnish mark \$0.0975 for 1918; the Spanish pesola, \$0.198745; the feather at 5.35 to the dollar for 1918 and 10.75 for 1919; the German mark, \$0.1975; the Islain lira at 8.36 to the dollar for 1917 and 6.35 for New Zealand in 1919, and \$4 at end of March, 1920. In all other cases the conversions have been made at par.

GUARANTY OF BANK DEPOSITS.

OKLAHOMA.

In 1908, the year following the admission of Oklahoma into the Union of States, the legislature passed, and the governor approved, an act for the protection of depositors in banks of that State through a guaranty fund created by assessments upon the banks, based

upon their average deposits.

The popularity of this legislation was manifested in the liquidation and reorganization as State banks of 30 national banking associations in 1908 and 52 in 1909. From 1910 to 1921, inclusive, 51 additional national banks in Oklahoma liquidated for the purpose of reorganizing as State banks. Of the total number of national banks liquidated for the purpose in question 36 subsequently reentered the national system by conversion or reorganization, leaving the net loss to the national banking system of 97.

In May, 1908, there were in operation in Oklahoma 494 State banks with capital of \$6,640,000, total deposits of \$21,212,000, and assets amounting to \$29,645,000. On the same date there were 309 national banks with capital of \$12,212,000, deposits of \$44,705,000,

and assets of \$70,517,000.

On June 30, 1921, there were 622 State banks with capital of \$15,551,000, deposits \$146,789,000, and assets of \$180,235,000. The number of national banks was 359, capital \$24,168,000, deposits \$239,997,000, and total assets of \$318,428,000.

FAILURES OF OKLAHOMA STATE BANKS.

During the existence of the guaranty system up to November 1, 1921, there have been closed some 95 banks, the capital at date of closing, exclusive of 8, the amount of capital of which was not reported, aggregated \$1,935,500, and deposits guaranteed, in the sum of approximately \$11,050,000. It is reported that there has been collected from assessments on the banks of the State and placed to the credit of the guaranty fund, approximately \$3,645,000, collections from assets of failed banks \$1,931,000.

The law provides that if at any time the depositors' guaranty fund shall be insufficient to pay the depositors of failed banks, the banking board shall have authority to issue certificates of indebtedness, known as "Depositors' guaranty fund warrants of the State of Oklahoma," in order to liquidate the liabilities to depositors. The warrants bear 6 per cent interest from the date of issue and are a first lien upon the depositors' guaranty fund when collected, as well as a first lien upon the capital, surplus, and undivided profits of each and every bank operating under the banking laws of the State to the extent of the liability of any such bank to the depositors' guaranty fund.

When a bank is closed the general policy of the banking department has been to provide for the organization of a new bank, giving to it the assets of the closed bank thought to be collectible, and the deficit paid to the new bank to protect the deposits, the banking board endeavoring to realize upon the assets so turned over to the

bank.

The closing of 42 of the 95 banks was due to a decline in the value of the assets, poor management, and slow loans, inability to realize on loans, injudicious investments, and shrinkage in deposits. In 34 cases closing was due to criminal acts on the part of officers, including embezzlement, misapplications, or use of the banks' funds in speculation for private gain. In 19 cases the cause of closing is not of record here.

From the incomplete data at command it would appear that of the closed banks some 66 were taken over by other banks, reorganized or placed in solvent condition and authorized to continue business, and that 16 banks liquidated or are in the process of voluntary liquidation.

Reports have been received to the effect that from November 1, 1920, to November 30, 1921, 44 banks in Oklahoma have been closed.

Within the past few weeks 56 applications have been received in this office for the conversion or reorganization as national banks of State banks in Oklahoma.

TEXAS.

The law providing for the guaranty of deposits in the banks of Texas became effective in 1910, and gives the banks the option of adoption of one of two plans: First, deposit of acceptable securities with the banking department, and, second, contributions to the guaranty fund, assessments therefor being based upon the volume of average deposits.

In a communication from Commissioner Hall, of the department

of insurance and banking of Texas, it is stated:

There are 1,022 State banks in operation in Texas, all of which with the exception of 35, are guaranty-fund banks. These 35 banks are bond-security banks. They are required to file with the department a bond to the amount of their capital stock for the protection of their deposits, unless such deposits exceed six times the amount of capital stock and surplus. In that event additional bond is required for the amount of the excess above six times the capital stock and surplus. We are discouraging, and in fact refusing to permit the organization of bond banks, inasmuch as the bond furnished does not furnish ample or ready protection to the depositors in the event of failure of the bank. Since the guaranty-fund law became effective 51 State banks have been officially closed by the department. Thirty-five of these banks were closed within the past 12 months. For the protection of the noninterest bearing and unsecured depositors of these 51 banks, the guaranty fund has paid out \$5,151,736. The condition of the guaranty fund on June 30 last was as follows:

Cash on hand in State treasury. \$584, 472. 54
Demand deposits in banks to the credit of State banking board. 1, 827, 072. 02

From the data submitted by the commissioner in relation to the 51 banks that have been closed it appears that their capital at date of closing was \$2,515,000, surplus and other profits \$356,911, all other liabilities \$15,327,406, deposits guaranteed \$9,215,473, liabilities not guaranteed \$5,823,943, deposits paid from the guaranty fund \$5,151,736, liabilities paid from sources other than the guaranty fund \$5,377,729, contributions (assessments) to the guaranty fund \$180,643. The salvage in so far as the shareholders are concerned was nominal, the amount being approximately \$75,000, distributed among the shareholders of seven of the banks, the shareholders of the other banks receiving nothing.

The failure of 13 banks was due to criminal acts of officers, etc., 34 to losses, of which 6 were on account of cotton loans, 1 was due to drought, and 3 not accounted for. The following statistics relative to the number, capital, total deposits, and aggregate assets of Texas State and national banks in 1910 and 1921 are of interest:

	Num- ber.	Capital.	Total deposits.	Aggregate assets (including rediscounts).
June 30, 1910: State banks, etc. National banks June 30, 1921: State banks, etc. National banks.	608	\$20,694,282	\$46, 562, 769	\$79,005,629
	516	43,561,000	183, 846, 567	294,405,854
	1,052	50,405,000	242, 359, 000	357,065,000
	557	65,650,000	483, 559, 000	718,768,000

KANSAS.

In 1909 an act providing for the guaranty of deposits in the banks of Kansas became effective. In advice of date of October 21, 1921, Bank Commissioner Foster stated:

The aggregate amount paid in on assessments by the banks of the State to the guaranty fund during the entire time the guaranty law has been in effect prior to June 30, 1921, was \$657,691. The amount of withdrawals from the guaranty fund for deposits paid to creditors of failed guaranteed banks prior to that date was \$28,700; the balance in cash to the credit of the fund was \$628,991. In addition to the cash there are bonds in the guaranty fund to the amount of \$1,135,622 to guarantee payment by banks of future assessments. We may say, however, that there are a number of failed banks in which it is not yet determined how much will have to be paid from the guaranty fund, but it may aggregate between \$300,000 and \$400,000.

From information furnished by Commissioner Foster it appears that during the operation of the guaranty law up to June 30, 1921, five guaranteed banks with combined capital of \$95,000, surplus \$42,945, and guaranteed deposits of \$827,080 failed. In three instances failure was caused by criminal acts of officials; one due to the failure of a large debtor, and one loss sustained upon worthless paper placed in the bank by one of the officials. In the same period there were 11 failures of "unguaranteed" banks, the combined capital of which was \$300,000, surplus and other profits \$66,600, and deposits of \$1,980,000. In five cases failure was due to criminal acts on the part of officials, one to speculations of officer, three to injudicious banking and inability to realize upon real estate and other paper, one to failure of a large debtor, and one was closed as the result of internal dissensions.

There follows a comparative statement in relation to Kansas State and national banks in 1909 and 1921:

	Num- ber.	Capital.	Total deposits.	Aggregate assets (including rediscounts).
Apr. 28, 1909: State banks. National banks. June 30, 1921: State banks. National banks.	780	\$14, 506, 500	\$89,968,405	\$111,957,172
	211	12, 192, 500	88,627,318	118,358,211
	1,112	29, 066, 000	262,958,000	333,391,000
	267	17, 228, 000	166,491,000	330,155,900

NEBRASKA.

The depositors' guaranty law went into effect in Nebraska in 1911, and in a communication from the department of trade and commerce of date October 24, 1921, it appears that the total assessments since the inception of the guaranty system amount to \$4,253,151, the drafts on the fund to pay depositors of failed banks to July 1, 1921, amounted to \$1,981,691, and the balance in the fund on that date \$2,312,746. The difference of about \$40,000 is accounted for in adjustments and dividends which receivers of failed banks have returned to the guaranty fund. From an abstract of the receivers' reports as of April 1, 1921; it is shown that there have been 20 failures of State banks since 1911, with deposits at date of closing of \$4,349,524. The recent failure of a large State bank will make necessary a special assessment for the benefit of the guaranty fund.

Herewith is submitted a comparative statement in relation to

Nebraska State and national banks as of 1911 and 1921.

	Num- ber.	Capital.	Total deposits.	Aggregate assets (including rediscounts).
June 7, 1911: State banks. National banks. June 30, 1921: State banks. National banks.	658	\$12, 535, 240	\$71, 128, 854	\$88, 333, 571
	245	16, 062, 500	121, 704, 235	159, 506, 824
	998	26, 212, 000	227, 814, 000	285, 654, 000
	186	17, 392, 000	175, 501, 000	239, 457, 000

NORTH DAKOTA.

To a request of the comptroller for information in relation to the working of the depositors' guaranty law of the State of North Dakota, State Examiner Lofthus in a letter of date November 20, 1921, stated:

In addition to assessments already made there is a liability of each State bank for its proportionate share of losses to the depositors' guaranty fund caused by banks closed up to the time that conversion or dissolution takes place. Of course it is im possible at this time to ascertain such probable losses. It will be necessary for the depositors' guaranty fund commission to figure the maximum loss, which in no event can exceed its proportionate share of the total liabilities of the depositors' guaranty fund resulting from the closing of such banks.

No official information was submitted with respect to the number of failures of State banks in North Dakota, but from commercial and other agency reports it appears that 60 State banks in North Dakota have been closed since 1915, of which 33 were closed during the last year.

Information relative to State and national banks in North Dakota

in the years 1915 and 1921 follows:

\$9,041,000 5,600,000	\$55, 417, 759 39, 744, 466	\$69, 944, 249 53, 306, 490 129, 056, 000
		5, 600, 000 39, 744, 466 11, 463, 000 91, 290, 000

WASHINGTON.

The State of Washington adopted the guaranty-fund system by act of legislature of 1917, the law having been amended in 1921. The guaranty fund is created by assessments against member banks of 1 per cent of the total amount of annual average deposits, eligible to guaranty banks. Of the 300 banks of the State approximately 120 are members of the system, membership under the law being optional. The amount of the assessments are not withdrawn from the bank, but are set aside to the credit of the guaranty-fund board and only drawn against when there has been a failure. The board advises, under date of July 6, 1921, that funds to their credit in this account on that date approximated \$700,000. It has further stated that the actual cost to members thus far has been \$28 to each \$100,000 of eligible deposits. The first payment to the contingent fund authorized at the last session of the legislature approximated \$60,000 the entire cost to the member banks thus far. The failure of the Scandinavian-American Bank in Seattle occurred recently, but no information is at command with respect to the amount of liabilities that will have to be met on account of this failure. It is learned, however, from the secretary of the depositors' guaranty fund that—

the member banks in the system are planning on a reorganization of the assets of the Scandinavian-American Bank, and if effected the guaranty fund will be relieved of this liability. If it should fail, it would mean a complete wiping out of all the guaranty fund and would mean an assessment against the various member banks for a number of years. In such a case, however, the member banks will no doubt withdraw from the system, as the law provides a method by which they can withdraw by paying all assessments, which shall not exceed one-half of 1 per cent of their average eligible deposits during a period of one year from the date of their withdrawal. It is, indeed, unfortunate that the largest bank in the system should fail, as no doubt the fund could have taken care of any other bank that might have failed.

The condition of State and national banks in the State of Washington in 1917 and 1921 is shown in the following statement:

	Num- ber.	Capital.	Total deposits.	Aggregate assets (including rediscounts).
June 20, 1917: State banks, etc. National banks June 30, 1921: State banks National banks	278	\$15, 256, 700	\$132, 114, 680	\$155, 674, 210
	77	11, 760, 000	149, 652, 000	176, 087, 000
	304	15, 922, 000	155, 845, 000	191, 522, 000
	96	14, 910, 000	190, 704, 000	234, 368, 000

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The South Dakota guaranty law enacted in 1915 became effective January 1, 1916, and in a communication from Superintendent Hirning, of date of June 24, 1921, it is stated that since the law has been in operation there have been but 3 failures, the combined capital of the banks being \$50,000, and deposit liabilities \$680,000. In each case failure was due to defalcation of officials.

In a case of a failure of one bank it is stated that out of the assets and shareholders' liabilities a sufficient amount was realized to replace the amount withdrawn out of the guaranty fund and remaining assets then turned over to the stockholders, so there was no loss to the guaranty fund. In the second case liquidation has not been fully effected, but it is estimated that there will be a recovery of 75 per cent on account of the amount withdrawn from the guaranty fund. In the third case it is the judgment of the superintendent that the guaranty fund will be reimbursed to the extent of at least 80 per cent of the amount drawn to pay the depositors. A comparison of the number, etc., of the State and national banks in South Dakota in 1916 and 1921 follows:

	Num- ber.	Capital.	Total. deposits.	Aggregate assets (including rediscounts).
June 30, 1916: State banks. National banks. June 30, 1921: State banks. National banks.	498	\$8,036,400	\$72, 227, 354	\$85, 196, 801
	124	5,260,000	52, 710, 000	64, 602, 000
	566	12,927,000	136, 470, 000	179, 201, 000
	134	6,180,000	68, 671, 000	96, 991, 000

MISSISSIPPI.

The law providing for the guaranty of deposits in State banks of Mississippi was enacted in 1914, but the banks were given until June 1, 1915, to put their affairs in such condition as to be admitted (or authorized to do business under the depositors' guaranty law) or,

failing to do so, were required to go out of business.

The first failure of a bank in the system occurred in 1916, and from that date to June 30, 1921, there have been 12 failures, the aggregate capital being \$576,000, surplus and other profits \$349,894, and all other liabilities \$6,318,882. These banks had paid in to the guaranty fund the sum of \$21,000. The total receipts from the assessments on all banks up to June last aggregated \$588,933.44. From an analysis of the statements submitted it would appear that the loss to the guaranty fund over and above the amounts realized from the assets and shareholders' liabilities of nine of the failed banks would amount to over \$580,000. In one case the loss has not been determined and in the remaining two the assets of the banks were found to be sufficient to liquidate the liabilities.

From an examination of the correspondence with the banking department of the State, it would appear that 6 of the 12 failures were due to criminal acts or acts bordering on criminality, 3 to general business conditions, and 3 due to misjudgment of the examiner. It is understood that the statement relative to the third cause relates to the reported condition of those banks at the time they entered the

guaranty system.

The number, capital, etc., of State banks in Mississippi in 1916 and 1921 and the number of national banks in the State for the same years are shown in the following statement:

	Num- ber.	Capital.	Total deposits.	Aggregate assets (including rediscounts).
June 30, 1914: State banks, etc. National banks. June 30, 1921: State banks, etc. National banks.	305	\$10, 893, 080	\$47, 684, 486	\$67, 147, 872
	37	3, 735, 000	18, 115, 920	27, 990, 020
	324	13, 367, 000	111, 361, 000	163, 687, 000
	31	4, 075, 000	36, 783, 000	53, 673, 000

"The theory" (guaranty of bank deposits), states a well-known financial writer in a recent publication, "is that of insurance, but it has certain fundamental weaknesses which are more serious in their effects upon banking than in their relation to most other kinds of business to which insurance is applied. Insurance is sound as a protection against unavoidable hazards, but dangerous whenever it tends to increase the hazards. The insurance or guaranty of bank deposits tends to increase the hazards by eliminating the value of character as a banker's asset. It tends to make all banks look alike to the public, and puts the careful, conservative banker, who is unwilling to make large promises and take large chances, at a disadvantage. The theory is at fault in placing more emphasis upon the payment of depositors after a bank has failed than upon preventing failure. Its weakness always develops in a crisis."

FEDERAL FARM LOAN SYSTEM.

At the close of the year ended October 31, 1921, statements of the 12 Federal land banks show that the assets of these institutions have increased to \$464,214,472, the principal assets being mortgage loans, including accrued interest uncollected, of \$408,233,159, United States Government bonds and securities \$30,226,410, and cash on hand and due from banks \$18,917,111.

The capital of these banks is \$27,086,267, of which the national farm loan associations contributed \$20,382,402, the Government of the United States \$6,598,770, and borrowers through agents and individual subscribers \$105,095. These banks have accumulated a reserve fund of \$1,514,800. The banks' liability on account of farm

loan bonds authorized is \$420,763,315.

The net earnings of these banks to October 31, 1921, were \$6,288,284, from which, in addition to the reserve mentioned, dividends were paid to the amount of \$2,374,199, and other charges made against surplus to the amount of \$234,503, leaving the net undivided profits on hand \$2,164,781.

The original subscription to capital stock of these banks by the United States Government was \$8,892,130, of which \$2,293,360 has

been retired.

70073-FI 1921---61

The condition of these banks at the close of the year is shown in the following statement:

Consolidated statement of condition of the 12 Federal land banks at the close of business Oct. 31, 1921.

ASSETS.	
Net mortgage loans	1 \$400, 984, 572. 29
Accrued interest on mortgage loans (not matured)	7, 248, 586. 81
United States Government bonds and securities.	
Accrued interest on bonds and securities (not matured)	290, 890. 49
Farm loan bonds on hand (unsold).	² 4, 394, 482. 50
Accrued interest on farm loan bonds on hand (not matured)	
Other accrued interest (uncollected)	
Notes receivable, acceptances, etc	
Cash on hand and in banks	
Accounts receivable. Installments matured (in process of collection)	49, 338. 30 661, 649. 10
Banking houses.	158, 053, 86
Furniture and fixtures.	145, 969. 34
Other assets.	579, 336. 20
Total assets	
· LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock:	
United States Government	
National farm loan associations	
Borrowers through agents 95, 370.00	
Individual subscribers	
Total capital stock	27, 086, 267. 50
Reserve (from earnings)	
Farm loan bonds authorized and issued	420, 763, 315.00
Accrued interest on farm loan bonds (not matured)	
United States Government deposits	1, 250, 000. 00
Notes payable	400, 000.00
Due borrowers on uncompleted loans.	270, 479. 74
Amortization installments paid in advance	
Matured interest on farm loan bonds (coupons not presented)	66, 458. 30
Reserved for dividends unpaid	197, 483. 71
Other liabilities	415, 577. 34 2, 164, 781. 13
Undivided profits.	
Total liabilities	464, 214, 472.00
MEMORANDA.	
Net earnings to Oct. 31, 1921	6, 288, 284, 08
Less:	
Dividends paid to Oct. 31, 1921	
Carried to suspense account to Oct. 31, 1921 214, 178. 36	
Other charges to surplus to Oct. 31, 1921 20, 324. 93	2, 608, 702. 95
Carried to reserve account to Oct. 31, 1921	
Undivided profits Oct. 31, 1921	
*	2 670 581 19
Undivided profits Oct. 31, 1921	3, 679, 581. 13
Total reserve and undivided profits Oct. 31, 1921	8, 892, 130, 00
Total reserve and undivided profits Oct. 31, 1921	8, 892, 130, 00
Total reserve and undivided profits Oct. 31, 1921	8, 892, 130, 00 2, 293, 360, 00

 $^{^1}$ Unpledged mortgages (gross), \$10,263,324. 2 Par value of these bonds, \$4,394,515.

Odd amount due to carrying at cost farm loan bonds purchased.

FARM LOAN BONDS.

Two classes of bonds have been issued by the Federal land banks, namely, $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per cent, the aggregate being \$420,763,315, of which \$230,723,775 bear interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and \$90,039,540 at the rate of 5 per cent.

In the following table is shown, by districts, the amount of these bonds authorized, on hand, and outstanding on October 31, 1921:

Statement showing farm loan bonds (issued by the 12 Federal land banks) authorized, on hand, and outstanding Oct. 31, 1921.

	4½ per cent bonds.		5 pe	5 per cent bonds.			Total bonds.		
	Author- ized.	On hand un- sold.	Outstand- ing.	Author- ized.	On hand unsold.	Outstand- ing.	Author- ized.	On hand unsold.	Outstand ing.
Springfield Baltimore. Columbia Louisville. New Or- leans St. Louis. St. Paul Omaha Wichita Houston Berkeley Spokane	8, 750, 000 13, 000, 000 13, 693, 300 13, 750, 000 17, 750, 000 30, 323, 475 36, 050, 000 21, 966, 800 26, 250, 000	\$500 4,700 600	13, 750, 000 17, 750, 000 30, 318, 775 36, 050, 000 21, 966, 800 26, 249, 400 12, 000, 000	9, 930, 000 11, 814, 000 18, 905, 000 17, 279, 000 18, 810, 000 22, 387, 040 16, 827, 500 13, 941, 000 21, 800, 000 9, 600, 000	48, 900 1, 342, 500 269, 780 210, 000 195, 400 43, 400 68, 160 1, 395, 620 242, 000 239, 020	9, 881, 100 10, 471, 500 18, 635, 220 17, 069, 000 18, 614, 600 22, 343, 640 16, 759, 340 12, 545, 380 21, 558, 000 9, 360, 980	52, 710, 515 52, 877, 500 35, 907, 800 48, 050, 000 21, 600, 000	48, 900 1, 342, 500 270, 280 210, 000 195, 400 48, 100 68, 160 1, 395, 620 242, 600 239, 020	32, 328, 020 30, 819, 000 36, 364, 600 52, 662, 413 52, 809, 340 34, 512, 180 47, 807, 400
Total	230, 723, 775	46, 100	230, 677, 675	190, 039, 540	4, 348, 415	185, 691, 125	420, 763, 315	4, 394, 515	416, 368, 800

JOINT-STOCK LAND BANKS.

While 31 joint-stock land banks have been chartered, only 24 were doing business at the close of the year ended October 31, 1921, the charters of 7 having been surrendered. The aggregate assets of the 24 banks on that date amounted to \$95,884,117, the principal items being mortgage loans, amounting, including accrued interest uncollected, to \$81,074,809; United States bonds and other securities, \$2,593,367; cash on hand and in banks, \$2,801,162.

The capital of these joint-stock banks was \$7,696,300; surplus, \$85,000; reserve, \$235,381; and undivided profits of \$155,641. The assets and liabilities in détail are shown in the following statement:

Consolidated statement of condition of the joint-stock land banks at the close of business Oct. 31, 1921.

ASSETS.

Net mortgage loans Accrued interest on mortgage loans (not matured). United States Government bonds and securities. Accrued interest on bonds and securities (not matured). Farm loan bonds on hand (unsold). Accrued interest on farm loan bonds on hand (not matured). Other accrued interest (uncollected). Cash on hand and in banks. Accounts receivable. Installments matured (in process of collection). Banking houses. Furniture and fixtures. Other assets.	1, 446, 498, 96 2, 593, 367, 40 23, 488, 53 8, 208, 500, 00 242, 357, 80 8, 136, 22 2, 801, 162, 46 82, 163, 54 349, 150, 94 325, 163, 32 32, 459, 97 143, 358, 17
	99, 884, 117, 84
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	7, 696, 300.00
Surplus paid in	85, 600, 60
Reserve (from earnings)	235, 381, 08
Farm loan bonds (authorized and issued).	77, 705, 000. 00
Accrued interest on farm loan bonds (not matured).	1, 714, 763, 92
Other accrued interest payable	20, 549, 88
Notes payable. Due borrowers on uncompleted loans.	7, 743, 167, 45 166, 400, 43
Amortization installments paid in advance.	
Matured interest on farm loan bonds (coupons not presented)	
Other liabilities.	
Undivided profits.	

CONCLUSION.

Total liabilities.....

95, 884, 117, 84

The successful administration of the affairs of this bureau during the past year has been due to the able and conscientious support rendered me by Deputy Comptrollers Thomas P. Kane and Willis J. Fowler, supported by a corps of loyal chiefs of divisions and other subordinate employees who have responded cheerfully to the demands made upon them from time to time, for overtime work incident to the increase in the volume of the work of the bureau. To these officers and other employees I desire to express my sincere appreciation for the valuable services rendered.

In my letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, submitting estimates of appropriations on account of increased compensation for certain officers of this bureau, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, I took occasion to call attention to the salaries paid the Deputy Comptrollers of the Currency, both of whom are bonded to the extent of \$50,000, which have remained stationary since the act of February 3, 1905, when the salary of the first deputy comptroller was increased to \$3,500 per annum, and since the act of May 22, 1908, which pro-

vided for the position of an additional deputy comptroller at a salary

of \$3,000 per annum.

The responsibility involved in the performance of the duties of these officers, who have a thorough knowledge of the laws governing national banks, their administration, and general banking practices, warrants the payment of more commensurate salaries, especially in view of the fact that their present salaries are not even comparable with salaries paid to the junior officers of some of the larger national banks, and the further fact that they are responsible, under the comptroller's direction, for the proper administration of the law governing national banks, by reason of their direction of national bank examiners and instructions to the banks, and for solving the delicate problems frequently confronting the office, often involving the rehabilitation of a bank.

The interests of the vast number of depositors and stockholders of our national banks demand that the provisions of the national bank act, governing the activities of these banks, be administered under the guidance of men thoroughly competent to perform the arduous duties involved. I therefore earnestly recommend to the favorable consideration of the Congress amendments to the acts of February 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 649, and all subsequent acts), and May 22, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 203), increasing the salaries of the deputy comptrollers thereby provided to \$4,500 per annum and \$4,000 per annum,

respectively.

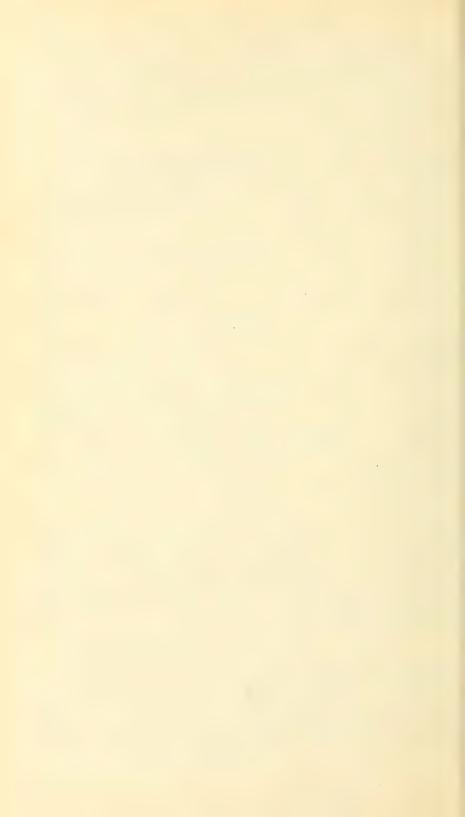
The inability of this bureau to obtain the services of competent employees from registers provided by the Civil Service Commission, or to retain the services of those employees available after they have been trained in the work of the office, on account of the meager salaries provided by congressional appropriation (and I am not unmindful of the difficulties experienced by other branches of the service in this regard) prompts the suggestion that favorable action by the Congress looking to the reclassification of the salaries of Government employees, will have a lasting and beneficent influence over the morale of the service as a whole.

In the appendix to the full report of the Comptroller of the Currency will be found condensed statements of the condition of each national bank in the United States at the close of business September 6, 1921; statistics relating in detail to the assets and liabilities of national banks; data relative to the affairs of national banks in charge of receivers; information with reference to the condition of banks under the supervision of the banking departments of the several States; clearing-house transactions and digest of decisions relating to national banks, etc.

Respectfully submitted.

D. R. Crissinger, Comptroller of the Currency.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.



REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, October 1, 1921.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the Bureau of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

COLLECTIONS.

The operations of the Internal Revenue Bureau during the fiscal year 1921 under the war revenue act of 1918 and other internal-revenue tax legislation resulted in the collection of \$4,595,000,765.74, compared with \$5,407,580,251.81 in the fiscal year ended June 30,

1920, a decrease of \$812,579,486.07, or 15 per cent.

Income-tax payers generally have availed themselves of the privilege of installment payment, which first became operative in connection with returns made under the revenue act of 1918. The payments made during the first six months of the fiscal year 1921 embraced the third and fourth installments of the income and profits taxes due on incomes in the calendar year 1919, together with additional collections on assessments made for prior years, while the payments made during the last six months of the fiscal year embraced the first and second installments of the income and profits taxes on incomes in the calendar year 1920, together with additional collections made on assessments for prior years.

The total of these income and profits tax collections for the fiscal year 1921 amounted to \$3,228,137,673.75, compared with \$3,956,936,003.60 for the fiscal year 1920, a decrease of \$728,798,329.85.

In this comparison it should be noted that the income and profits taxes collected during the fiscal year 1920 embraced two installments of the tax on incomes for the calendar year 1918 at the higher rates, while the collections in the fiscal year 1921 embraced all four installments of the tax at the lower rates provided for in the Revenue Act of 1918.

The reduction in rates as prescribed in the revenue act of 1918

may be stated as follows:

For 1918, the calendar year in which the higher rates were in force, the profits-tax rates in the first and second brackets were 30 per cent and 65 per cent of the net income in excess of the credits provided in the act, and the maximum rate of profits tax under the three brackets was 80 per cent of the net income in excess of the credits, and the rate of income tax was 12 per cent of the net income in excess of the credits.

For 1919, the first calendar year in which the lower rates obtained, the rates in the first and second brackets were 20 per cent and 40 per cent, there being no tax under the third bracket. For this year the normal tax was 10 per cent of the amount in excess of the credits.

For 1918 the normal tax rate for individuals was 6 per cent on the first \$4,000 in excess of the credits and 12 per cent on the remainder. For 1919 and subsequent years this was reduced to 4 per cent and 8

per cent, respectively.

The miscellaneous collections arising from objects of taxation other than income and profits taxes amounted to \$1.366,863,091.99 for the fiscal year 1921, compared with \$1.450,644,248.21 for the fiscal year 1920, a decrease of \$83,781,156.22. The principal decreases in these taxes were on alcoholic liquors, \$57,247,720.97; tobacco manufactures, \$40,589,969.95; excise taxes, \$38,538,121.72; corporation capital stock, \$11,494,767.62; and stamp taxes, \$11,879,813.96; which were materially offset by increases on estate tax, \$50,407,697.15; transportation and telegraph, \$12,164,326.39; and admissions and dues, \$13,972,093.89.

The collection of internal-revenue taxes for the fiscal year 1921 and the last seven preceding years are summarized in the following

table:

Source.	1921	1920	1919	1918
Distilled spirits, including wines, etc. Formented liquors Tobacco manufactures Oleomargarine Capital-stock tax, including	25, 363, 82 255, 219, 385, 49 2, 986, 465, 35	\$97, 905, 275, 71 41, 965, 874, 09 295, 894, 855, 44 5, 728, 276, 05	\$365, 211, 252, 26 117, 839, 602, 24 206, 903, 991, 84 2, 791, 831, 08	\$317, 553, 687, 35 126, 285, 877, 65 156, 188, 659, 90 2, 336, 907, 60
other special taxes Miscellaneous, including warex- cise taxes, etc., since 1917. Documentary stamp sales by postmasters	913, 871, 459, 15	102, 933, 701, 35 883, 863, 871, 82 24, 437, 896, 75	33, 497, 047, 82 513, 823, 884, 14 10, 199, 466, 51	27, 281, 269, 12 223, 973, 363, 44 4, 336, 182, 21
Total receipts from other than income and profits taxes Income and profits taxes	1, 366, 563, 091, 99 8, 228, 137, 673, 75	1, 450, 644, 248, 21 3, 956, 936, 003, 60	1, 249, 366, 175, 86 2, 600, 783, 902, 70	\$59, 955, 926, 65 2, \$38, 999, \$94, 28
Total receipts 1	4, 595, 000, 765, 74	5, 407, 580, 251, 81	3, 850, 150, 078, 56	3,698,955,820,98
Source.	1917	1916	1915	1914
Distilled spirits, including wire etc. Fermented liquers. Tobacco manufactures. Oleomargarine. Capital-steek tax, including of special taxes. Miscellaneous, including war cise taxes, etc., since 1917.	\$192, 111, 318, 91, 897, 193, 103, 201, 592, 1, 995, 720, her 15, 708, 732,	81 88, 771, 103, 91 16 88, 063, 947, 5 02 1, 485, 970, 7 87 6, 908, 108, 2	9 79, 328, 946, 72 1 79, 957, 373, 54 2 1, 695, 256, 95 4, 967, 179, 18	\$159, 098, 177, 31 67, 081, 512, 45 79, 986, 639, 68 1, 325, 219, 13
Total receipts from of than income and pro- taxes Income and profits taxes	fits 449, 675, 286.			30%, 627, 619, 22 71, 381, 274, 74
Total receipts 1	809, 398, 640.	44 512, 723, 287, 77	415, 681, 023, 86	380, 008, 893, 96

¹ The figures concerning internal-revenue receipts as given in above statement differ from such figures carried in other Treasury statements showing the financial condition of the Government, because the former represent collections by internal-revenue officers throughout the country, including collections by postmasters from the sale of internal-revenue documentary stamps, while the latter represent the deposits of these collections in the Treasury or depositaries during the fiscal year concerned, the differences being due to the fact that some of the collections in the latter part of the fiscal year can not be deposited, or are not reported to the Treasury as deposited, until after June 30, thus carrying them into the following fiscal year as recorded in the statements showing the condition of the Treasury.

COST OF ADMINISTRATION.

The cost of administering internal-revenue laws for the fiscal year 1921 was \$40,203,716.74, not including expenditures from the appropriations for refunding internal-revenue collections and taxes illegally collected, which is in no sense an administrative expense. The cost of operation for the year on this basis is 87 cents for each \$100 collected, compared with 55 cents for the preceding year. Included in the expenditures, however, is \$6,899,407.57 for the administration of the prohibition and narcotic laws (of which amount \$598,826.32 was for the enforcement of the narcotic law) and approximately \$130,000 for the enforcement of the child-labor tax section of the revenue act of 1918. Deducting these amounts from the total leaves \$33,174,309.17 as the expenditure for collecting the internal-revenue taxes for the fiscal year 1921, which is equivalent to a cost of 72 cents for each \$100 collected.

The increased operating cost was due mainly to reduced collections, amounting to over \$800,000,000, and increased expense in enforcing the above-mentioned regulatory laws. There was also an additional expense by reason of the enlargement of the income-tax organization in order to facilitate the completion of the audit of the 1917 and 1918 returns, and to enable the office to adjust a large volume of contested claims that had accumulated. Another factor is that in previous years returns from which the largest revenue could most readily be obtained were first audited, while during the last year the more difficult cases and those yielding less revenue were dealt with,

thereby naturally increasing the cost of collection.

INADEQUATE HOUSING OF BUREAU.

The Internal Revenue Bureau now occupies space in seven different buildings scattered over an area of approximately 2 square miles. The Income Tax Unit alone is in four buildings—Annex No. 1, at Pennsylvania Avenue and Madison Place; Annex No. 2, at Fourteenth and B Streets; the Interior Building, at Eighteenth and F Streets; and Building C, at Sixth and B Streets SW. In Building C are also housed the Sales Tax Unit; the Capital-Stock, Estate, and Child-Labor Tax Divisions; and the Tobacco and Miscellaneous Divisions. The Prohibition Unit occupies the Hooc Building, 1330 F Street; the solicitor's office, Accounts Unit, and the Committee on Appeals and Review are located in the Interior Building; the Stamp Division is in the Auditors' Building, at Fourteenth and B Streets SW.; and the commissioner's offices, Special Intelligence Unit, the Supervisor of Collectors' offices, the Division of Supplies and Equipment, and the Appointment Division are in the Treasury Building.

The public is greatly inconvenienced by the decentralized housing of the bureau. A taxpayer is often required to visit three or four different buildings to get information upon a single question. There

is much criticism from taxpayers thus inconvenienced.

It should also be noted that effective administrative control is impossible under such decentralized conditions. The various units and divisions of the bureau are so closely related that the heads of these units and divisions and other supervisory officials must consult

frequently and at short notice. Under the present housing conditions, administrative intercourse and control are seriously impeded and hampered, and a vast amount of duplication of effort, to say nothing of expensive and exasperating delay, necessarily results. It has been carefully estimated that with suitable quarters provided the efficiency of the bureau would be so increased that at least 25 per cent more work could be accomplished with the present expenditures and the consequent savings would equal in less than two years the cost of an adequate, well-planned, permanent, fireproof structure.

But an even worse situation is presented by the inflammable and insecure character of the buildings in which at least half of the units are located. Building C, at Sixth and B Streets SW., and Annex No. 2, at Fourteenth and B Streets NW., are not only illy adapted to the work of the bureau, but are of such flimsy construction that there is constant danger of serious fire. Several hundred thousand income-tax returns and related papers, while in audit, must be temporarily held in the latter building, a fragile wooden and compoboard structure erected during the war. The danger from a fire, which might quickly destroy irreplaceable papers, representing hundreds of millions of dollars in increased assessments, and irreparably disrupt the workings of the Income Tax Unit, is ever present.

Proper and adequate quarters would enable the operating machinery of the bureau to work with greater speed, more effectively and efficiently, and much more economically. With such quarters much delay in making additional assessments would be avoided and fire hazards would be reduced to a minimum. It is recommended, therefore, that there be provided for the bureau, as soon as possible, a fireproof building that will house its entire personnel and furnish adequate, sanitary, and otherwise suitable quarters that will afford protection against hazards incident to inflammable and insecure construction and make possible the economical and efficient administration of the internal-revenue laws.

INCOME TAX UNIT.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

During the fiscal year 1,570,937 income and excess profits returns were audited, compared with 697,853 for the preceding fiscal year. As a result of these audits, additional taxes amounting to \$357,078,-422.86 were assessed. Of the additional tax assessed, \$113,664,275.99 was the result of office audits and \$243,414,146.87 the result of field examinations by revenue agents.

The average number of cases closed per auditor for the year was 174, compared with 123 for the preceding year. The average number of cases closed per clerk for the year was 732, compared with 571 for the preceding year.

Factors which have influenced the substantial increase in production are increase in personnel, improvements in organization and procedure, maintenance of individual production records, increase in technical skill of personnel through experience and training, establishment of audit basis through audit of previous year returns, continuation and development of personnel, and promotion program.

PERSONNEL.

The total personnel of the Income Tax Unit, exclusive of the field force, on June 30, 1921, was 5,376. A strict enforcement of the bureau's rule requiring technical employees to remain in the service at least one year and of the rule denying reinstatement to former employees who have capitalized their knowledge of income-tax law and bureau procedure has had a marked deterrent effect upon the

submission of resignations.

More than 2,200 clerks and auditors enrolled during the year in the tax law and accounting classes conducted in the unit at Washington. In addition to these employees, over 1,500 others have applied for assignment to these classes. Field employees to the number of more than 1,000 have enrolled in the correspondence courses. Twenty-one hundred employees were given written examinations to ascertain their proficiency in the work upon which they were engaged and to determine their eligibility for advancement to higher classes of work. Special instruction was furnished to 550 newly appointed field agents and inspectors by means of a 45-day course of intensive instruction in Washington. In addition to their regular educational work, the training section has cooperated with the Civil Service Commission in preparing examinations and rating the examination papers of applicants for technical positions in the Income Tax Unit.

FIELD SERVICE.

During the year 189,435 transcripts were sent to the field and 172,500 reported. During the last five months of the fiscal year more transcripts were returned to the bureau than were sent out, which shows a gradual increase in the amount of work performed by field officers.

At the close of business June 30, 1921, there were 311,894 transcripts awaiting investigation, showing an increased amount of work on hand in the field of 16,850 transcripts over the previous year.

STATISTICAL SERVICE.

During the year Statistics of Income, compiled from the returns for the calendar year 1918, and the Preliminary Report of Statistics of Income for the fiscal year 1919 were issued. In addition, there were prepared a number of special reports, as follows:

1. Special memorandum showing the progress of income taxation.

2. Estimate of the amount of income tax and excess-profits tax that will be assessed for the fiscal year 1922, as the result of field investigations and office audit, as well as an estimate of the amounts that will be allowed on claims for refund, credit, and abatement.

3. Estimate of revenue for the year 1921, and trend of income, to be used in connection with the revision of the tax law, prepared from data reported on questionnaires mailed to 18,000 corporations and

individuals.

4. Compilations showing the distribution of 115.339 corporation returns for 1918 by income classes and industrial groups, gross income, net income, taxes, invested capital, capital stock, and book

capital; also segregated as to (a) corporations paying income tax only

and (b) corporations paying both income and profits taxes.

5. Special compilation from corporation returns for 1919 of the amount of net income returned, and excess-profits tax by brackets, amount of tax paid under special relief provision, taxes on income from Government contracts, and income tax.

6. A special tabulation from data furnished by the claims control subdivision, showing by years 1909–1920 the number and amount of the unadjusted claims on file for refund, abatement, and credit.

INFORMATION SERVICE.

The information subsection furnished the following services: Weekly bulletins of income-tax rulings; bimonthly digests of rulings appearing in the weekly bulletins; semiannual cumulative bulletins; Bulletin E, "Taxes on Deductions and Credits;" Bulletin F, "Depreciation and Obsolescence;" and Bulletin H, "Insurance."

CLAIMS.

During the fiscal year the number of claims for refund, abatement, and credit adjusted and scheduled was \$3,668, compared with 57,211 the preceding year. The number of such claims received was 128,523, compared with 100,443 the preceding year. The increase in the number of claims adjudicated (26,457) is offset by the increase in the number of claims received (28,080). However, steady progress has been made in both the claims and the various audit sections and adjudications are now rapidly approaching the rate at which claims are received.

CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE.

In the interest of effective administration a number of changes and improvements were made in organization and procedure. In the General Audit Division it was possible during the last few months to reduce the personnel because of a rapid approach toward currency of the work. The Claims Audit Section was transferred on August 2, 1920, to the newly created Review Division and combined with the Claims Section. The Amortization and Inventory Sections were transferred to the Special Audit Division.

The work of the Consolidated Returns Subdivision has progressed but is still in arrears. The most serious handicap is the inability to

secure, train, and retain the additional auditors necessary.

Conference work in the Special Audit Division increased materially during the year, as has also the number of cases contested by tax-

pavers.

The continual loss of trained auditors to civilian positions is one of the most serious handicaps to the work of this division. Auditors of ability and experience in this class of work are in great demand in the commercial world at far larger salaries than are paid by the Government. Adequate entrance salaries and a regular promotion program are essential if men competent to carry on this work are to be retained. The Review Division, Income Tax Unit, was created August 1, 1920, to meet conditions which have gradually developed since the passage of the income-tax law of March 1, 1913. Prior to August 1, 1920, there were in the unit three technical sections—the Technical Division, the General Audit Division, and the Claims Division. The Claims Division was composed of about 200 members, but on account of the greatly increased number of claims filed per week was unable to keep current with the receipts thereof. Consequently, there had accumulated approximately 72,000 unadjusted claims. It was necessary, therefore, in order to correct this condition to make a radical change in the method of handling claims. A comprehensive study of the situation was made and on August 1, 1920, the unit was reorganized, and the Claims Division and Claims Audit Section of the General Audit Division were consolidated into one section, now known as the Claims Section.

For some time prior to this reorganization it was realized that there must be a centralized point in the Income Tax Unit where both the audit of a return and the adjustment of a claim could be made the subject of independent review in order that uniformity as to the interpretation of the law as well as uniform policies might prevail.

As the audit sections more fully grasp the details of claims procedure and adjustment, the output of the whole Unit will gradually increase to the point where the bureau will become current in the claims work. It is estimated that the changes relative to the centralization of the review of claims in the Audit Review Section will shorten the time necessary for adjustment of a case at least 30 days. Claims which heretofore have been forwarded to the Committee on Claims for formal review were governed by the amount involved, which amount was \$500. On July 1, 1921, this sum was raised to the amount of \$5,000, although every claim regardless of the amount involved must be forwarded to the Committee on Claims if it involves an intricate legal proposition.

In the field service the previous organization of 35 revenue agents' divisions under the supervision of the Field Audit Division in Washington was continued. Headquarter offices are maintained in 35 large cities and suboffices in 29 cities and towns. On July 1, 1920, the office of the internal-revenue agent in charge at Little Rock, Ark., was moved to Oklahoma City, Okla., to be nearer the large oil fields furnishing the major portion of its operation. On February 1, 1921, the office of the internal-revenue agent in charge at Columbia, S. C., was moved to Greenville, S. C., due to inability to obtain suitable space in Columbia. During the year suboffices were opened in Houston, Dallas,

Wichita Falls, Tex.; Bridgeport, Conn.; and Memphis, Tenn.

It is the constant effort of the Field Audit Division to build up the field force to its proper strength in order effectively to handle the large amount of work in the field. During the last few months, however, no appointments have been made owing to lack of appropriations. Some divisions are able to keep the work current, while others fall behind because of an insufficient number of officers, or because of lack of clerical help. To clear up the outstanding work in some divisions, "flying squads" from other divisions were sent in last fall and winter.

During the first half of the fiscal year the field divisions were handicapped because of resignations of some of the most efficient officers. Those remaining in the service were retarded in their work by reason of the fact that they were needed to train new officers, and this, together with other causes mentioned heretofore, has operated against the efficiency of the field force.

A second conference of agents in charge of all divisions except Honolulu was held in Washington December 13 to 16, 1920. This conference, like that held in April, 1920, has had a most beneficial

effect upon the service.

STATEMENT OF AIMS AND NECESSITIES.

It will be the aim of this organization for the ensuing year to approximate as nearly as possible a reasonable degree of currency in the audit of the various classes of returns. It is thought such accomplishment will be possible with the exception of the audit of consolidated returns and in the making of field examinations. In these two branches of the service it will be necessary materially to increase the personnel to make any gain in the number of returns audited over returns received during the current year. It should be possible by the end of the fiscal year to reduce the organization of the other technical sections to the number that will be required in the permanent organization designed to audit each year's returns as received.

An exhaustive study was made of the administrative problems of the unit, and definite plans were made for changes in the organization and procedure in handling returns, with a view to solving the problems of the administrative division. The institution of these improvements, however, is contingent largely on the allotment of additional space. It is believed that, provided with adequate facilities, the unit will be able to reach a solution of its present problem during the current fiscal year.

Closer coordination is planned between the field and Washington offices of the Income Tax Unit, and also with the collectors' offices and other services of the bureau, in order to arrive at a current condition

of work as soon as possible.

COMMITTEE ON APPEALS AND REVIEW.

In the annual report for 1920 reference was made to the creation, on October 1, 1919, from the personnel of the bureau, of the organi-

zation known as the Committee on Appeals and Review.

The committee is entirely independent of the Income Tax Unit and is responsible only to the commissioner, serving in an advisory capacity to him on the many difficult and complex problems relative

to the income and profits tax provisions of the law.

The personnel of the committee, with one exception, was completely changed during the fiscal year. The committee now consists of five members, all of whom have had experience in the responsible positions in the Income Tax Unit. These men give their entire time and attention to the hearing and consideration of cases that have been appealed by taxpayers and to questions upon which the advice-

of the committee is requested by the Income Tax Unit or the commissioner.

The conclusions of the individual members of the committee, after being formulated and reduced to writing, are referred to a conference of the entire committee, and when agreed to are submitted to the commissioner in the form of recommendations. Such recommendations, when approved by the commissioner, are accepted by the Income Tax Unit as the final conclusions of the bureau, and action is taken accordingly.

It is believed that taxpayers have confidence in the fairness and impartiality of the committee's decisions, and that the purpose of the committee is being more widely known and appreciated is evi-

denced by the rapidly increasing volume of work.

During the fiscal year the committee received 971 appeals from taxpayers and 93 requests for advice from the Income Tax Unit. It also received for criticism or approval 1,133 important letters making new rulings or new applications of old rulings, submitted by the Income Tax Unit, 174 Treasury decisions, and 98 law opinions and solicitor's memoranda. In addition 400 committee recommendations and 65 formal memoranda were submitted to and approved by the commissioner, and 94 informal memoranda were prepared for officers of the bureau; 301 oral hearings on appeals were given to taxpayers or their representatives; 53 formal committee conferences, 477 informal conferences with taxpayers, and 239 informal conferences with officers of the department upon questions of interpretation, policy, or procedure were held.

ESTATE, CAPITAL-STOCK, AND CHILD-LABOR TAX UNIT.

This unit is charged with the administration of the tax on the transfer of estates of decedents; the annual excise tax based on the fair value of the capital stock of corporations, and certain associations of a similar character, "carrying on or doing business"; and the tax on the employment of children contrary to the defined standards under Title XII of the act. These taxes are administered by three divisions—the Estate Tax Division, the Capital-Stock Tax Division, and the Child-Labor Tax Division.

The policy of the bureau of affording every taxpayer, upon protest of its findings, an opportunity to place before it, by correspondence or in person, additional information or evidence that may support the protest or claim, has been carefully observed. Much of the time of the deputy commissioner and staff is taken up with formal conferences with taxpayers and the review committees of the respective divisions. The results are believed to be satisfactory to both the

taxpayers and the bureau.

A more direct supervision of the field force employed and trained for field investigations has materially reduced delinquencies and evidences continued improvement in the verification of returns for

the determination of the correct tax.

The total collections for the fiscal year 1921 show an increase of \$124,787,404.15 over 1919 and of \$38,934,773 over 1920, due in part to the retroactive feature of the capital-stock tax provisions of the revenue act of 1918 (Title X, sec. 1000), which increased the rate of

tax from 50 cents to \$1 a thousand and reduced the exemption from \$99,000 to \$5,000; in part to the increased number of decedents, the tax on the estates of whom became due in 1920 and 1921; and in part to a well-trained office and field force.

PERSONNEL.

This unit has a total personnel of 539, as follows:

	Officers.	Technicians.	Clerks.	Field.
Executive Section Estate Tax Division Capital-Stock Tax Division Child-Labor Tax Division.	2 2 2 2	47 32 4	4 51 90 18	271 1 14 27
Total	8	83	163	312

¹ Includes deputy collectors engaged in capital-stock and child-labor tax auditing.

TAXES COLLECTED.

The collections of estate, capital-stock, and child-labor taxes for each of the fiscal years 1919, 1920, and 1921 are shown in the following table:

	1919	1920	1921
Estate tax Capital-stock tax Child-labor tax	\$82,029,983.13 28,775,749.66	\$103, 635, 563. 24 93, 020, 420, 50 2, 380. 20	\$154, 043, 260. 39 81, 525, 652. 88 24, 223. 67
Total	110, 805, 732. 79	196, 658, 363. 94	235, 593, 136. 94

ESTATE TAX DIVISION.

The Federal estate tax is imposed upon the transfer of the net estate occurring by reason of the death of a person. The basis of the tax is the value at the time of death of all property belonging to the gross estate, less a specific exemption of \$50,000 in the case of an estate of a resident of the United States, and certain other allowable deductions.

On nonresident estates the basis for the tax differs from that of the resident, as only that part of the estate is taxed which at the time of death was situated in the United States and the specific

exemption of \$50,000 is not allowed.

The laws and regulations pertaining to the taxation of decedents' estates are defined in Regulations 37 (revised). The most important part of the work of this division is of a legal nature, requiring consideration of nearly every branch of substantive law, knowledge of State statutes, and at times a study of laws of foreign nations, especially those applicable to the administration of estates and the descent and distribution of property. Examiners and field agents not only must qualify under a civil-service examination, but must take a 10 days' course of study and instruction and pass a subsequent examination on the laws and regulations governing the Federal estate

tax before being assigned to duty. This procedure tends to avoid errors in the final assessment of the tax and lessens claims for abatement and refund.

The total number of estate-tax returns filed in 1921 was 11,833, showing a tax liability of \$103,057,273.83. As the result of field examination and division audit, additional tax in the sum of \$13,290,685.33 was disclosed.

The total number of estate-tax returns filed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, was 10,171, showing tax liability of

\$107,957,766.18.

During the first quarter of the year the nonresident section was reorganized. The changes in procedure and personnel have resulted in bringing this work to a current basis and increased efficiency.

The valuation section was organized to review and fix security values in connection with the administration of this tax, and its files and accumulated data are constantly increasing in value. The worth of this section is reflected in the reduced number of filed claims for shatement and refund

abatement and refund.

The review committee has been given its full complement of officers, and rules of procedure for submission of questions of law and fact have been promulgated for the guidance of examiners. The review and advisory work of this committee has materially aided the work of the office examiners and field officers.

CAPITAL-STOCK TAX DIVISION.

The capital-stock tax is an excise tax payable annually in advance in July and is imposed on joint-stock companies, associations, and insurance companies for the privilege of carrying on or doing business. There was no change during the year in the law or regulations

governing the imposition of this tax.

Approximately 325,000 concerns filed annual capital-stock tax returns. Two forms are used, Form 707 for domestic corporations and Form 708 for foreign corporations. Domestic corporations are taxed on such amount of the fair value of their capital stock as is in excess of \$5,000, and foreign corporations are taxed on the amount of money employed in the transaction of business in the United States.

The work of the Capital-Stock Tax Division falls into two sections, administration and audit. During the year this division has evolved a staff of valuation experts on questions pertinent to an equitable

administration of the capital-stock tax.

Fourteen field deputy collectors are assigned to investigate and report to the bureau special cases, to instruct employees in the various collectors' offices who handle capital-stock tax work, and to report delinquents.

The additional capital-stock tax assessed and collected as a result

of the audit for the fiscal year was \$7,761,988.85.

The claims section, which adjusts all claims for abatement and refund, has been enlarged and strengthened. During the last year, when approximately 325,000 returns were audited, the total number of claims amounted to less than three-tenths of 1 per cent.

CHILD-LABOR TAX DIVISION.

Title XII of the revenue act of 1918, placing a tax upon the employment of child labor, became effective April 25, 1919. The basis for the tax is employment in a mine or quarry of a child under 16 years of age, or in a mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment of a child under 14 years of age, or of a child between 14 and 16 for more than eight hours a day or more than six days a week, or before 6 o'clock a. m. or after 7 o'clock p. m. The amount of tax imposed is 10 per cent of the annual net profits of the taxpayer. Immunity from the tax is available to the person operating the establishment by procuring, prior to employing or permitting a child to work, a certificate in which the child's age has been authoritatively established, either under State child-labor or Federal tax law, and by observing the time limitations stated.

Federal certificates of age are issued in a number of States where child-labor law requirements are less exacting than are those provided for by the tax law. Such certificates are issued by child-labor tax officers in the States of Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. In Texas, school superintendents issue them. In the mining region of Missouri, school superintendents have been instructed to the end that Federal age certificates are issued by the division for children 16 years old who are employed in the

mines

The 23,017 applications received in the five States where Federal certificates of age are issued is 29 per cent below the number recorded for the preceding year. This decrease is largely due to the increased tendency of the employer to refuse employment to those under 16, if sufficient labor over that age is available. Of the children whose cases were concluded, 82.5 per cent secured certificates and 17.5 per cent were rejected. Children under 14 years of age who were denied Federal age certificates numbered 1,516.

More than 68,000 applications for certificates of age have been received since the organization of the division. Thirty-five thousand certificates have been issued and more than 6,100 have been refused. On an average, 1 child in every 10 was too young and was refused a

certificate.

Tax assessment has focused attention upon the imperative necessity of every State affording to the employer liable to taxation authoritative means of determining the age of children who, claiming to be 16, obtain taxable employment while under that age. Some States, either by law or regulation, provide the employer, in addition to the permit or certificate for those under 16, with some form for this purpose; for instance, a minor's certificate of age for those from 16 to 18 or from 16 to 21. All such forms, properly issued, are recognized as an absolute protection against taxation. In States where no such provision is made, much laxity exists in the employment of children under the age of 16 who claim to be 16 or Not infrequently a well-developed child of 13 is able to secure taxable employment. To guard against this situation, in those States where Federal certificates of age are being issued, the Child-Labor Tax Board has recently extended the issuance of certificates to include all children between 14 and 17.

Knowledge of tax liability is gained through the activity of special inspectors, internal-revenue collectors, and through the cooperation of State officials charged with the enforcement of State child-labor laws. Child-welfare agencies frequently report cases which, upon investigation, reveal tax liability. During the year a total of 582

inspection reports were received from 24 States.

The staff of the division numbers 51. Over half of this force is assigned to field work—the majority to the issuance of Federal certificates of age and the remainder to inspection. The services of deputy collectors in some collection districts have been utilized for inspection. In addition, the special force of 14 field auditors, directed by the supervisor of collectors' offices, has been instructed in childlabor tax matters and is utilized in verifying and auditing the returns upon which tax is assessed.

SALES TAX UNIT.

The Sales Tax Unit is charged with the interpretation and administration of Title V of the revenue act of 1918, covering the tax on transportation, telegraph, telephone, radio, cable, and other facilities, and on the issuance of insurance policies (secs. 500, 503); that part of Title VI relating to the tax on soft drinks and other beverages sold in bottles or other closed containers (sec. 628), and to the tax on soft drinks, ice cream, and similar articles sold at soda fountains or similar places of business (sec. 630); Title VIII, relating to the tax on admissions and dues (secs. 800-801); Title IX, covering excise taxes (secs. 900-907, inclusive); that part of Title X relating to special taxes upon businesses and occupations (sec. 1001) and upon the use of boats (sec. 1003); and Title XI, relating to stamp taxes.
On April 12, 1921, the Tobacco and Miscellaneous Division was

transferred to another unit of the bureau.

On June 30, 1920, the Sales Tax Unit had on hand approximately 15,300 claims for refund or abatement of taxes or penalties. During the fiscal year 1921 approximately 63,000 claims were received and approximately 68,200 claims were disposed of, leaving 10,100 on

hand on June 30, 1921.

During the first few months of the fiscal year more claims were received than were disposed of. In October, 1920, approximately 6,500 claims were received, the maximum for any month, and there were over 17,000 on hand. Since that time there has been a decline in the number of claims received, the lowest number being reached in June, 1921, when about 4,200 were filed. Penalty claims for delinquency have decreased, due, in large measure, to the fact that collectors were advised to check up on all unopened mail on hand at the close of business on the last day of the month with a view to avoiding assessment of penalties on returns included in such mail.

During the year the Sales Tax Bulletin Service was established, designed to make immediately available to officers and employees of the Internal Revenue Service and to others concerned important rulings bearing upon those provisions of the revenue acts now grouped as sales taxes. Of these rulings, only the Treasury decisions commit the department to an interpretation of law by reason

of their formal approval and promulgation by the Secretary of the

Treasury.

The Sales Tax Unit received an average of 380,000 returns monthly. The information shown by taxpayers on these returns is compared with the entries made on lists forwarded by the 64 collection districts each month and, when necessary, corrections and assessments of additional tax and penalties are made.

In view of the fact that approximately 3,000 taxpayers each month are taking advantage of the privilege of adjusting overpayments by taking credit against tax due on current returns under the provisions of section 1310 of the revenue act of 1918, it became necessary, in February of this year, to inaugurate the practice of examining all cases where credit has been taken on a return. This work is handled in practically the same manner as the examination of claims for refund.

There were on hand June 30, 1920, 1,488 offers in compromise, and during the fiscal year 8,716 offers were received, making a total of 10,204. Of this number, 7,501 were accepted and 404 rejected,

leaving a balance on hand June 30, 1921, of 2,299.

The following statement indicates the various taxes which have been included in the general classification of sales taxes. The date on which each tax became effective is shown, as well as the number of the return form used and the number of the regulations relating to each tax:

Section of law.	Class of taxes.	Effective date.	Return forms.	Regula- tions No.—
500 500 503 628 630 800-801 900 902 904 905 906 907 1001 1003 Title XI	Transportation. Telegraph and telephone Issnance of insurance policies. Soft drinks sold by manufacturer Sales at soda fountains and ice-cream parlors. Admissions and dues. Manufacturers' taxes. Sculpture, paintings, etc. Luxury tax Jewelry, etc., tax. Motion-picture films. Toilet and medicinal articles. Occupational taxes. Tax on use of boats Stamp taxes.	do	727 727 730 726 729 728 728-A 728-B 728-A 728-A 728-A	49 57 58 52 53 43 47 48 54 48 56 51 59 50 and 55

For the fiscal year the total amount of taxes collected from these sources amounted to \$785,447,322.38. Details are shown in Tables 1 and 2, on pages 44 and 74, respectively, of the full report of the

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Since December, 1920, the unit has issued monthly a bulletin containing official rulings relating to sales taxes. Plans are being made and will become effective before January 1, 1922, for combining this bulletin and the Income Tax Bulletin into one general service bulletin. The combined bulletin will be issued on a subscription basis, and will be sold by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office.

TOBACCO.

The total receipts from all tobacco taxes during the fiscal year were \$255,219,385.49, a decrease of \$40,589,969.95, or 13.72 per cent, compared with the preceding year. These receipts represent 5.5 per

cent of the total internal-revenue receipts from all sources.

The items of tobacco products showing the greatest decrease in receipts as compared with the preceding year were: Manufactured chewing and smoking tobacco, \$15,333,140.52, or 20.5 per cent; snuff, \$1,153,529.48, or 16.6 per cent: cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, \$16,208,845.18, or 10.7 per cent; and cigars weighing over 3 pounds per thousand, \$4,347,250.69, or 7.8 per cent. It is believed that these decreases in receipts were caused by decreased production.

There were small increases in receipts from taxes on cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand and on cigarettes weighing

more than 3 pounds per thousand.

The receipts from special taxes imposed on manufacturers of cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco amounted to \$1,229,286.37, an increase of \$196,982.22, or 19 per cent. This increase is due to the fact that the sales of tobacco manufactures during the preceding fiscal year, upon which basis special taxes are computed, greatly exceeded any previous year.

The taxes collected on the following products constitute 98 per cent of the total receipts from tobacco taxes: Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, 53 per cent; manufactured smoking and chewing tobacco, 23 per cent; cigars weighing more than

3 pounds per thousand, 20 per cent; and snuff, 2 per cent.

The following States furnished 82.6 per cent of the total receipts from tobacco manufactures: North Carolina, \$79,573,088.76; New York, \$45,370,487.64; Pennsylvania, \$22,259,795.49; New Jersey, \$20,918,732.96; Virginia, \$18,580,137.39; Ohio, \$14,255,330.32; Mis-

souri, \$9,881,370.24; total, \$210,838,942.80.

The number of cigars of each class weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand tax paid during the fiscal year, as indicated by sales of stamps, and the percentages of increase or decrease as compared with the previous year, were as follows: Class A, 1,773,588,083, a decrease of 13 per cent; class B, 2,131,201,227, a decrease of 19 per cent; class C, 3,033,119,216, an increase of 3 per cent; class D, 165,135,953, an increase of 93 per cent; class E, 45,818,759, a decrease of 12 per cent.

The leading States in the manufacture of tobacco products are as follows, in the order named: In the manufacture of cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, New Jersey, Virginia, and Michigan; in the manufacture of cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New Jersey, and New York (see Table 13 of the full report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue); in the manufacture of cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, North Carolina, New York, Virginia, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; in the manufacture of cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, New York, which accounts for 85 per cent of the total manufactured (see Table 14 of the full report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue); in the manufacture of plug tobacco, Missouri and North Carolina; twist, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee; fine cut,

Illinois and New Jersey: smoking tobacco, North Carolina, Ohio, New Jersey, Kentucky, and Illinois: snuff, Tennessee, Illinois, and New Jersey (see Table 12 of the full report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue).

There was a small decrease in the number of manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes, and an increase in the number of dealers in leaf tobacco. The following table gives the number in each class of business on December 31 of each year, 1914 to 1920, inclusive:

	Manufacturers of—				Dealers
Dec. 31	Cigars.	Cign- rettes.	Tobacco.	Snuff.	in leaf tobacco.
1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919.	Number, 16, 754 15, 732 14, 576 13, 217 11, 291 11, 483 11, 110	Number. 381 367 311 311 263 287 213	Number, 2,364 2,214 2,085 1,915 1,803 1,814 1,810	Number. 68 71 67 61 60 57 35	Number. 3, 164 3, 497 4, 139 3, 668 3, 092 3, 424 3, 662

Growers of, and dealers in, perique tobacco numbered 51 during the calendar year 1920. This class of tobacco, which is raised principally in St. James Parish, La., is so prepared and cured as to require growers and dealers to report their transactions as manufacturers of tobacco. Their operations during the calendar year 1920 were as follows:

Pounds.	Pounds.
On hand Jan. 1, 1920 236, 402	Tax paid 2,793
Grown. 376, 067 Purchased. 292, 628	
	On hand Jan. 1, 1921 290, 373
Total	Total

There were handled in the Tobacco Division during the fiscal year 426 reports of violations of laws governing the handling of leaf tobacco and the manufacture and sale of tobacco products. Offers in compromise, totaling \$7.335.45, were tendered in 325 of these cases, and the majority of the remainder were dismissed without action. In but comparatively few cases was prosecution found necessary.

The tax collected on cigarette papers and tubes represents a decrease of 23.2 per cent from the previous year. The total receipts from this source amounted to \$1,184.186.21, paid on 54.600.618 packages of paper and tubes imported from foreign countries and 152,085,834

packages of paper and tubes of domestic manufacture.

MISCELLANEOUS TAXES.

OLEOMARGARINE.

There were 79 oleomargarine factories in operation during the fiscal year 1921. Eight factories closed during the year, leaving 71 in operation as of June 30, 1921. For the first time in over a decade there was a marked decrease in the amount of oleomargarine produced. The various factories produced a total of only 281,081,514 pounds in 1921, compared with 391,279,512 pounds in 1920, a

decrease of 110,195,998 pounds, or 28.2 per cent. These figures include both colored and uncolored oleomargarine. The decrease in production is attributed largely to business depression in general and also to the comparatively low price of butter which prevailed during the year, especially the latter part. However, late reports indicate that the industry is gradually returning to normal.

The following comparative data for the years 1920 and 1921 will indicate the trend of the industry. More detailed statistics will be found on pages 117 and 118 of the full report of the Commissioner

of Internal Revenue.

	Colored oleo	margarine.	Uncolored old	Uncolored elemargarine.		
	1920	1921	1920	1921		
Produced With-frawn tax paid for domestic use With-frawn free of tax for export With-drawn for the Government	Pounds. 15, 623, 746 9, 277, 361 5, 609, 467 699, 466	Pounds. 11,600,319 9,214,650 1,826,703 668,623	Pounds. 375, 655, 768 369, 343, 611. 4, 725, 978 50, 936	Pounds. 269, 481, 195 269, 734, 142 1, 687, 980 3, 000		

The receipts from stamp tax on oleomargarine and the special tax imposed upon those engaged in the manufacture and sale of this product amounted to \$2,986,465.35, a decrease of \$741,810.70, or 19.9 per cent of the amount collected from this source during the year 1920. The receipts for 1920 and 1921 were as follows:

Receipts from—	1920	1921	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	
^			Amount.	Per cent.
Oleomargarine taxed at 10 cents a pound Oleomargarine taxed at 1 cent a pound Marodactorers' peral tax. Wholesale dealers' special tax. Retail dealers' special tax.	930, 343, 25 50, 124, 51 494, 961, 92	\$921, 192, 25 655, 427, 08 52, 478, 94 450, 996, 44 906, 380, 64		22. 9 29. 5 4. 7 8. 9 14. 3
Total	3, 728, 276. 05	2, 986, 465. 35	- 741, 810, 70	19.9

ADULTERATED BUTTER.

The receipts from special and stamp taxes on adulter: ted butter for 1921 totaled \$34,239.96, a decrease of \$22,783.38, or 39 per cent of the amount collected from this source in the year 1920. There were three duly qualified manufacturers of adulterated butter in operation during the year and their entire output was withdrawn tax free for export to foreign countries. In addition to the special tax paid by these manufacturers, the receipts for the year include special and stamp taxes collected on creamery butter found on the market containing moisture of 16 or more per cent, which brings it within the classification of adulterated butter.

RENOVATED BUTTER.

The tax of one-fourth cent a pound on process or renovated butter and occupational tax at the rate of \$50 per annum on manufacturers of this product yielded for the year \$15,511.56, compared with \$24,716.35 for the previous fiscal year, making a decrease of \$9,204.79, or 37.2 per cent.

MIXED FLOUR.

There were 3,500,209 pounds of mixed flour manufactured during the year, compared with 4,716,432 pounds manufactured in 1920, a decrease of 1,216,223 pounds. The receipts from special and stamp taxes on mixed flour amounted to \$1,225.85 in 1921, compared with \$1,856.91 in 1920, a decrease of \$631.06, or 33.9 per cent.

COLLECTION FIELD SERVICE.

Constant endeavor has been made to afford the best possible facilities to taxpayers in the transaction of their business with the Internal Revenue Service. On June 30, 1921, there were open 182 division headquarters offices, 45 subdivision offices, and 18 offices at which stamps only were sold, in addition to the 64 collectors' offices,

making a total of 309 offices and branch offices.

The most important development in connection with the service rendered taxpayers at branch offices was the installation in 10 of the larger division headquarters offices of a system providing for the acceptance of cash payments for all classes of tax. This service will be extended during the present fiscal year to the division headquarters offices in the larger cities.

ADDITIONAL COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

The increase in number of returns filed and the desire to afford the most efficient service to taxpayers make it desirable to provide additional collection districts in the more populous States. The present number of internal-revenue collection districts is limited by the act of July 16, 1914, to 64. Since the passage of the revenue acts of 1913, 1916, 1917, and 1918, and the adoption of the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution, the work, service, and needs of the Internal Revenue Service have been entirely transformed. In less than 10 years the number of taxpayers filing returns with collectors of internal revenue has increased from approximately 600,000 to a total of 9,000,000 annually. Practically all of the 600,000 taxpayers dealt with collectors of internal revenue but once each year, while under present laws the monthly returns required of sales-tax payers, together with the quarterly payment feature provided for income-tax payers, necessitate 15,000,000 separate transactions with collectors of internal revenue each year. Establishment of additional collection districts will directly benefit both the service and the general public in that it will permit of a more effective distribution of the personnel and will make the records in collectors' offices more readily available to taxpayers. Recommendation, therefore, has been made to Congress that the number of collection districts be limited to 74 instead of 64.

With a view to making the two Texas districts more nearly equal in size and to having the boundaries of the collection districts conform more nearly to the judicial district boundary lines, the President signed an Executive order on June 14, 1921, transferring 15 counties from the second district of Texas to the first district of Texas and 2 counties from the first to the second district, effective July 1, 1921.

ACCOUNTING SYSTEM.

The system of accounting and office procedure, which was installed in every collection district during the fiscal year 1919, has been modified, expanded, and perfected as arising conditions demanded. The records of accounts in collectors' offices are practically current, and itemized transactions of all kinds are available. The prompt deposit of collections with Federal reserve banks and other Government depositories has received most careful consideration, and tax collections have been made immediately available to meet outstanding indebtedness.

A corps of assistant supervisors of collectors' offices, trained in office management and accounting methods, assigned to duty in 14 supervisory divisions, has operated effectively. These employees are charged with the examination of accounts and records, with the determination of personnel, equipment, and space needs, and are available to collectors for purposes of conference in connection with the efficient and proper handling of the office and field work of collectors' offices.

INTERNAL-REVENUE MANUAL.

As a further aid in the conduct of the collection service, there was compiled and issued during the year the internal-revenue manual for the guidance of collectors of internal revenue and all employees under their direction. In addition, a supplement was prepared which gives a list of all forms used in the collection service, together with a description of each form and brief instructions as to its use.

CORRESPONDENCE STUDY COURSES.

As indicated in the last annual report, correspondence courses are conducted by the bureau for the benefit of collectors' employees. Courses are given in the law and procedure relating to individual income tax, corporation income and excess-profits taxes, special taxes, sales taxes, taxes on admissions and dues, and various miss cellaneous taxes. There are also supplementary courses in elementary bookkeeping, accounting, and law. As new appointeeenter the service they are urged to avail themselves of these courses in order that they may become fully acquainted with the various tax laws. During the fiscal year there were enrolled 3,120 students.

NUMBER OF COLLECTORS' EMPLOYEES.

On June 30, 1920, there were 4,615 office employees and 2,535 field deputy collectors, or a total of 7,147 in the service. On June 30, 1921, there were employed 4,548 office employees and 2,235 field deputy collectors, a total of 6,783, or a net reduction of 364. This reduction was made necessary because of the condition of the appropriation and does not reflect the needs of the service, inasmuch as the appointment of additional field employees would result in a proportionate increase in tax collections, particularly in the discovery of delinquents.

FIELD WORK.

During the year collectors' field forces were called upon to give special attention to the serving of warrants of distraint, the verifying of returns showing additional tax due, and the conduct of delinquent drives. A total of 169,409 warrants of distraint were served by field deputies, compared with 22,963 served during the previous fiscal year, and 568,090 returns were verified, compared with 307,424 returns during the fiscal year 1920. The total of delinquent and additional taxes collected and reported for assessment by the 2,557 collectors' employees during the fiscal year was \$38,352,612.

Since August 1, 1920, all capital-stock and child-labor tax returns requiring field investigations have been handled by a force of deputy collectors specially trained for the work. To June 30, 1921, this force of deputy collectors had investigated 492 cases and collected and reported for assessment a total of \$224,255.38 in delinquent and

additional capital-stock and child-labor taxes.

To insure the performance of a maximum amount of work by the traveling deputy collectors, they are required to submit to their respective collectors of internal revenue detailed daily reports of the work accomplished by them. At the close of each month the collectors forward to the bureau a report showing the number of delinquencies and violations discovered, warrants of distraint served, returns verified, other examinations made, the amount of tax collected and reported for assessment by each deputy, and the time consumed in such work. These reports are accompanied by a concise statement as to the service rendered by each deputy. With this information before it, the bureau is in a position to determine the efficiency of each member of the field force. The reports also show whether any class of taxes is neglected in any collection district and enable the bureau to take the necessary action to have such taxes collected.

ACCOUNTS UNIT.

This unit includes two divisions—the Collection Division and Disbursement Division. The unit supervises the administrative audit of the disbursing accounts of all collectors, revenue agents in charge of divisions, Federal prohibition directors, supervising Federal prohibition agents, and other special disbursing agents of the Internal Revenue Bureau and Service. In addition, all miscellaneous bills for transportation, equipment, rental, telephone service, etc., paid from internal-revenue appropriations by the disbursing clerk for the Treasury Department, are examined in this unit before payment is made, and all amounts allowed for the refund of taxes illegally collected, redemption of stamps, abatement of claims, etc., are recorded.

The collection accounts of collectors of internal revenue are rendered quarterly and referred to the Comptroller General of the United States, General Accounting Office, Treasury Department Division, for audit. Accounts of disbursing agents are rendered monthly and,

after administrative audit, are referred to the same office.

The appropriations under the control of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue are allotted, and after allotments have been provided allowances are granted thereunder covering salaries, traveling expenses, and miscellaneous items, according to appropriation and the

particular branch of the service involved. No expenditure can be made from any appropriation unless an allowance document has been

provided to cover such expenditure.

Monthly reports are submitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue showing the organization of the field and Bureau, the rates of compensation to field and bureau employees, the amounts allowed for traveling expenses and miscellaneous items, and the average compensation of each class of employees. This is supplemented by a statement showing the fluctuation in the average pay of each class of employees from month to month, while another monthly statement submitted shows the expenditures from each appropriation for salaries, travel, and miscellaneous items.

There is also compiled a monthly statement showing the collections from each source of revenue, which is supplemented by a statement showing the quantity of tax-paid articles, such as nonbeverage spirits, tobacco, cigarettes, oleomargarine, etc., withdrawn during the month. The latter statement is supplied to interested trades and industries, and the monthly statement of collections is for the information of the general public as well as for the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate.

This unit prepares for the commissioner's annual report various statistical tables relating to the collection of revenue, according to

the several classifications of taxes.

Estimates of appropriations are also prepared in the unit and supporting data furnished the commissioner for the hearings before

Congress.

There are now in the unit 122 employees. The unit was reorganized on July 1, 1920, and a budget system of accounting installed. Under this reorganization the work has become current and is now more efficiently performed with the same number of employees.

PROHIBITION UNIT.

The organization of the Prohibition Unit as outlined in the last annual report of the commissioner remained in effect during the past fiscal year with one exception, which will be hereafter described.

OFFICE OF COUNSEL AND LEGAL DIVISION.

On July 1, 1920, the office of counsel was consolidated with that of

head of the Legal Division.

The counsel was charged with the preparation and review of all regulations issued by the Prohibition Unit; he rendered for the commissioner and other divisions of the unit opinions on the prohibition, narcotic, and internal-revenue liquor laws, and reviewed and approved all letters involving interpretation of the law prepared in the legal and other divisions.

In the Legal Division were received and considered all reports from field officers concerning violations of the above-mentioned laws and all court cases arising in connection therewith. This work involved consideration of both civil and criminal liability and correspondence with the field officers of the Internal Revenue Bureau and United States attorneys. In many cases special assistance was rendered the United States attorneys by the preparation of briefs and other memoranda concerning the law and evidence involved in particular cases.

In this division all violations involving civil liability were noted for assessment and considered in connection with claims and compromises arising in such cases. The amount of assessments entered is shown under the heading "Division of Audit and Statistics." During the fiscal year 4,246 offers in compromise were accepted and 497 offers rejected. The Claims Section allowed 13,051 abatement, refund, and uncollectible claims, amounting to \$16,055,605.90, during the year and rejected 3,447 abatement, refund, and uncollectible claims, amounting to \$5,115,685.51. On July 1 there were pending 8,728 abatement, refund, and uncollectible claims, involving assessments of \$20,415,129.33. At the beginning of the fiscal year 21,372 cases were pending. During the year 98,349 new cases were received, 51,388 cases were closed as to both civil and criminal liability, leaving 68,333 open cases in the files June 30, 1921.

PROHIBITION FIELD FORCE.

The prohibition field organization was continued under the general scheme of organization indicated in the last report; that is, it was composed of two classes of supervisory officers, known as supervising Federal prohibition agents and Federal prohibition directors, each such officer having a force of employees operating under his immediate control.

Each supervising agent was in charge of an administrative unit, known as a "department" (the various departments being composed of from one to five States). It was his duty to detect and suppress violations of the prohibition laws and to prosecute violators. Under each supervising agent was a mobile policing force composed of officers known as "Federal prohibition agents." On June 30 there were 12 regular departments in the United States and in addition an acting supervising Federal prohibition agent each for Hawaii and Porto Rico. Under these units there was a total force on June 30 of 608 Federal prohibition agents and 149 office employees.

The permissive features of the national prohibition act were administered by Federal prohibition directors, there being one such officer for each State and for Hawaii and Porto Rico. ordinate field officers were known as Federal prohibition inspectors. On June 30 there were 162 such officers and a total of 335 clerks in the directors' offices.

Operating under the immediate direction of the Assistant Prohibition Commissioner was a small force of men, known as assistant field supervisors, highly trained in administration and organization

work, whose duty it was to assist the supervising Federal prohibition agents and the Federal prohibition directors. On June 30 there were 13 such officers, and each had from five to eight States in his territory.

Under the act of Congress of March 6, 1920, warehouse agents were stationed at bonded warehouses throughout the United States, the duty of such officers being to guard stored spirits. A number of such officers were assigned temporarily to breweries which have been seized for violations of the internal-revenue and prohibition laws. On June 30 there were 316 such officers in the service.

NARCOTIC FIELD FORCE.

Notwithstanding the small force of narcotic inspectors and agents assigned to the enforcement of the Harrison Narcotic Act during

the year, results obtained have been extremely gratifying.

Through the medium of monthly returns of importers, manufacturers, producers, and wholesale dealers, required by section 1006 of the revenue act of 1918, all transactions between registered persons are under proper surveillance, and by this means manufacture of and dealing in narcotics have been effectively controlled. Illicit traffic by nonregistered dealers, due in large measure to smuggled drugs, continues as a great menace.

The courts have shown in their decisions increased impatience with these violators, each decision seemingly going a step further in assisting the bureau in the proper enforcement of the law. In several instances physicians convicted of commercializing in narcotic drugs have had their licenses to practice medicine revoked and are serving heavy prison sentences. One was given a sentence of 15 years, and

two others 9 and 10 years, respectively.

The matter of controlling international traffic in opium and cocaine was aided by joint regulations agreed upon by the Secretary of State, Secretary of Treasury, and Secretary of Commerce, under section 6 of the act approved January 7, 1914. The regulations limit the exportation of opium and cocaine and any salts derivative, or preparations of either, only to those countries which have laws regulating the handling of narcotic drugs, and in addition the exportation is permitted only upon proper certification as to the qualifications of the purchaser.

Results obtained from closing 44 narcotic clinics formerly operated in the United States have been most gratifying. This action has been indorsed by the highest medical authorities. The closing of these clinics, which were found to be a menace to society as a means of perpetuating addiction rather than relieving the situation, again directs attention to the urgent necessity for the enactment of some measure whereby a systematic study and treatment of addiction by

the Federal Government can be put into effect.

PERMIT DIVISION.

The Permit Division was created under an order of October 19, 1920, by dividing the Division of Technology into the Permit Division and the Industrial Alcohol and Chemical Division. The following

functions were assigned to the Permit Division:

The issuance of permits for use of intoxicating liquor under the national prohibition act, including the importation and exportation of the same (the division does not issue permits to transport liquor or to prescribe liquor); the passing upon all nonbeverage bonds submitted in support of nonbeverage permits under the national prohibition act to ascertain whether bonds are properly executed; the renewal of all nonbeverage permits which have been outstanding for one year; establishing standards for medicinal preparations, toilet preparations, and extracts.

During the early part of 1921 pharmacists from the Permit Division were sent into the field, accompanied by internal-revenue agents,

to make special investigations of manufacturing firms to determine whether they should be allowed to continue under permits previously issued. These investigations covered a period of six months and disclosed numerous violations of the national prohibition act. The violators were required to pay heavy penalties, or entirely restrained from operating under Federal permits.

Two hundred and forty-six permittees' premises were examined, which resulted in the revocation of 175 permits. Penalties and assessments against these permittees amounted to \$10,592,000. Compromise offers were made and accepted in the amount of \$350,000. There are many compromise offers upon which final action has not been taken, acceptance of which will result in a considerable amount

of money being paid to the Government.

The following table shows the number and classes of permits issued during the fiscal year:

	Renewals.	New.
A—Permits, to manufacture. B—Permits, wholesale druggists, bonded warehouses, free warehouses, storage warehouses. C—Permits, to transport, issued and renewed by directors. D—Permits, to import and use. E—Permits, to import and sell. F—Permits, to export. G—Permits to export and sell. H—Permits, to use (intoxicating liquors for manufacturing purposes). I—Permits, to use and sell. J—Permits, to prescribe, issued and renewed by directors. K—Permits, to manufacture vinegar and to produce intoxicating liquor for conversion into same. L—Permits, to operate dealcoholizing plants. M—Permits, to sell flavoring extracts. N—Permits, to scell flavoring extracts. N—Permits, to produce alcoholic preparations. O—Permits, to rectify. P—Permits, to produce mash for the purpose of producing yeast after which residue is to be destroyed.	50 22,019 5,945 36,859 101 50 1 21	546 9093 33: 115 4477 39 46, 6177 10, 286- 686 243 22 2077 13- 2
Permits revoked and recalled Renewal applications disapproved New applications disapproved Permits canceled Active permits issued in Washington, D. C. Total outstanding permits, including those issued by directors.		2, 633 1, 025 1, 497 \$0,530

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL AND CHEMICAL DIVISION.

This division was organized October 15, 1920, taking over a portion of the work formerly administered by the Division of Technology. The division conducts the chemical work for the Bureau of Internal Revenue and administers the industrial alcohol provisions of Title III of the national prohibition act. It also administers certain work in connection with distilled spirits under internal-revenue laws, such as the control of distilleries, bonded warehouses, storekeeper-gaugers' assignments, and other miscellaneous details.

The work of the division is carried on in two sections—the Chemical Section and Industrial Alcohol Section. The work of each dur-

ing the year may be described as follows:

Chemical Section.—Branch laboratories were established at Chicago, Ill., Little Rock, Ark., and San Francisco, Calif. A cooperative arrangement was perfected with the Department of Agriculture whereby internal-revenue chemists could be stationed in cer-

tain of the food and drug inspection laboratories at points where it was not deemed advisable, for reasons of economy, to install separate internal-revenue laboratories. Under this arrangement chemists are now stationed in the food laboratories at Buffalo, N. Y.,

Minneapolis, Minn., and Denver, Colo.

The general analytical work incidental to the administration of the national prohibition act has increased materially. It has been found to be in the interest of economy and a more effective enforcement of the law to provide for the performance of a substantial part of chemical work at points outside of Washington. Certain classes of work, however, are handled exclusively in the Washington laboratory, where, for reasons of administration, it is necessary to have the work performed at a central point.

A total of 39,474 samples were analyzed by the Washington and branch laboratories during the fiscal year, an increase of 13,580 samples over the previous year. These samples comprised butter, oleomargarine, fats and oils, narcotic drugs, fermented beverages, distilled spirits, denatured alcohol, medicinal preparations, etc.

Close relationship between the laboratories and the enforcement of various internal-revenue laws is shown by the fact that the chemists in the Washington and field laboratories spent 994 days, as

witnesses, in various Federal courts.

During the last six months there was a large increase in laboratory work in connection with the administration of the denatured

alcohol laws.

Industrial Alcohol Section.—During the year 70 industrial alcohol plants, 76 bonded warehouses, and 65 denaturing plants qualified for the production, storage, and denaturation of alcohol under Title III of the national prohibition act. Two grain distilleries, two rum distilleries, and 20 fruit distilleries qualified for the production of distilled spirits other than alcohol for nonbeverage purposes.

Under Title III of the national prohibition act, the use of alcohol free of tax was extended, with a consequent increase in the number of permits issued. The following statement shows the number of permits issued for the withdrawal of alcohol free of tax by the United States, States, municipal subdivisions, hospitals, colleges, and scientific laboratories during each of the fiscal years 1920 and 1921:

•		
	1920	1921
Under secs. 3297 and 3464, R. S. Under Regulations No. 61	3,047 490	26 3,053

All outstanding permits issued under section 3297, Revised Statutes, will, in due course, be replaced by permits issued under the national prohibition act. Permits now issued under section 3464, Revised Statutes, will also be replaced by permits issued under the national prohibition act, so far as they relate to alcohol.

The number of bonded manufacturers using specially denatured

alcohol increased from 1,395 for the previous year to 1,761.

Subsequent to December 22, 1920, when T. D. 3106, providing for special classification of dealers in and manufacturers using non-

beverage taxpaid alcohol was issued, 498 applications for the 90 days'

permit provided for by this Treasury decision were approved.

The number of storekeeper-gaugers assigned to distillery bonded warehouses, general bonded warehouses, and special bonded warehouses decreased during the year. Due to the gradual reduction of spirits in storage, the use of a number of distillery bonded warehouses, general bonded warehouses, and special bonded warehouses was discontinued in whole or in part.

DIVISION OF AUDIT AND STATISTICS.

The Division of Audit and Statistics was charged with the preparation of assessment lists and accounting in connection therewith; also the examination and audit of returns and accounts relating to distilleries; general and special bonded warehouses; industrial and denatured alcohol plants; dealers in and manufacturers using denatured alcohol, wineries, breweries, dealcoholizing plants; liquor dispensed on physicians' prescriptions; wines for sacramental purposes; liquors used in manufacturing and compounding; liquors received by physicians, hospitals, etc.; and narcotics.

Distilled spirits.—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, there were produced from materials other than fruit 86,365,658.4 taxable gallons of distilled spirits, a decrease of 13,250,133.6 gallons compared

with the quantity produced during the preceding fiscal year.

Of this amount of spirits there were removed from bonded warehouses on payment of tax 34,993,154.6 taxable gallons, an increase of 6,772,245 gallons from the quantity tax paid during the preceding

fiscal year.

The quantity of spirits remaining in distillery and general bonded warehouses and industrial alcohol bonded warehouses under Title III of the national prohibition act at the close of the fiscal year 1921 was 49,890,853.2 taxable gallons, a decrease of 5,972,892 gallons from the quantity (55,863,745.2 gallons) in bond at the close of the pre-

The quantities of distilled spirits produced, withdrawn, and remaining in bond during the years ended June 30, 1911 to 1921, are sum-

marized in the following statement:

Fiscal year.	Produced.	Withdrawn, tax paid.	Remaining in warehouse.
	Taxable gallons.	Taxable gallons.	Taxable gallon
1911		132, 058, 636, 5	249, 279, 346.
1912		133, 259, 147. 6	263, 785, 831.
1913		140, 289, 424. 8	276, 784, 540.
1914	174, 611, 645. 0	136, 269, 752. 6	282, 036, 460.
1915		121, 498, 325. 0	253, 668, 341.
1916		133, 025, 969. 4	232, 402, 878.
1917		160, 740, 210, 6	194, 832, 682,
1918		87, 787, 823. 5	158, 959, 264.
1919		81, 598, 086. 5	72, 358, 151.
1920		28, 220, 909. 6	55, 863, 745.
1921	86, 365, 658, 4	34, 993, 154. 6	49, 890, 853.

Denatured alcohol.—During the fiscal year 1921 there were with drawn from bond, free of tax, for denaturation, 38,812,138.7 proof gallons of alcohol and rum, against 45,640,948 proof gallons withdrawn for this purpose during the previous year. The following statement shows the quantity of spirits withdrawn for denaturation and the quantity of denatured alcohol produced during each fiscal year since the enactment of the denatured alcohol law of June 7, 1906:

	Dena-	Ethyl alcohol	Denatured alcohol produced.			
Fiscal year.	turing plants.	withdrawn for denaturation (proof gallons).	Completely (wine gallons).	Specially (wine gallons).	Total (wine gallons).	
1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	12 12 12 14 14 14 21 25 23 33 44 49	3, 084, 950. 8 5, 640, 331. 2 7, 967, 736. 4 10, 605, 870. 7 11, 682, 887. 9 13, 955, 903, 552. 8 17, 811, 078. 2 25, 411, 718. 8 84, 532, 253. 1 93, 762, 422. 7 90, 644, 722. 8 60, 399, 308. 9 45, 640, 948. 638, 812, 138. 7	1, 397, 861, 16 1, 812, 122, 38 2, 370, 839, 70 3, 076, 924, 55 3, 374, 019, 92 4, 161, 268, 523, 240, 78 5, 213, 129, 56 5, 386, 646, 96 7, 871, 952, 82 10, 508, 919, 34 10, 328, 454, 61 9, 976, 720, 62 13, 528, 402, 99 12, 392, 595, 02	382, 415, 19 1, 509, 329, 35 2, 185, 579, 15 3, 602, 102, 55 3, 507, 109, 94 3, 933, 246, 44 4, 608, 417, 76 5, 191, 846, 03 8, 599, 821, 81 88, 807, 153, 56 45, 170, 678, 29 39, 834, 561, 48 28, 294, 218, 97 15, 307, 947, 1	1, 780, 276. 35 3, 321, 451. 73 4, 556, 418. 85 6, 079, 027. 10 6, 881, 129. 86 8, 094, 515. 96 10, 404, 975. 59 13, 986, 468. 77 46, 679, 106. 38 55, 679, 597. 63 50, 163, 016. 09 38, 270, 939. 59 28, 836, 350. 17 22, 388, 824, 92	

Narcotics.—Statistics secured from monthly narcotic returns rendered by importers and manufacturers show that a total of \$53,547, at the rate of 1 cent per ounce, was paid upon narcotic drugs and preparations imported into the United States and removed from customs custody during the past fiscal year. A total of 5,329,923 ounces of pure narcotic drugs was contained in this quantity. (For detailed statistics relative to imports by classes and countries see p. 120, full report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.) Returns rendered by manufacturers show that a total of 1,839,876 ounces of narcotic drugs was involved in drugs and preparations manufactured and sold during the year within the United States, upon which a total of \$82,736.26, at the same rate, was paid as stamp tax. (For statistics by classes and States of drugs manufactured and sold see p. 122, full report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.) Returns rendered by importers, manufacturers, and wholesale dealers show that a total of \$4,120.95 was paid upon narcotic drugs and preparations exported from the United States during the year, involving a total of 27,501 ounces of narcotic drugs. (For figures indicating the classes and countries for exports see p. 120, full report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.)

These monthly returns embody reports of all sales of taxable narcotic drugs made to all registered persons. By examining these reports the Bureau is enabled better to control the general traffic in narcotics. Not only have many instances of additional special and stamp tax liability been uncovered, but also has it been possible to

apprehend illegitimate purchasers.

The collections under the Harrison Narcotic Law for the fiscal year 1921 were \$1,170,291.32, a decrease of \$343,628.18 over the

collections of the previous year, which were \$1,513,919.50.

During the year 649 persons were registered under the act as importers and manufacturers, 2,948 as wholesale dealers, 47,233 as retail dealers, 160,906 as practitioners, and 83,391 as dealers in and manufacturers of untaxed narcotic preparations, including regis-

trants not required to pay special tax by reason of paying another tax under the act, or a total of 295,127 registrants. (For registrations by States see p. 126, full report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.)

At the beginning of the year 721 violations of the act were pending against persons not entitled to registration under the law and a total of 2,707 violations against such persons was reported during the year. At the beginning of the year 953 violations of the law were pending against registered persons. During the year penalties, imposed by section 3176 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, were assessed against 37,189 registered persons on account of failure to register and pay special tax as required under the act, and 1,307 violations of the law were reported during the year which involved other charges of greater significance. Accordingly, a total of 3,428 violations accrued during the year against unregistered persons and 39,449 violations of all kinds against registered persons.

Of the unregistered persons charged with violations of the law 1,328 were convicted, 109 were acquitted, 18 submitted acceptable offers in compromise of their liability, 268 cases were dropped, and 1,705 cases were pending at the close of the year. Of the cases accruing against registered persons, collection of specific penalty was made in 37,189 cases, 255 persons were convicted, 10 were acquitted, 286 submitted acceptable offers in compromise of their liability, 328 cases were dropped, and 1,381 cases were pending at the close of the year. (For statistics by States relative to violations see p. 124, full report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.)

Special taxes and penalties amounting to \$37,696.33 were assessed during the year, and miscellaneous collections under the act, including 5 per cent penalties, interest, offers in compromise, fines, etc.

amounted to \$262,775.55.

At the beginning of the year 240 cases of violations of the act of January 17, 1914, regulating the manufacture of smoking opium, were pending and 286 cases were reported during the year, or a total of 526 violations. During the year 109 persons were convicted, 19 were acquitted, compromises were accepted in 3 cases, 86 cases were dropped, and 309 violations were pending at the close of the fiscal year.

A total of 34,069 ounces of narcotic drugs and preparations came into the possession of the bureau during the year through the enforcement of the narcotic laws. (For detailed statistics by classes and States see p. 127, full report of the Commissioner of Internal

Revenue.

Liquor tax collections.—Collections under penalty provisions of the national prohibition act for the fiscal year 1921, including taxes offers in compromise, costs, fines, etc., amounted to \$2,152,387.45

Fermented liquor and cereal beverages.—Under regulations issued pursuant to the National Prohibition Act, breweries may operate for the production of fermented liquor containing one-half of 1 per centor more of alcohol by volume. The qualification of breweries for such operations is authorized, however, only in cases where the liquor is to be produced for removal to a dealcoholizing plant or an industrial alcohol plant for the purpose of having the alcoholic content extracted therefrom. Six such breweries qualified during the fiscal year.

Liquids containing one-half of 1 per cent or more of alcohol by volume may be produced by the process by which beer, ale, porter, or

wine is produced at dealcoholizing plants, but before removal from the premises the alcoholic content thereof must be reduced to less than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume, except that such liquids may be removed without sale to an industrial alcohol plant, fruit distillery, or another dealcoholizing plant for the purpose of having the alcohol extracted therefrom. During the fiscal year there were 454 dealcoholizing plants in operation, 10 industrial alcohol plants which received fermented liquor for the purpose of extracting the alcohol therefrom, and one fruit distillery which received wines for such purpose.

The quantity of liquids containing one-half of 1 per cent or more of alcohol by volume produced at breweries and dealcoholizing plants during the year aggregated 193,446,763 gallons, compared with 286,169,680 gallons during the previous year. The quantity of cereal beverages containing less than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume produced at the industrial alcohol plants, dealcoholizing plants, and fruit distillery, mentioned above, during the year aggre-

gated 285,825,830 gallons.

Wines and cordials.—Revenue from taxes on wines and cordials during the fiscal year 1921 amounted to \$2,001,779.87, compared with \$4,017,596.82 in 1920, \$10,521,609.14 in 1919, \$9,124,368.56 in 1918, and \$5,164,075.03 in 1917. The total production amounted to 19,551,595.26 gallons for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921. On June 30, 1921, there were 27,604,898.76 gallons of wine on hand, compared with 17,677,370.49 gallons on hand June 30, 1920.

PERSONNEL.

The number of employees in Washington, D. C., increased from 450 at the beginning of the fiscal year to 503. This increase of 53 employees represents 148 resignations and 201 appointments.

The total pay roll of the Prohibition Unit on June 30, 1921, was \$776,900, an increase of \$92,340 over the pay roll on July 1, 1920.

SOLICITOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The work of the solicitor's office embraces the whole field of federal taxation and may be summarized as cases in suit (criminal and civil); income and profits tax cases from the Income Tax Unit; memoranda from the Committee on Appeals and Review; estate; capital-stock and child-labor tax questions; documentary, public utilities, insurance, sales, occupational, beverage, luxury, tobacco, oleomargarine, and special taxes; the more important prohibition questions; distilled spirits and narcotics; accounts, supplies, equipment, leases, etc.; matters referred by the commissioner; and the consideration, preparation, and revision of Treasury decisions, and of regulations, mimeographs, and other formal compilations.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The conference committee, organized in May, 1920, has continued to function with marked success. It is composed of the assistant solicitor, as chairman, and the four assistant solicitors in charge of the several divisions.

LEGISLATION.

The solicitor's office has assisted the economic advisor, office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in the framing of proposed new tax legislation.

INTERPRETATIVE DIVISION I.

The work of Interpretative Division I may be separated into three general classes. The first embraces the preparation and revision of regulations and Treasury decisions relating to income, excess-profits, and estate taxes; the second comprises the preparation of law opinions, solicitor's opinions, and informal memoranda, and a review of such recommendations and memoranda of the Committee on Appeals and Review as are submitted to the solicitor, and of letters prepared by the Income Tax Unit and Estate Tax Division in which information is furnished to taxpayers with respect to income, excess-profits, and estate-tax returns; the third relates to suggestions and technical assistance in the drafting of contemplated revenue legislation. The Weekly Bulletin of Income Tax Rulings is submitted to this division for review and approval.

The most extensive work undertaken during the year in connection with regulations was the editing and revising of Regulations No. 45. As a result of the decisions in *Goodrich* v. *Edwards* and *Brewster* v. *Walsh*, 24 articles of Regulations No. 45 (1920 edition) have been the subject of amendment in order to incorporate therein the rule announced in those cases for the computation of gains and losses in case of property acquired before March 1, 1913, and sold or disposed of

subsequent thereto.

Extended researches have been made with relation to the following: Community property laws and their relation to the income of spouses domiciled in States having such laws; the preparation of a special bulletin for the guidance of insurance companies in making returns and of the bureau in auditing them; the correct application of the exemption provisions relating to building and loan associations and the promulgation of a Treasury decision with respect thereto; the proper treatment, from the standpoint both of the employee and the corporation, of stock in the corporation given to employees as a bonus; the application of the decision in the case of Eisner v. Macomber to various problems arising in connection with stock dividends; the differentiation of trusts and associations in the light of the case of Crocker v. Malley for the purposes of the revenue laws; the determination of the date of the realization of income where the income is earned in one year but actually received in a subsequent year; the realization of taxable income when stock or securities are exchanged for other stock or securities in connection with a reorganization, consolidation, or merger of a corporation; the effect of trusts and trust instruments upon the tax liability of the trust as an entity, the cestui que trust, and the remainderman thereunder; the distinction between a resident alien and a nonresident alien, and between domestic, foreign, and resident corporations, for income-tax purposes; what constitute religious, charitable, scientific, and educational purposes in determining exemption of corporations; and the determination of when gifts are in contemplation of death or are made to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after death for estate-tax purposes.

INTERPRETATIVE DIVISION II.

Interpretative Division II passes on all questions arising under the transportation, insurance, and excise-tax laws generally, including sales, tobacco, special tax, admissions and dues, beverages, stamp taxes, and child labor, and deals with the administrative and general provisions of the law. This division also passes on compromise cases of every nature, and claims for abatement and refund where the amount involved is \$5,000 or more.

During the year this division revised and edited Regulations Nos. 12,

43, 46, 47, 49, 50, 55, 56, 57, 58, and 59.

The number of real estate cases pending July 1, 1920, was 26, and during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, there were received 51, making a total of 77 cases pending June 30, 1921. In 70 cases the Government acquired title to the lands by purchase on sales under distraint by collectors, in 3 by purchase on sales under execution by United States marshals, and in 4 by judgments of forfeiture of United States courts.

There were no sales of realty owned by the United States during the year, as no acceptable offers for the right, title, and interest of the Government in and to the lands thus acquired and now claimed by the United States under the provisions of the internal-revenue laws have thus far been obtainable, and the lands are not of sufficient value to warrant the bureau in incurring any expense for advertising.

Storekeeper-gauger bonds and leases of commercial quarters occupied by field officers of the bureau are examined and approved in this

division.

CIVIL DIVISION.

The Civil Division has charge of the preparation for trial of all civil internal-revenue cases, both suits brought against collectors of the United States to recover taxes claimed to have been illegally exacted and those in which the United States appears as plaintiff to recover taxes the liability to which has been discovered too late for assessment. United States attorneys are charged with responsibility for the actual trial of these cases in court, but the attorneys in the Civil Division prepare the cases for trial both as to the facts and the law, sending to the proper United States attorney in each instance for use at the trial a brief setting forth fully the grounds upon which the tax has been exacted or is demanded.

The work of this division was begun in February, 1919, and the results are apparent in the records. In 1918 only about one-third of the civil internal-revenue cases tried were decided in favor of the Government; in 1919 about one-half of such cases were so decided; in 1920 63 per cent were won; and in 1921, up to July 1, 80 per cent

of these cases were won.

During the year 8 civil internal-revenue cases were decided in the Court of Claims, 73 in the United States District Courts, 26 in the Circuit Courts of Appeals, and 10 in the United States Supreme Court.

Among the important rulings made by the United States Supreme Court were those holding that the munitions tax was valid and was broadly applicable; that gains realized from the sale of capital assets are taxable income; that State inheritance taxes may not be deducted from the gross estate before computing the Federal estate tax; that the provisions of law and the regulations thereunder for the computation of invested capital under the excess-profits tax law are valid; that the estate-tax act of 1916 is constitutional; and that the law requiring the filing of a claim for refund as a necessary basis for a suit to recover taxes is to be strictly construed against the taxpayer.

Among the important decisions in the circuit courts of appeals were those holding that the ordinary and necessary expenses which may be deducted from the profits in computing the munitions tax do not include a percentage of the profits paid for the securing of contracts; giving a new and much broader definition as to what constitutes a transfer "in contemplation of death"; holding that residents of the United States or citizens deriving all their income from property in the Philippine Islands are subject to the income tax; that the retroactive clause of the estate-tax law of 1916 is valid; that the United States may inquire into the amount of salaries paid by a corporation to its officers where the salaries are deducted from an income-tax return as an item of expense; that the entire property constituting a joint estate created by a decedent many years before his death is to be included in the gross estate for measurement of the Federal estate tax; that the interpretation by the Internal Revenue Bureau of what constitutes "capital stock" of a corporation under the act of August 5, 1909 (Congress having reenacted substantially the same language in a later act after such interpretation by the bureau), is conclusive in Federal taxation matters as against a State statute defining

The important rulings of the United States district courts have been as follows: That the invested capital provisions of the excessprofits tax law of 1917 are valid; that where an insured person transfers a policy of life insurance to a stranger, reserving to himself the right to change the beneficiary, the amount of such policy is to be included in his gross estate for the purpose of the Federal estate tax; that labor performed by a corporation, in the process of manufacture of munitions, upon materials furnished by another corporation at a profit, subjects the corporation performing the work to the munitions tax; that the method of computing the excess-profits tax prescribed by the bureau is correct; that bonds issued by a corporation capitalizing an increase in the value of its capital assets and distributed as a dividend to its stockholders are taxable as income to the recipients; that the provision of law requiring the collection of the capital-stock tax in advance is valid; defining "association" with reference to the law taxing associations as corporations; that the issue of stock direct to a third party upon the order of the one who is entitled to it is subject to both the issue and the transfer tax; and that the provision of the act of 1916 extending the time within which the commissioner may consider a claim for refund does not extend the time within which suit can be brought for recovery of the taxes covered by such

claim

On July 1, 1920, there were 763 civil internal-revenue cases pending; 520 new cases were received and 368 cases were closed during the fiscal year 1921, leaving 915 cases pending on June 30, 1921.

PENAL DIVISION.

The Penal Division is primarily concerned with penalties, criminal

actions, pardons, paroles, and rewards.

During the year many successful criminal actions were maintained against corporations and individuals in connection with the evasion of taxes. The attorneys of this division spend considerable time in the field assisting United States attorneys in the trial of criminal actions, in addition to the preparation of indictments, briefs, and memoranda of authorities. Additional taxes and penalties, together with fines in the amount of approximately \$15,000,000, were collected following detection of fraud.

Other penalties provided by law are likewise given consideration in this division, and opinions are prepared for the signatures of the

solicitor and commissioner.

In addition to their other duties, the attorneys in this division have assisted the Committee on Enrollment and Disbarment in passing upon the qualifications of applicants to practice before the Treasury

Department.

Under the act of Congress to parole United States prisoners and for other purposes, approved June 25, 1910, such prisoners become eligible for release on parole when they shall have served one-third of the terms of imprisonment to which they were sentenced by the court. Eighty-four parole cases arising under the internal-revenue and national prohibition laws were pending July 1, 1920, and 375 cases were received during the fiscal year. The cases disposed of during the year numbered 345, leaving 114 cases pending July 1, 1921. In 59 cases the bureau recommended that the prisoners be given the benefit of parole; in 250 cases the recommendation was adverse; in 36 cases copies of reports received from the investigating officers were transmitted to the president of the boards of parole, but no recommendations were submitted by this bureau for the reason that the cases in question were not made by its field officers.

On July 1, 1920, 24 pardon cases arising under the internal-revenue and prohibition laws were pending, and 181 such cases were received during the fiscal year; 190 cases were disposed of during the year, and 15 cases were pending July 1, 1921. In 29 cases the bureau expressed favorable opinion upon the extension of Executive clemency to the applicants, in 142 such cases the recommendation was adverse, and in 19 cases no expression of opinion was submitted to the attorney in charge of pardons for the reason that investigations disclosed that such cases did not originate with and were not adopted by officers of

this bureau in the field service.

Claims for reward for information relative to violations of the internal-revenue laws, submitted under the provisions of Circular 99 (revised) were presented and disposed of during the year, as follows: Pending July 1, 1920, 3; presented during the fiscal year, 11; disposed of during the year, 4; pending July 1, 1921, 10. A majority of the pending claims are indefinite and incomplete, and final action thereon is awaiting receipt of further evidence.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION.

The Administrative Division is charged with the supervision of the library, the mails and files, the supplies and equipment, personnel, and editorial matters arising in and affecting the work of the office. The support and cooperation rendered by this division has proved of benefit to attorneys assigned to the other divisions and has afforded them great assistance in the dispatch of matters handled by them.

A compilation of decisions of the courts in internal-revenue cases during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, is printed on pages 1010

to 1024 of this report.

The work of the solicitor's office is practically current, despite the fact that it has increased materially in comparison with prior fiscal years.

Summary of work in the office of the Solicitor of Internal Revenue, year ended June 30, 1921.

	First quarter.	Second quarter.		Fourth quarter.	Total.
Letters prepared Letters checked Opinions prepared Opinions checked Treasury decisions prepared Treasury decisions checked Memorandums prepared Memorandums checked Compromises Claims Miscellaneous Telegrams Mimeographs	4, 048 48 148 15 51 465 552 1, 067 4, 001 57	2, 430 •3, 961 34 124 17 54 598 671 1, 344 6, 424 83 68	2, 564 5, 469 32 124 25 53 890 852 2, 631 11, 261 22 111 2	2, 376 5, 793 37 111 31 60 1, 333 1, 246 2, 998 14, 763 19 107 5	9, 910 19, 271 151 507 88 218 3, 286 3, 321 1 8, 040 36, 449 181 335
Regulations	13, 044	15, 809	24, 036	28, 880	81, 769

¹ This figure represents the total number of collector's blanket compromise cases handled. (For an temized statement of compromises handled see accompanying statement of compromises.)

Claims for abatement and refund.

Kind of tax involved.	Received during year.	Kind of tax involved.	Received during year.
Income and excess profits. Estate Capital stock Prohibition Beverage Admissions and dues Excise	916 1,005 11,911 378 390	Transportation Special Stamp Miscellaneous and insurance Child labor Total	18 192

Compromises.

IN SUIT.

Compromise cases on hand July 1, 1920. Received during the year.	45 65
Total	110

Rejected, 42; accepted, 68—involving \$2,486,461.61.

NOT IN SUIT.

Kind of compromise.	On hand July 1, 1920.	Received during the year.	Total han- dled.	Accepted.	Rejected.	Total acted on.	On hand June 30, 1921.	Total of amounts accepted.
Capital-stock tax. Estate tax. Income tax. Sales tax. Prohibition Total	1,572 98 17,499 1,488 3,984 24,641	5,745 2,153 163,416 8,716 6,141 186,171	7,317 2,251 180,915 10,204 10,125 210,812	4,813 2,127 161,485 7,501 4,046 179,972	701 16,771 404 586 18,466	5,514 2,131 178,256 7,905 4,632	1,803 120 2,659 2,299 5,493	\$47, 994. 43 26, 200. 00 1, 207, 588. 00 159, 888. 65 605, 696. 73 2, 047, 367. 81

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS.

The following is a statement of internal-revenue and prohibition cases handled by the district courts of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, as furnished this office by the Department of Justice:

	Internal-revenue suits.		Prohibi	Prohibition suits.		
	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.		
Cases pending July 1, 1920. Cases commenced during fiscal year ended June 30, 1921. Cases terminated during same period. Cases pending at close of business on June 30, 1921.	635	7,306 6,024 6,772 6,558	551 1,898 622 1,827	2,548 29,114 21,297 10,365		

STAMPS.

During the fiscal year 1921 there were issued to collectors of internal revenue and the Postmaster General 6,078,499,642 internal-revenue

stamps, having a total money value of \$453,268,733.70.

All stamps issued are engraved and printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, with the exception of tobacco stamps imprinted on tin-foil wrappers. The printing of the latter is done under contract and without cost to the Government, the contractor receiving his remuneration from the purchasers of the stamps and reimbursing the Government for the salaries of the stamp agent and counter.

Stamps were returned by collectors and the Postmaster General and credited in their accounts to the value of \$74,094,300.53. These were of various kinds and denominations, including partly used books from outgoing collectors and stamps for which there was no use.

There were 13 applications allowed for restamping packages from

which the original stamps had been mutilated or destroyed.

BUREAU AND FIELD PERSONNEL.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, the number of employees in Washington increased from 5,912 to 7,052, while the collectors' offices showed a decrease from 7,147 to 6,783. The force under the revenue agents increased from 3,187 to 3,590, and the number of assistant supervisors of collectors was increased from 31 to 48. Twenty-six additional employees were appointed under the national prohibition and narcotic acts, while the force of special agents was increased to 36 for the purpose of carrying out the increased functions of the Special Intelligence Unit in investigating violations of administrative rules and internal-revenue laws. In all, the total personnel of the bureau increased from 18,440 to 19,593 during the fiscal year. The following statement shows the distribution of employees on June 30, 1921:

Bureau	7,052
Collectors' offices.	6,783
Prohibition field service (including narcotic officers)	2, 168
Assistant supervisors of collectors.	48
Special agents, Special Intelligence Unit.	36
Supervising internal-revenue agents	2
Internal-revenue agents in charge	32
Internal-revenue agents.	1,705
Internal-revenue inspectors	631
Valuation engineers.	2
Assistant valuation engineer	1
Inspectors, Child-Labor Tax Division.	6
Assistant inspectors, Child-Labor Tax Division	14
Age-certificate inspectors, Child-Labor Tax Division.	7
Clerks and messengers under revenue agents in charge	337
Storekeeper-gaugers	769
m . 1	TO MOO

A total of 1,686 resignations were accepted from employees of the

Bureau during the past year, a decrease of 463 in comparison with

the number reported during the previous fiscal year.

Under the provisions of the retirement act, 55 classified employees were retained in the service for an additional two years, while 193 were retired on an annuity. Of the latter number, 18 were retired because of total disability. Four of this number were originally retained under the two-year provision of the act, but at a later date requested retirement because of their inability to perform properly the duties to which assigned.

Respectfully,

D. H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Hon. A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

Note.—For statistical details of the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, see his full annual report.

FROM TABLES ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Table 3.—Summary of Internal-Revenue Receipts, Years Ended June 30, 1920 and 1921, by Sources.

•	,		
Source.	1920	1921	Increase (+) or decrease (-).
Income and profits: Individuals, partnerships, and corporations.	\$3,956,936,003.60	¹ \$3,228,137,673.75	-\$7 28, 798, 329. 8 5
Estates: Transfer of estates of decedents	103, 635, 563. 24	154, 043, 260. 39	+ 50,407,697.15
Distilled spirits: Distilled spirits (nonbeverage). Distilled spirits (beverage). Rectified spirits or wines. Still or sparkling wines, cordials, etc. Grape brandy used in fortifying sweet wines.	181, 015. 09 4, 017, 596, 82	78,097,756.93 373,736.33 28,587.14 2,001,779.87 578,628.32	+ 14,104,581.57 - 2,903,887.89 - 152,427.95 - 2,015,816.95 + 448,664.55
Floor taxes— Distilled spirits. Rectified spirits or wines. Still or sparkling wines, cordials, etc Grape brandy used in fortification. Rectifiers, retail and wholesale dealers, manufacturers of stills, etc. (special taxes).	23, 156, 824. 90 82, 649. 95 726, 473. 29 59, 675. 33		- 22, 882, 241. 83 - 78, 437. 34 - 411, 800. 70 - 40, 021. 62
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for ex-		ĺ	- 1,447,396.38 - 27,341.65
port. Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond.	110, 452. 76		+ 98,915.49
Total	97, 905, 275. 71	82, 598, 065. 01	— 15, 307, 210. 70
Fermented liquors: Fermented liquors (barrel tax) Brewers: retail and wholesale dealers in	41,743,891.40	17, 133, 65	- 41,726,757.75
malt liquors (special taxes)	221, 982. 69 41, 965, 874. 09		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Tobacco: Cigars (large). Cigars (small) Cigarettes (large). Cigarettes (small). Snuff of all descriptions. Tobacco, chewing and smoking. Cigarette papers and tubes. Floortaxes (cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, and snuff). Additional taxes on cigar and cigarette stamps. Additional taxes on tobacco and snuff stamps. Manufacturers of cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco (special taxes). Total.	3,704,271.22 5,417.56 2,573.41 1,032,304.15	51,076,563.24 1,013,510.07 356,258.38 135,053,369.43 5,795,401.75 59,330,627.08 1,184,186.21 176,082.18 3,049.68 1,051.10 1,229,286.37	- 4,347,250,69 + 21,396,18 + 124,057.07 - 16,208,845,18 - 1,183,529,48 - 15,333,140,52 - 357,560,32 - 3,528,189.04 - 2,367.88 - 1,522.31 + 196,982.22 - 40,589,969.95
Revenue act of 1918: Documentary stamps, etc.— Sales by postmasters. Bonds, capital-stock issues, conveyances, etc. Capital-stock transfers. Sales of produce (future deliveries). Playing cards. Transportation of freight. Transportation of persons. Seats, berths, and staterooms. Oil by pipe lines. Telegraph, telephone, and radio messages. Leased wires or talking circuits. Insurance (life, marine, inland, and casualty).	24, 437, 893. 75 35, 277, 437. 29 13, 372, 163. 99 8, 171, 870. 44 3, 088, 462. 02 130, 785, 810. 57 17, 597, 635. 79 6, 074, 556. 43 8, 426, 405. 68 26, 631, 837. 20 1, 045, 203. 99	20, 880, 868. 86	- 3,557,024.89 - 2,606,814.97 - 4,581,258.50 - 650,195.00 - 484,520.60 + 9,233,389.57 - 503,702.11 - 1,304,659.44 + 2,410,459.16 + 1,563,467.94 + 728,523.80 + 36,847.47
¹ Includes \$31,835.22 income tax on Alaska ra	ilroads (act of July	18, 1914).	

Table 3.—Summary of Internal-Revenue Receipts, Years Ended June 30+ 1920 and 1921, by Sources—Continued.

Source.	1920	1921	Increase (+) or decrease (-).			
Revenue act of 1918—Continued.						
Revenue act of 1918—Continued. Manufacturers' excise tax—						
Automobile trucks and automobile	\$14, 471, 464, 32	\$11,640,055,92		9 9 991 409 40.		
wagons Other automobiles and motor cycles	76, 315, 814. 26	64, 388, 184, 22		\$2,831,408.40. 11,927,630.04		
Tires, parts, or accessories for automo-	10,010,011110	01,000,101122		11,021,000.01		
biles, etc. Pianos, organs, etc. Tennis rackets and sporting goods, etc. Chewing gun	53, 135, 513. 43	39, 518, 009, 17	-	13, 617, 504. 26		
Tannis rackets and sporting goods, etc.	2 044 012 84	11, 568, 034, 90	+	2,056,086.56		
Chewing gun	1, 124, 943, 34	1, 332, 267, 44	+	207, 324, 10		
Cameras	876, 212. 11	4, 283, 902, 31 1, 332, 267, 44 849, 940, 06	+	26, 272, 05		
Cameras. Photographic films, etc. Candy. Firearms, shells, etc. Hunting and bowie knives. Dirk knives, daggers, etc.	35, 153, 153, 153, 153, 153, 153, 153, 1	1, 045, 430, 01 20, 436, 700, 35 3, 702, 642, 93	+	2, 036, 086, 36 1, 338, 989, 47 207, 324, 10 26, 272, 05 328, 526, 35 2, 705, 333, 18 942, 150, 52 18, 125, 69		
Firearms shells etc	4 644 793, 45	3 702 642 93	+-+	2, 700, 333, 18		
Hunting and bowie knives	15, 835, 67	33, 971, 36	+	18, 135. 69		
Dirk knives, daggers, etc	4, 144. 70	2, 328. 22 297, 583. 14	-	1, 816. 48		
Portable electric fans	174, 084, 05 218 304 38	297, 883, 14 175, 862, 18 151, 702, 35 100, 504, 85 150, 732, 25 182, 816, 32 9, 081, 238, 55 553, 201, 63 2, 223, 773, 99 6, 008, 108, 18	+	123, 499. 09		
Cigar holders, pipes, etc	218, 304. 38 142, 373. 09 88, 875. 85	151, 702, 35	+	42, 442, 20 9, 329, 26		
Automatic slot device machines	88, 875. 85	100, 504. 85	+	11,629.00		
Liveries, livery boots, etc	136, 020, 76	150, 732, 25	+	14, 711. 49		
Liveries, livery boots, etc. Hunting garments, etc. Articles made of fur.	136, 020, 76 224, 756, 87 15, 311, 214, 24 212, 684, 75	9 081 238 55	1 + + +	11, 629, 00 14, 711, 49 41, 940, 55 6, 229, 975, 69 340, 516, 88		
Yachts, motor boats, etc Toilet soap and toilet soap powders Motion-picture films leased	212, 684. 75	553, 201, 63	+	340, 516, 88		
Toilet soap and toilet soap powders	1, 919, 090, 44	2, 223, 773. 99	+	304, 370, 30		
Child-labor tax	4, 381, 276, 31 2, 380, 20	6, 008, 108. 18 24, 223. 67	1+	1,626,831.87		
Miscellaneous (revenue act of 1917)	2, 318, 688. 36	24, 220.01	+	21, 843, 47 2, 318, 688, 36		
Consumers' or dealers' excise tax—						
Sculpture, paintings, statuary, etc Carpets and rugs, picture frames, trunks, wearing apparel, etc	1, 543, 133. 58	1, 116, 337. 02	-	426, 796. 56		
trunks wearing annarel etc	17, 903, 610, 72	20, 374, 604. 39	+	2,470,993.67		
Jewelry, watches, clocks, opera glasses,						
etc. Perfumes, cosmetics, and medicinal	25, 863, 607. 00	24, 303, 936. 91	-	1, 559, 670. 09		
articles	6, 427, 881. 08	5, 800, 768. 41	-	627, 112. 67		
soft drinks, mineral waters, etc	57, 460, 956. 04	1 58, 675, 972. 86	+	1, 215, 016. 82		
Opium, coca leaves, including special taxes, etc.	1, 513, 919. 50	1, 170, 291, 32	_	343, 628, 18		
taxes, etc	93, 020, 420, 50	1,170,291.32 81,525,652.88 1,966,312.35 1,703,380.26		343, 628. 18 11, 494, 767. 62 154, 999. 65 345, 426. 05		
Brokers, stock, etc	2, 121, 312. 00	1, 966, 312. 35	_	154, 999, 65		
Theaters, museums, circuses, etc	93, 020, 420, 50 2, 121, 312, 00 2, 048, 806, 31 2, 782, 156, 85	1, 703, 380, 26 2, 368, 007, 65	_	345, 426, 05 414, 149, 20		
Shooting galleries	35, 165, 62	23, 313, 63		11, 851. 99		
Riding academies. Passenger automobiles for hire	23, 359, 90	16, 939. 88		6, 420, 02		
Yachts, pleasure boats, power boats, etc	2, 040, 243. 61 862, 236. 56	1,776,493.88 731,092.46		263, 749. 73		
Admissions to theaters, concerts, cabarets,	002, 230. 00	151, 092. 40	_	131, 144. 10		
etc	76,720,555.43	89,730,832.94	+	13,010,277.51		
Dues of clubs (athletic, social, and sporting).	5, 198, 001. 31	6, 159, 817. 69	+	961, 816. 38		
Total	903, 829, 784. 93	868, 167, 490, 25		35, 662, 294. 68		
Miscellaneous:						
Adulterated and process or renovated but-	02 506 60	50 077 97		20 010 02		
Oleomargarine, colored	83, 596. 60 1, 194, 720. 17	50, 977. 37 921, 192. 25		273 527 92		
Oleomargarine, uncolored	930, 343. 25	655, 427. 08		32, 619. 23 273, 527. 92 274, 916. 17		
ter, and mixed flour. Oleomargarine, colored. Oleomargarine, uncolored. Oleomargarine, manufacturers and deal-						
ers (special taxes) Opium manufactured for smoking purposes	1,603,212.63 310.00	1, 409, 846. 02 25. 00	_	193, 366, 61 285, 00		
Collections under provisions of the na-	310.00	20.00		200,00		
tional prohibition act	641, 029. 34	2, 152, 387. 45	+	1, 511, 358. 11		
Sales of condemned Government property						
and other miscellaneous receipts, including unclassified collections	3, 045, 182, 81	1,619,671.86	_	1, 425, 510. 95		
Total	7, 498, 394, 80	6, 809. 527. 03	_	688, 867, 77		
Grand total	5, 407, 580, 251. 81	4, 595, 000, 765. 74		812, 579, 486. 07		

¹ Includes \$34,379,693.39 collected under sec. 628 and \$24,296,279.47 under sec. 630, revenue act of 1918.

TABLE 4.—SUMMARY OF INTERNAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS, YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1920 AND 1921, BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

	District.1	Location of collector's office.	1920	1921 ²	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-).
Alal	oama	Birmingham, Ala	\$18, 342, 064, 89 3, 597, 515, 30 12, 556, 172, 32	\$18, 429, 531. 41	(3)
	ona	Phoenix, Ariz	3, 597, 515, 30	4, 202, 663, 42	+17
	ansas t California	Little Rock, Ark San Francisco, Calif	12, 556, 172, 32 128, 664, 478, 44	10, 564, 467. 99 125, 376, 149. 19	$-16 \\ -3$
	h California	Los Angeles, Calif	50, 603, 087. 34	56, 873, 190. 15	+12
	rado	Denver, Colo	35, 727, 957. 26	34, 214, 963. 26	- 4
Con	necticut	Hartford, Conn	106, 849, 898. 84	71, 603, 071. 55	-33
	aware	Wilmington, Del Jacksonville, Fla	21, 143, 605, 43 15, 623, 811, 89	11, 848, 203. 14 16, 476, 054. 09	-44 + 5
	rgia	Atlanta, Ga	43, 264, 503, 15	37, 234, 770. 85	$^{+}_{-14}^{5}$
Hav	vaii	Honolulu, Hawaii	11, 929, 872, 72	37, 234, 770. 85 20, 680, 103. 23 4, 617, 761. 92	+73
	t Illinois	Boise, Idaho	4, 924, 648. 19 402, 828, 871. 06	4,617,761.92	- 6 -12
	t Illinois	Springfield, Ill.	40, 900, 021, 26	35, 845, 038. 04	-12
Indi	iana	Indianapolis, Ind	74, 586, 197. 59	78, 158, 446. 40	+ 5
	a	Dubuque, Iowa	40, 312, 565, 09	37, 745, 745. 99	- 6
Kar	isastueky	Wichita, Kans Louisville, Ky	41, 263, 378, 50	38, 689, 551, 68 50, 696, 269, 84	$-6 \\ + 2$
Lou	isiana		49, 687, 761, 44 51, 324, 996, 71 20, 631, 888, 82 100, 051, 281, 03	40, 121, 096, 58 18, 038, 864, 09	-22
Mai	ne	Augusta, Me	20, 631, 888. 82	18, 038, 864. 09	-13
	yland	Baltimore, Md Boston, Mass	100, 051, 281, 03 352, 022, 233, 29	91, 206, 513. 83 259, 865, 213. 85	- 9 -26
	sachusettst Michigan	Detroit, Mich	258, 636, 659, 41	245, 198, 048, 80	- 20 - 5
Fou	rth Michigan	Grand Rapids, Mich	24, 659, 409, 25	27, 196, 235, 91	+10
Min	nesota	St. Paul, Minn. Jackson, Miss.	77, 598, 716. 34	77, 722, 157. 80	(3)
Mis	sissippi	Jackson, Miss	11, 786, 386, 14 108, 817, 018, 68	8,996,571.95	$-24 \\ -17$
Sixt	t Missouri	St. Louis, Mo Kansas City, Mo	40, 675, 663. 40	90, 658, 133, 35 35, 475, 533, 25	-13
	ntana	Helena, Mont	6,770,257.06	5, 446, 565, 52	-20
	oraska	Omaha, Nebr	25, 079, 518, 15	23, 683, 008. 72	- 6 - 7
	ada v Hampshire	Reno, Nev	1, 297, 334. 04 14, 688, 629. 44	1, 207, 832. 91 10, 321, 265. 97	-30
Firs	st New Jersey	Camden, N. J.	31, 611, 109, 97	28, 752, 918. 16	- 9
Fift	h New Jersey		123, 565, 740. 96	114, 658, 718, 59	- 7
Nev	v Mexico	Albuquerque, N. Mex. Brooklyn, N. Y New York, N. Y Albany, N. Y Syracuse, N. Y	4, 967, 899. 23 88, 757, 357. 78 1, 135, 453, 216. 52	1,774,171.86 95,624,118.53	-64 + 8
Sec	st New Yorkond New York	New York N. Y	1. 135, 453, 216, 52	859, 851, 705, 63	-24
Fou	rteenth New York	Albany, N. Y.	64, 953, 874. 09 41, 091, 779. 57	859, 851, 705. 63 61, 114, 993. 00	- 6
	enty-first New York	Syracuse, N. Y	41, 091, 779. 57	36, 988, 349, 88	-10
Nor	enty-eighth New York th Carolina	Buffalo, N. Y. Raleigh, N. C.	88, 080, 500, 22 162, 665, 947, 23	71, 893, 607. 10 124, 890, 499. 06	$-18 \\ -23$
Nor	th Dakota		3, 338, 660. 93	3, 043, 905, 73	- 9
Firs	st Ohio	Cincinnati, Ohio	86, 126, 766, 37	3, 043, 905. 73 77, 547, 445. 20	-10
Ten	th Ohio	Toledo, Ohio	43, 373, 279, 12 28, 311, 004, 05	39, 870, 208. 74	- 8 - 5
Eig	venth Ohiohteenth Ohio	Cleveland, Ohio	215, 936, 035. 54	26, 899, 619. 37 141, 351, 260. 14	-35
	ahoma	Oklahoma Okla	26, 289, 802, 24	27, 569, 643. 12	+ 5
Ore	gon	Portland, Oreg	27, 569, 223. 46	28, 135, 975, 16	+ 2
	st Pennsylvaniaelfth Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa Scranton, Pa	297, 810, 697, 66 34, 908, 593, 26	265, 725, 367, 78 29, 837, 654, 91	-11 -14
Tw	enty-third Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh, Pa.	224, 660, 120, 46	193, 495, 077. 74	-14
Rhe	ode Island		44, 452, 922. 81 27, 074, 436. 83 6, 669, 794. 30	42, 259, 894, 81	- 5
	th Carolina	Columbia, S. C.	27, 074, 436, 83	28, 610, 623, 37	$^{+6}_{-24}$
	th Dakota		36, 522, 992, 13	5, 049, 101, 71 34, 369, 120, 71	-24 -6
Firs	st Texas	Austin, Tex	105 007 062 62	35, 586, 495. 64	} -26
	ond Texas		105, 097, 962. 63	42, 639, 778. 49	11
Ver	h	Salt Lake City, Utah	9, 595, 151, 18 6, 700, 148, 37	10, 574, 849. 13 6, 358, 196. 04	$^{+10}_{-5}$
Vir	montginia	Richmond, Va	69, 750, 137, 47	61, 854, 341. 11	-11
	D				000 000 00

¹ Documentary stamp sales by postmasters for 1920 and 1921 amounting to \$24,437,893.75 and \$20,880,868.86, respectively, are included in the totals by districts.
² The collections for 1921 from sale of stamps affixed to products from Porto Rico are included, as follows: First New York, \$71,428.28; second New York, \$254,311.79; and first Pennsylvania, \$1,586.20. In addition to these amounts there was also collected \$790,158.27, which was deposited at San Juan, P. R., to the cred it of the treasurer of Porto Rico and is not included in above statement.
³ Less than one-half of 1 per cent increase.
⁴ Includes collections amounting to \$508.27 on account of products from the Virgin Islands.

Table 4.—Summary of Internal-Revenue Receipts, Years Ended June 30, 1920 and 1921, by Collection Districts—Continued.

Districts.	Location of collector's office.	1920	1921	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-).
Washington. West Virginia. Wisconsin. Wyoming Philippine Islands. Total.	Tacoma, Wash. Parkersburg, W. Va. Milwaukee, Wis. Cheyenne, Wyo. Manila, P. I	93, 512, 768. 99	1 \$36, 815, 140, 71 41, 878, 872, 96 74, 309, 939, 20 3, 250, 361, 11 2 945, 859, 66 8 4, 595, 000, 765, 74	-14 +25 -21 -23 -34

¹ Includes \$31,\$35.22 income tax on Alaska railroads (act of July 18, 1914).
² In addition to this amount reported by the United States internal-revenue stamp agent, collections from sale of stamps affixed to products from the Philippine Islands are included, as follows: Alabama, \$445; first California, \$81,576.90; sixth California, \$80,500.67; Hawaii, \$1,741.33; first Illinois, \$6,500.67; Indiana, \$13.50; first Michigan, \$2,160; second New York, \$14,908.48; first Ohio, \$645.70; and Wisconsin, \$140.
³ The figures concerning internal-revenue receipts as given in this statement differ from such figures carried in other Treasury statements showing the financial condition of the Government, because the former represent collections by internal-revenue officers throughout the country, including collections from sale of internal-revenue documentary stamps by postmasters, while the latter represent the deposits of these collections in the Treasury or depositaries during the fiscal year concerned, the differences being due to the fact that some of the collections in the latter part of the fiscal year can not be deposited, or are not reported to the Treasury as deposited, until after June 30, thus carrying them into the following fiscal year as recorded in the statements showing the condition of the Treasury (Department Circular No. 176, par. 19).

TABLE 5.—SUMMARY OF INTERNAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1921, BY STATES.

State.	Income and profits taxes.	Miscellaneous taxes.1	Total.
Alabama	@14 999 106 19	94 907 995 90	010 490 591 41
Alaska	\$14, 222, 196. 12 2 279, 821. 67	\$4, 207, 335. 29	\$18, 429, 531. 41
Arizona	2, 784, 941. 73	113, 115. 46 1, 417, 721. 69	392, 937. 13 4, 202, 663. 42
Arkansas	8, 228, 525, 73	2, 335, 942, 26	10, 564, 467, 99
California	129, 170, 961. 21	53, 078, 378. 13	182, 249, 339, 34
Colorado	25, 085, 242, 95	9, 129, 720. 31	34, 214, 963, 26
Connecticut	49, 208, 464. 34	22, 394, 607. 21	71, 603, 071, 55
Delaware	9, 848, 404, 28	1, 999, 798. 86	11, 848, 203, 14
District of Columbia.	8, 054, 914, 26	10, 880, 055, 64	18, 934, 969, 90
Florida	10, 108, 053, 94	6, 368, 000. 15	16, 476, 054. 09
Georgia	28, 792, 002. 73	8, 442, 768. 12	37, 234, 770. 85
Hawaii	18, 859, 082, 76	1, 821, 020, 47	20, 680, 103. 23
Idaho	3, 495, 317. 45	1, 122, 444, 47	4, 617, 761, 92
Illinois	260, 944, 632, 48	127, 980, 332. 27	388, 924, 964, 75
Indiana	49, 809, 541.01	28, 348, 905. 39	78, 158, 446. 40
Iowa	28, 893, 632, 48	8, 852, 113. 51	37, 745, 745. 99
Kansas	26, 873, 549, 31	11, 816, 002. 37	38, 689, 551. 68
Kentucky	25, 091, 391. 06	25, 604, 878. 78	50, 696, 269. 84
Louisiana	29, 242, 438. 18	10, 878, 658. 40	40, 121, 096, 58
Maine	14, 459, 568, 04	3, 579, 296. 05	18, 038, 864. 09
Maryland	44, 948, 063, 92	27, 323, 480. 01	72, 271, 543. 93
Massachusetts	214, 058, 413. 88	45, 806, 799. 97	259, 865, 213. 85
Michigan	184, 494, 520. 82	87, 899, 763. 89	272, 394, 284. 71
Minnesota	53, 886, 224. 54	23, 835, 933. 26	77, 722, 157. 80
Mississippi	7, 244, 977, 45	1,.751, 594. 50	8, 996, 571. 95
Missouri	86, 121, 595. 25	40, 012, 071. 35	126, 133, 666, 60
Montana	3, 925, 062, 65	1, 521, 502, 87	5, 446, 565, 52
Nebraska	15, 828, 609. 66	7, 854, 399. 06	23, 683, 008. 72
New Hampshire.	718, 136, 11 8, 304, 563, 93	489, 696, 80	1, 207, 832, 91
New Jersey	97, 391, 062, 92	2, 016, 702. 04	.10, 321, 265, 97
New Mexico	1, 306, 243. 22	46, 020, 573, 83 467, 928, 64	143, 411, 636. 75 1, 774, 171. 86
New York	814, 736, 708. 37	310, 736, 065, 77	1, 125, 472, 774. 14
North Carolina	38, 664, 722, 96	86, 225, 776. 10	124, 890, 499. 06
North Dakota	2, 072, 432, 20	971, 473. 53	3, 043, 905. 73
Ohio.	203, 847, 472, 40	81, 821, 061, 05	285, 668, 533. 45
Oklahoma	21, 637, 304. 77	5, 932, 338, 35	27, 569, 643, 12
Oregon	21, 973, 313. 00	6, 162, 662, 16	28, 135, 975. 16
Pennsylvania	351, 737, 751. 22	137, 320, 349. 21	489, 058, 100. 43
Rhode Island	36, 086, 774. 07	6, 173, 120, 74	42, 259, 894, 81
South Carolina	26, 032, 367. 96	2, 578, 255. 41	28, 610, 623. 37
South Dakota	3, 648, 484. 22	1, 400, 617. 49	5, 049, 101. 71
Tennessee	25, 606, 805. 43	8, 762, 315. 28	34, 369, 120, 71
Texas	52, 190, 451. 75	26, 035, 822. 38	78, 226, 274. 13
Utah	7, 116, 197. 70	3, 458, 651, 43	10, 574, 849. 13
Vermont	4, 803, 370. 92	1, 554, 825, 12	6, 358, 196. 04
Virginia	31, 594, 403. 02	30, 259, 938. 09	61, 854, 341. 11
Washington	29, 221, 005. 72	7, 201, 197. 86	36, 422, 203. 58
West Virginia	35, 819, 846. 89	6, 059, 026, 07	41, 878, 872. 96
Wisconsin	57, 131, 042. 40	17, 178, 896, 80	74, 309, 939, 20
Wyoming.	2, 537, 062. 67	713, 298, 44	3, 250, 361, 11
Philippine Islands		945, 859, 66	945, 859. 66
Total	2 000 107 670 77	1 900 009 001 00	4 505 000 705 74
Total	3, 228, 137, 673. 75	1, 366, 863, 091. 99	4, 595, 000, 765. 74

Documentary stamp sales by postmasters for Alaska are included in amount reported for Washington and for District of Columbia in amount reported for Maryland.
 Includes \$31,835.22 income tax.on Alaska railroads (act of July 18, 1914).

TABLE 6 .- SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS FROM INCOME AND PROFITS TAXES, YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1919, 1920, AND 1921, BY STATES; WITH PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1921, COMPARED WITH 1920.

State.	1919 1	1920 2	1921 3	Per cent 1920-21 increase (+) or de- crease (-).
Alabama. Alaska Arizona Arizona Arkansas. California Colorado Connecticut Delaware. District of Columbia Florida. Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa. Kansas. Kentucky Louisiana Maine. Maryland Massachusetts. Michigan. Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas. Utah Vermont Virginia Wasonia West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming Total	90, 670, 964, 08 30, 651, 657, 90 5, 873, 160, 53 67, 028, 558, 42 13, 058, 788, 03 1, 189, 394, 61 8, 180, 113, 25 67, 886, 787, 27 1, 107, 408, 02 712, 425, 702, 94 30, 161, 143, 77 2, 563, 333, 96 184, 420, 127, 24 14, 764, 148, 75 12, 750, 223, 12 302, 011, 410, 79 17, 598, 438, 12 17, 200, 692, 49 5, 028, 765, 95 17, 220, 136, 88 47, 800, 575, 35 6, 348, 347, 35 3, 363, 459, 44 23, 551, 930, 36 25, 996, 295, 61 21, 357, 100, 27 46, 954, 967, 56 2, 215, 977, 39	\$14, 413, 217. 67 372, 949, 02 2, 685, 349, 24 9, 928, 798, 46 129, 858, 256, 29 28, 116, 321. 15 75, 958, 692, 37 18, 606, 049, 42 8, 928, 755, 77 8, 927, 614, 62 33, 731, 763, 14 10, 737, 113, 35 3, 730, 432, 25 310, 793, 183, 68 49, 691, 162, 26 30, 352, 715, 68 29, 147, 067, 71 27, 003, 568, 96 31, 973, 161, 51 16, 991, 951, 59 49, 995, 750, 90 302, 205, 596, 50 187, 521, 362, 04 53, 405, 882, 26 9, 741, 970, 10 101, 963, 031, 86 4, 830, 980, 75 16, 293, 174, 65 849, 759, 29 12, 579, 024, 13 109, 908, 678, 42 3, 672, 720, 76 1, 109, 802, 448, 70 44, 962, 859, 99 2, 418, 932, 45 279, 754, 263, 17 20, 039, 573, 97 21, 994, 587, 22 429, 930, 354, 00 40, 139, 827, 10 23, 943, 518, 47 4, 829, 056, 81 26, 295, 058, 15 76, 216, 882, 75 5, 545, 632, 00 40, 139, 827, 10 23, 943, 518, 47 4, 829, 056, 81 26, 295, 058, 15 76, 216, 882, 75 5, 545, 632, 00 5, 3431, 701, 59 37, 447, 725, 14 34, 755, 730, 83 27, 771, 888, 57 69, 522, 627, 13 3, 207, 279, 76 3, 956, 936, 003, 60	\$14, 222, 196, 12 4 279, 821, 67 2 , 784, 941, 73 8, 228, 525, 73 129, 170, 961, 21 25, 985, 242, 95 49, 208, 464, 34 9, 814, 404, 28 8, 054, 914, 26 10, 108, 053, 94 28, 792, 002, 73 18, 859, 082, 76 3, 995, 317, 45 260, 944, 632, 48 49, 899, 541, 01 28, 993, 632, 48 49, 899, 541, 01 28, 993, 632, 48 26, 873, 549, 31 25, 991, 391, 06 29, 242, 438, 18 14, 459, 568, 04 44, 948, 063, 92 214, 058, 413, 88 184, 944, 520, 82 53, 886, 224, 54 7, 214, 977, 45 86, 121, 595, 25 3, 925, 062, 65 7, 828, 609, 66 718, 136, 11 8, 304, 563, 93 97, 391, 062, 92 1, 306, 243, 22 814, 736, 708, 37 38, 664, 722, 96 2, 072, 432, 20 203, 847, 472, 40 21, 637, 304, 77 21, 973, 313, 00 351, 737, 751, 22 36, 082, 367, 74, 07 26, 032, 367, 76 3, 648, 484, 22 25, 606, 805, 43 52, 190, 451, 75 7, 116, 197, 70 4, 803, 370, 92 31, 594, 403, 02 29, 221, 005, 72 35, 819, 846, 89 57, 131, 042, 40 2, 537, 062, 67 3, 228, 137, 673, 75	-1 -28 +4 -17 -1 1 -33 -34 -11 -18 -18 -19 -10 -10 -29 -10 -10 -29 -11 -26 -16 -16 -19 -3 -3 -15 -34 -11 -64 -27 -14 -14 -27 -14 -14 -27 -14 -14 -27 -14 -14 -27 -14 -14 -27 -14 -14 -27 -14 -17 -18 -18 -10 -18 -18 -10 -19 -19 -19 -19 -19 -19 -19 -19 -19 -19
Total	2,600,783,902.70	3, 956, 936, 003. 60	3, 228, 137, 673. 75	-18

¹ Includes the first and second installments of the 1918 income and profits tax.
² Includes the third and fourth installments of the 1918 and the first and second installments of the 1919

² Includes the third and fourth installments of the 1919 and the first and second installments of the 1910 income and profits tax.

³ Includes the third and fourth installments of the 1919 and the first and second installments of the 1920 income and profits tax.

⁴ Includes \$31,835.22 income tax on Alaska railroads (act of July 18, 1914).

⁵ Less than one-half of 1 per cent increase.

⁶ Less than one-half of 1 per cent decrease.

TABLE 7.—TOTAL INTERNAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS, YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1863-1921.

\$41,003,192,93	1894	\$147, 168, 449, 70
116, 965, 578, 26	1895	143, 246, 077. 75
	1896	146, 830, 615, 66
	1897	146, 619, 593, 47
	1898	170, 866, 819. 36
	1899	273, 484, 573. 44
	1900	295, 316, 107. 57
	1901	306, 871, 669. 42
		271, 867, 990, 25
130, 890, 096, 90	1003	230, 740, 925, 22
		232, 903, 781, 06
	1905	234, 187, 976, 37
110 071 515 00		249, 102, 738, 00
116, 768, 096, 22	1907	269, 664, 022, 85
118, 549, 230, 25	1908	251, 665, 950. 04
110 654 163.37		246, 212, 719. 22
		289, 957, 220. 16
123, 981, 916, 10	1911	322, 526, 299. 73
135, 229, 912, 30	1912	321, 615, 894. 69
146, 523, 273, 72	1913	344, 424, 453. 85
144, 553, 344, 86		380, 008, 893. 96
		415, 681, 023. 86
		512, 723, 287. 77
116, 902, 869, 44	1917	809, 393, 640. 44
118, 837, 301, 06		3, 698, 955, 820. 93
124, 326, 475, 32	1919	3, 850, 150, 078. 56
	1920	5, 407, 580, 251. 81
		4, 595, 000, 765. 74
	_	-, 000, 000, 100111
	Total	28, 980, 608, 953, 41
161, 004, 989, 67		,,,
	\$41,003,192,93 116,965,578,26 210,855,864,53 310,120,448,13 265,064,938,864,53 310,120,448,13 265,064,938,21 265,064,938,21 136,124,126,86 143,02,828,34 143,198,322,10 130,890,996,90 102,191,016,98 102,191,016,98 102,191,016,98 102,191,016,98 113,504,012,80 116,768,096,22 118,549,230,25 118,549,230,25 118,549,230,25 118,549,230,25 118,549,230,25 118,549,230,25 118,549,230,25 118,549,230,25 118,549,230,25 118,549,230,25 118,549,230,25 118,549,230,25 118,549,230,25 118,549,230,25 118,549,230,25 118,549,230,25 118,549,230,25 118,540,25	116, 965, 578, 26 1210, 855, 864, 53 130, 120, 448, 13 1897 255, 064, 938, 43 1898 1990, 374, 925, 59 159, 124, 126, 86 1990 143, 198, 322, 10 1902 133, 890, 096, 90 133, 890, 096, 90 113, 504, 012, 80 110, 071, 515, 90 110, 071, 515, 90 110, 071, 515, 90 110, 654, 163, 37 110, 654, 163, 37 110, 654, 163, 37 113, 449, 621, 38 1910 113, 49, 621, 38 1910 113, 49, 621, 38 1910 113, 49, 621, 38 1910 113, 49, 621, 38 1910 113, 49, 621, 38 1910 113, 814, 86 1914 121, 190, 384, 484 1917 1918, 837, 301, 06 1918 114, 326, 475, 32 1919 118, 837, 301, 06 124, 326, 475, 32 1919 1192 142, 594, 696, 57 146, 633, 71, 696, 57 146, 635, 414, 35 1909 1918 1920 1921 1921 1921 1921 1921 1921 1921

¹ Nine months only.

TABLE 8.—INTERNAL-REVENUE TAX ON PRODUCTS FROM PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1920 AND 1921, BY ARTICLES TAXED.

Articles taxed.	1920	1921	Increase (+) or decrease (-).
Cigars (large Cigars (small). Cigarettes (large). Cigarettes (small). Manufactured tobacco. Floor taxes—Cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco. Additional taxes on cigar and cigarette stamps held by manufacturers. Additional taxes on tobacco stamps held by manufacturers. Total.	\$1, 415, 566. 00 21. 60 9, 599. 16 6. 51 10. 40 80. 00	\$985, 119. 22 9. 00 19. 44 5, 833. 31 490. 33 8. 75	-\$430, 446. 78 + 9.00 - 2.16 - 3, 765. 85 + 483. 82 - 1.65 - 80.00 + 3.23

Table 9.—Internal-Revenue Tax on Products from Porto Rico, Years Ended June 30, 1920 and 1921, by Articles Taxed.

Articles taxed.	1920	1921 1	Increase (+) or decrease (-).
Distilled spirits (nonbeverage) Cigars (large). Cigars (small). Cigarettes (large). Cigarettes (small). Additional taxes on cigar and cigarette stamps held by manufacturers. Documentary stamps.	1, 588, 947. 11 19, 500. 00 6, 480. 00 6, 606. 60	\$81, 414. 08 1, 023, 753. 99 9, 690. 00 864. 00 1, 218. 00	-\$120, 347. 89 - 565, 193. 12 - 9, 810. 00 - 5, 616. 00 - 5, 388. 60 - 150. 70 + 368. 31
Total	1, 823, 622. 54	1, 117, 484. 54	- 706, 138. 00

¹Includes \$790,158.27, internal revenue collected in Porto Rico, which was deposited at San Juan, P. R., to the credit of the treasurer of Porto Rico. This amount is not included in the regular internal-revenue collections as shown in other statements of the report.

Decisions of the Courts in Internal-Revenue Cases for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1921.

CAPITAL-STOCK TAX.

Washington Water Power Co. v. United States.—Court of Claims of

the United States (T. D. 3160).

The capital-stock tax is an excise tax imposed upon a corporation with respect to the carrying on or doing business by the corporation, which is a proper subject for taxation by the Government and within

its constitutional powers of taxation.

The capital-stock tax imposed by the act of September 8, 1916, is not illegal because assessed and collected in advance under regulations of the Treasury Department, the act, by sections 407 and 409, contemplating that a corporation must pay a tax on its capital stock for the preceding year in order to do business for the coming year.

An action to recover a capital-stock tax paid in advance, on the ground that advance payment was unauthorized, can not be maintained where the tax became due and payable under the taxpayer's

theory before suit was brought.

CORPORATION EXCISE TAX.

Henry Fink, Collector, etc., v. Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.—United States Circuit Court of Appeals (267 Fed., 968; T. D.

3057).

In the case of a mutual life insurance company, transacting business on the level-premium plan, the surplus out of which dividends are paid in any year consists of the ascertained overpayments of premiums for the preceding year. Therefore surplus for the year 1909 was received prior to the time the act became effective, and dividends paid out of such surplus and applied, at the option of the policyholder, to purchase paid-up additions and annuities or in partial payment of renewal premiums were not income for the year in which they were applied. The surplus from premiums out of which the dividends for the year 1910 were declared was a part of the income for the year 1909 and formed a basis for taxation for that year. Maryland Casualty Co. v. United States, 251 U. S., 342, distinguished.

Premiums due and deferred and interest due and accrued but not actually collected in cash within the taxable year are not income

"received"

Interest on policy loans, which by the terms of the contract was added to the principal when it became due, does not constitute income where it remains unpaid by the policyholder.

Decreases in the value of assets of an insurance company through amortization of premiums on bonds are mere book adjustments and

are not deductible as an item of depreciation.

The reserve funds, the net addition to which is to be deducted from the gross income of a life insurance company in computing its net income, are those funds which are built up to mature the policy and do not include funds reserved because of liabilities on supplementary contracts not involving life contingencies and canceled policies upon which a cash-surrender value may be demanded.

The judgment of the district court (248 Fed., 568) modified.

Jewelers Safety Fund Society v. Lowe, Collector, and Jewelers Safety Fund Society v. Anderson, Collector.—United States District Court (T. D. 3078).

The premium receipts of "every insurance company" by whatever name they are called are, unless specifically exempted by the terms of the taxing statutes in question, a part of such company's gross

income.

Premium deposits made in advance by members of a mutual insurance company to cover estimated losses and expenses are, so long as the payment thereof constitutes the consideration for contract of insurance, insurance premiums constituting gross income of the company.

Moneys received by way of interest upon bank balances and from investment of such portion of premium deposits as are not currently required for the payment of losses and expenses are profits earned

by an insurance company subject to tax.

A corporation, organized to insure its members, limited to jewelers and dealers in goods ordinarily carried in the jewelry trade, against loss or damage by fire, theft, barratry, embezzlement, and transportation, which requires each member to deposit in advance a definite sum sufficient to cover estimated losses and expenses for the ensuing year, the balance of such deposits being returned to members, is a mutual fire insurance company and subject to the tax imposed by the act of August 5, 1909.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway Co. v. United States.— United States Circuit Court of Appeals (269 Fed., 351; T. D. 3125).

No deduction for depreciation in value of the roadway of a railroad may be taken where, because of repairs, renewals, and replacements, the roadway as a whole is as valuable at the end of the taxable year as at the beginning.

The depreciation which may be deducted in determining net income is the decrease in intrinsic value due to wear and tear, decay, absolescence, etc., of the physical property suffered during the taxable

year as distinguished from the market value.

The roadway must be considered as a whole in determining whether depreciation has been sustained and the loss in value of separate units of the roadway may be offset by appreciation in other units.

There was sufficient evidence that the repairs, renewals, and replacements made offset any loss in value and that the roadway had not decreased in value, to justify the trial court in refusing to direct a verdict.

The decision of this court upon points raised on the former appeal

(249 Fed., 678; T. D. 2697) is adhered to.

Walker, Collector, v. The Gulf & Interstate Railway Co. of Texas.— United States Circuit Court of Appeals (269 Fed., 885; T. D. 3133).

Where a railroad company, upon being prohibited by State law from owning and operating docks and channels, organized a terminal company for that purpose, of which it owned all shares of stock except such as were necessary to qualify directors, and advanced as loans to it from year to year sums sufficient to cover its deficit, the railroad company may not deduct as operating expenses, in computing net income for the measure of the corporation excise tax imposed by the act of August 5, 1909, the amount of such advances made during a taxable year.

Where interest on loans made by a parent corporation to its subsidiary accrued from year to year, but was not paid, the amount thus accrued during a taxable year can not be considered income to the parent company within the meaning of the act of August 5, 1909.

Great Northern Railway Co. v. Lynch, Collector.—United States

District Court (T. D. 3147).

The amount of obligations of a railroad corporation carried on the books as liabilities, which became outlawed and were therefore written off during the taxable years 1910 and 1911, represented profit to the company which was properly included in its net income for the year in which so written off.

The excess of the sale price over the value on January 1, 1909, of property acquired prior to that date, and sold during 1909 and 1910, was income for the year in which received, although the sale

price was less than the purchase price of the property.

The sale in 1910 and 1911 of property acquired prior to January 1, 1909, or an amount equivalent to its market value on that date, but in excess of its purchase price, did not result in income for the purposes of the corporation excise tax of August 5, 1909.

DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Violette v. Walsh, Collector.—United States District Court (T. D.

3169).

Under section 3224, Revised Statutes, an injunction will not be granted to restrain collection by distraint of the amount of an assessment by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under color of a tax and claimed by the collector to be valid; for the time being, the collector determines the law as well as the fact, and the taxpayer's only

remedy is payment, appeal, and suit for refund.

The eighteenth amendment to the Constitution rendered obsolete or repealed all earlier law that applied to, sanctioned, and taxed distilled spirits for beverage purposes, but did not forbid the mere manufacture of distilled spirits; the national prohibition act repealed only laws inconsistent with it, and is in addition to other existing law; the tax imposed on the manufacture of distilled spirits, regardless of their purpose, is still in force and collectible.

ESTATE TAX.

Lederer, Collector, v. Pearce.—United States Circuit Court of Appeals (266 Fed., 497; T. D. 3088).

Property passing under general power of appointment, where the construction and effect of the power and the rights of the parties thereunder are governed by the laws of Pennsylvania, should not be included in the gross estate of the decedent exercising the power in a case arising under Title II of the revenue act of 1916.

Victor E. Shwab, Executor, v. Doyle, Collector.—United States Cir-

cuit Court of Appeals (269 Fed., 321; T. D. 3119).

The act of September 8, 1916, Title II, applies to all transfers in contemplation of death, whether made before or after the passage of the act, provided the transferrer's death occurred after the act took effect.

The act of September 8, 1916, Title II, construed as applying to transfers made in contemplation of death before its passage, where the transferrer died after the act took effect, is not unconstitutional.

By the term "in contemplation of death," as used in section 202 of the act of September 8, 1916, and applied to a gift inter vivos, is not meant on the one hand the general expectancy of death which is entertained by all persons, nor, on the other, is the meaning of the term necessarily limited to an expectancy of immediate death or a dying condition. Nor is it necessary, in order to constitute a transfer in contemplation of death, that the conveyance or transfer be made while death is imminent, or immediately impending by reason of ill health, disease, injury, or like physical conditions. But a transfer may be said to be made in contemplation of death if the expectancy or anticipation of death in either the immediate or reasonably near future is the moving cause of the transfer.

The decedent on April 22, 1915, made a deed absolute in form conveying personal property worth about \$1,000,000 in trust with no reservations in her favor. She died September 16, 1916, of apoplexy, primarily resulting from hardening of the arteries. She was a childless widow and had lived for many years in the family of a sister whose husband, and ultimately whose children, were the beneficiaries of the deed of trust. On May 26, 1915, the decedent made her will and in it referred to the disposition of her estate and to the wills made at the same time by her sister and brother-in-law. *Held*, That it was clear, in the light of the evidence presented, that a question of fact

was presented for the jury's determination.

It was not error to charge that, in determining the issue of fact whether the transfer was made in contemplation of death, there might be taken into account the presumption afforded by the prima facie clause of section 202 (b) of the act, which provides that "Any transfer of a material part of his property in the nature of a final disposition or distribution thereof, made by the decedent within two years prior to his death without such a consideration (namely, a fair consideration in money or money's worth) shall, unless shown to the contrary, be deemed to have been made in contemplation of death * * *."

It is incompetent for a witness to state a fact which is for the ultimate conclusion of the jury; in the present instance, whether a testatrix had any expectancy that she was in danger of passing away in

the near future.

Testimony of a witness that he understood that decedent, her sister, and the latter's husband made their wills together so as not to excite decedent, was properly excluded, witness plainly having no

first-hand knowledge of the matter.

Where no exception was taken to overruling of objection to testimony on ground that it was immaterial, and the witness then testified without objection, a subsequent objection, on the question being substantially repeated to the same witness, but without statement of the grounds of asserted incompetency, and without motion to strike out the testimony already given, came too late.

United States v. Stanley Field, as executor of the estate of Kate Field.—Supreme Court of the United States (41 Sup. Ct., 256;

T. D. 3150).

The conditions expressed in clause (a) of section 202, act of September 8, 1916, to the effect that the taxable estate must be (1) an

interest of the decedent at the time of his death, (2) which after his death is subject to the payment of the charges against his estate and the expenses of its administration, and (3) is subject to distribution as part of his estate, are expressed conjunctively, and it would be inadmissible, in construing the act, to read them as if prescribed disjunctively; hence, unless the three conditions are fulfilled, property involved does not become part of the gross estate.

Property passing under testamentary execution of a general power of appointment created prior but executed subsequent to the passage of the act of September 8, 1916, is not subject to the estate tax im-

posed by Title II of such act.

Trust Co. of San Francisco et al., executors, v. Wardell,

Collector.—District Court of the United States (T. D. 3151).

The act of September 8, 1916, Title II, applies to a transfer made before the passage of the act and intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after death, where the transferrer died after the

The act of September 8, 1916, Title II, construed as applying to transfers made before its passage and intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after the death of a transferrer who

dies after its passage, is not unconstitutional.

EXCESS-PROFITS TAX.

Cartier-Holland Lumber Co. v. Doyle, Collector.—District Court of the United States (269 Fed., 647; T. D. 3080).

In determining liability under section 209 of the act of October 3, 1917, income derived from a single timberland deal by a partnership, whose principal business is dealing in lumber, can not, by reason of section 201 of the act, be considered and treated separate and apart from other partnership income or profits.

The term "invested capital," as used in section 209 of the act of October 3, 1917, includes all working capital consisting of money or property employed in the business or for its benefit, and furnished or

paid in by one or more of the partners.

Where, during the year 1917, a partnership had invested capital, as above defined, more than nominal in amount, excess-profits taxes upon its income could not be assessed at the lower rate provided by

section 209 of the act of October 3, 1917.

A partnership which had invested capital more than nominal in amount can not complain of regulations promulgated or of the method employed in determining the amount of such capital where the arbitrary or supposititious invested capital fixed upon was larger in amount than the invested capital actually possessed and employed, and the taxes imposed were correspondingly diminished.

Members of a partnership who are paid neither a salary nor commission for their services, but who buy and sell lumber and undertake and assume all the risks and enjoy all the benefits of a merchandising business, employing a large amount of capital, are not brokers.

Property of member of partnership deposited with bank and pledged as collateral security for the repayment of a loan by or for the benefit of the partnership in pursuance of the articles of partnership is part of the invested capital of such partnership.

Greenport Basin & Construction Co. v. United States and Ira M. Young v. United States.—District Court of the United States (269 Fed., 58; T. D. 3137).

The deduction provided for by section 203 of the revenue act of 1917 must be taken from net income as a part of the computation of

the tax, and not before the computation.

La Belle Iron Works v. United States.—Supreme Court of the United

States (41 Sup. Ct., 528; T. D. 3181).

The word "invested," as used in section 207, revenue act of 1917, defining "invested capital," in itself imports a restrictive qualification; when speaking of the capital of a business corporation or partnership, such as the act deals with, "to invest" imports a laying out of money, or money's worth, either by an individual in acquiring an interest in the concern with a view to obtaining income or profit from the conduct of its business, or by the concern itself in acquiring something of permanent use in the business, in either case involving a conversion of wealth from one form into another suitable for employment in the making of hoped-for gains.

The provision of clause (3) of section 207 (a) that includes "paid-in or earned surplus and undivided profits used or employed in the business" recognizes that in some cases contributions are received from stockholders in money or its equivalent for the specific purpose of creating an actual excess capital over and above the par value of the stock; and, in view of the context, surplus "earned" as well as that "paid in" excludes the idea of capitalizing (for the purposes of

the tax) a mere appreciation of values over cost.

Clauses (1) and (2) of section 207 (a) refer to actual contributions of cash or of tangible property at its cash value contributed in exchange for stock or shares specifically issued for it; neither of these clauses nor clause (3) includes within the definition of invested capital any marking up of the valuation of assets upon the books to correspond with increase in market value, or any paper transaction by which new shares are issued in exchange for old ones in the same corporation, but which is not in substance and effect a new acquisition of capital property by the company.

In view of the special language employed in section 207, it can not be said that appreciated value of assets of a corporation over and above cost is as real as cost value, nor that "capital and surplus" mean merely the excess of all assets at actual values over outstanding liabilities, nor that "surplus" means the intrinsic value of all assets

over and above outstanding liabilities plus par of the stock.

Where a declaration of a stock dividend representing increase in value of assets of a corporation was carried out by the surrender to the company of all the outstanding stock, and its cancellation, and the exchange of one share of new common and one share of new preferred stock for each share of the original stock, such stock dividend distribution can not be treated as paid for in tangible property, and the old shares can not be regarded as having been "paid in for" the new ones, within the terms of section 207.

Where no sum representing increase in value of ore lands of a corporation as the result of extensive exploration and development work was stated in the corporation's petition in a suit claiming a refund of tax paid or in its return of income (though a proper sum, not exceeding the cost of the work, might have been added to earned

surplus on that account), it was not improper to attribute the sum added to the book value of such ore property to a mere appreciation in the value of property; in short, to what is commonly known as the "unearned increment," not properly "earned surplus," within

the meaning of section 207.

Cases decided under the equal protection clause of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution are not authority in determining whether a revenue act operates to produce baseless and arbitrary discriminations, to the extent of rendering the tax invalid under the due process clause of the fifth amendment, as the fifth amendment has no equal protection clause, and the only rule of uniformity prescribed with respect to duties, imposts, and excises laid by Congress is the territorial uniformity required by section 8 of Article I; nor are cases based upon the due process clause of the fourteenth amendment applicable.

The act, in basing "invested capital" upon actual costs to the exclusion of higher estimated values, is not violative of the due process clause of the fifth amendment to the Constitution in that it is so wholly arbitrary as to amount to confiscation; the act treats all corporations and partnerships alike, so far as they are similarly circumstanced, and if in its application the tax in particular instances may seem to bear upon one corporation more than upon another, this is due to differences in their circumstances, not to any uncertainty

or want of generality in the tests applied.

It was proper and reasonable for Congress, in defining invested capital, to adopt the cost basis of valuation of property rather than the market value, thus excluding estimated appreciation, since, in addition to the important consideration of convenience in administration, the market value can not be determined accurately where it has not been realized or tested by sale made, and such sale can not be made without abandoning the very purpose for which the property is held, involving a withdrawal from business so far as that particular property is concerned.

It was not unreasonable for Congress, in adjusting the excessprofits tax, to accord preferential treatment to capital representing actual investments, as compared with capital representing higher valuations based upon estimates, however reliable, of what probably

could be realized were the property sold instead of retained.

Lincoln Chemical Co. v. Edwards, Collector.—United States District

Court (272 Fed., 142; T. D. 3183).

Where the earnings of a corporation have been spent in improving a secret chemical process (admitted to be an intangible asset), the increased value of the process due to the improvement effected by such expenditure is to be included in estimating "earned surplus used in business," as an element of "invested capital," as defined by section 207, revenue act of 1917.

This is also true in a case where the improvement was originally paid for with borrowed money, and where subsequent earnings were sufficiently large to repay the borrowed money and to create before

the beginning of the taxable year an "earned surplus."

Under the facts of this case, a corporation having an earned surplus used in the business, amounting to \$2,000, is not "a corporation having no invested capital or not more than a nominal capital," within the meaning of section 209.

INCOME TAXES.

Jewelers' Safety Fund Society v. Lowe, Collector, and Jewelers' Safety Fund Society v. Anderson, Collector.—United States District Court (T. D. 3078).

The premium receipts of "every insurance company" by whatever name they are called are, unless specifically exempted by the terms of the taxing statutes in question, a part of such company's gross income.

Premium deposits made in advance by members of a mutual insurance company to cover estimated losses and expenses are, so long as the payment thereof constitutes the consideration for contract of insurance, insurance premiums constituting gross income of the company.

Moneys received by way of interest upon bank balances and from investment of such portion of premium deposits as are not currently required for the payment of losses and expenses are profits earned by

an insurance company subject to tax.

A corporation, organized to insure its members, limited to jewelers and dealers in goods ordinarily carried in the jewelry trade, against loss or damage by fire, theft, barratry, embezzlement, and transportation, which requires each member to deposit in advance a definite sum sufficient to cover estimated losses and expenses for the ensuing year, the balance of such deposits being returned to members, is a mutual fire insurance company and subject to the tax imposed by the act of October 3, 1913.

Cartier-Holland Lumber Co. v. Doyle, Collector .- District Court of

the United States (269 Fed., 647; T. D. 3080).

In determining liability under section 209 of the act of October 3, 1917, income derived from a single timberland deal by a partnership, whose principal business is dealing in lumber, can not, by reason of section 201 of the act, be considered and treated separate and apart from other partnership income or profits.

from other partnership income or profits.

The term "invested capital," as used in section 209 of the act of October 3, 1917, includes all working capital consisting of money or property employed in the business or for its benefit, and furnished or

paid in by one or more of the partners.

Where, during the year 1917, a partnership had invested capital, as above defined, more than nominal in amount, excess profits taxes upon its income could not be assessed at the lower rate provided by

section 209 of the act of October 3, 1917.

A partnership which had invested capital more than nominal in amount can not complain of regulations promulgated or of the method employed in determining the amount of such capital, where the arbitrary or supposititious invested capital fixed upon was larger in amount than the invested capital actually possessed and employed, and the taxes imposed were correspondingly diminished.

Members of a partnership who are paid neither a salary nor commissions for their services, but who buy and sell lumber and undertake and assume all the risks and enjoy all the benefits of a merchandising business, employing a large amount of capital, are not

brokers.

Property of member of partnership deposited with bank and pledged as collateral security for the repayment of a loan by or for

the benefit of the partnership in pursuance of the articles of partnership is part of the invested capital of such partnership.

W. H. Lawrence v. Julius S. Wardell, Collector.—District Court of

the United States (270 Fed., 682; T. D. 3102).

A citizen of the United States who resided in the Philippine Islands during the entire year 1918 is subject to the tax imposed by the revenue act of 1918.

Jackson v. Smietanka, Collector.—United States Circuit Court of

Appeals (T. D. 3159).

Where a receiver of a railroad was, in 1918, awarded a large sum in addition to his regular salary, as additional compensation, which he was required to return on a cash receipts and disbursements basis as income for the year 1918, he was properly refused permission to report the income on an accrual basis, apportioning it over the five years of the receivership, for the reasons (1) that the taxpayer had no right to make his return on an accrual basis under section 212 of the revenue act of 1918, and (2) the award was compensation for personal services which was income of the calendar year of its determination and payment.

Where, upon demand by collector that he return award as income of 1918, taxpayer applied to court for a nunc pro tunc order showing that the additional compensation was earned and accrued in equal monthly installments throughout the receivership, which order was entered, such order was ineffective to alter the conclusion that the

award was income for the year in which determined and paid.

W. J. Holbrook v. George H. Moore, Collector.—United States

District Court (T. D. 3161).

Where, relying on the unofficial promises of a majority of the board of directors that additional salary would be voted him for past years, the president of a corporation overdrew his account with the corporation, additional salary, subsequently voted, was income to him for the year in which the amount thereof was finally settled upon and segregated by an order of the board, although he had actually received and spent the money, as overdrafts, prior to that year.

Where the corporation deducted the additional salary of the president when it made its income tax return, the validity of the order of the board granting such additional salary can not be questioned, although such president's vote as director of the corporation was necessary to pass the order, and the minority directors and the stock-

holders have never acquiesced therein.

The Kemper Military School v. George F. Crutchley, Collector .-

District Court of the United States (T. D. 3164).

A corporation organized for the purpose of conducting a military school for profit, the stock of which is owned entirely by the officers, directors, and teachers of the institution, is not exempt from income tax as an educational institution, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, within the meaning of subdivision 6, section 231, revenue act of 1918.

The term "private" is not used in the statute in contradistinction to "official," whether the latter be used in a military or an institutional sense, but as the antonym of "public," the supposed beneficiary of the benevolent activities of an institution devoted exclusively to public betterment; private pecuniary profit and gain is the test

to be applied, and the officers, directors, and teachers of a military school corporation, owning the stock thereof, are "private stock-

holders" within the meaning of the act.

A taxpayer can not claim a deduction in court for the first time, where, in its claim for refund filed precedent to bringing suit, it did not claim the right to such deduction or assert that it had failed to take it in computing net income in its return, or that it had failed to take credit for it, and where, consequently, a claim for the deduction was never presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for his decision.

No deduction as expenses is allowed by the law in any case in respect of any amount paid out for new buildings, or for permanent improvements or betterments made to increase the value of any

property or estate.

Richard R. Doerschuck v. United States.—United States District

Court (T. D. 3170).

A dividend paid in debenture bonds of the corporation is income to

the stockholders.

Where a dividend is paid in debenture bonds, the stockholders receive property in the form of securities available for disposition in the market, and entirely severed or distinguished from their control of the property as stockholders, which securities call for the payment of cash and do not invest the holder with merely a different form of holding of stock.

There is no question between persons receiving a dividend paid in debenture bonds and general creditors where the corporation is solvent, and any priority one might have over the other is immaterial.

solvent, and any priority one might have over the other is immaterial.

Merchants' Loan & Trust Co., as trustee of the estate of Arthur Ryerson, deceased, plaintiff in error, v. Julius F. Smietanka, formerly United States Collector of Internal Revenue.—Supreme Court of the United States (41 Sup. Ct., 386; T. D. 3173).

Income includes gains realized by a single isolated sale of capital assets as well as from sales by one engaged in buying and selling as a

business

Where a trustee of life estate with remainder over sells capital assets of the estate acquired prior to March 1, 1913, for an amount in excess of the value of such assets on March 1, 1913, which value was greater than cost, the difference between selling price and value on that date is, for the purpose of taxation, to be treated as if the trustee were the sole owner, notwithstanding that under State law the entire proceeds of the sale are required to be added to the corpus of the estate and held for the remainderman and the profits of such sale do not go to the life tenant.

A testator creating a trust can not render appreciation of the trust estate after his death, realized by sale, nontaxable by a provision in his will that "accretions of selling value shall be considered principal and not income"; such provision in a will may be disregarded.

Trustees are taxable persons within the plainly expressed purpose

of the act.

The term "income" has the same meaning in all of the income tax acts that was given to it in the corporation excise tax act of 1909, and includes profit gained through sale or conversion of capital assets.

David M. Goodrich v. William H. Edwards, Collector.—Supreme

Court of the United States (41 Sup. Ct., 390; T. D. 3174).

Where a taxpayer sells property acquired prior to March 1, 1913, for a price in excess of its value on that date, such value being greater than its cost, the difference between such value and the selling price is income subject to taxation.

Where taxpayer acquired property prior to March 1, 1913, and sold it after that date for a price in excess of its value on that date but less than its cost, he received no gain from the transaction, hence no

income subject to taxation.

Eldorado Coal and Mining Co. v. Harry W. Mager, Collector.— Supreme Court of the United States (41 Sup. Ct., 390; T. D. 3175).

Where a corporation sells assets acquired prior to March 1, 1913, for an amount in excess of their value on that date, such value being greater than their cost, the difference between the selling price and the value on March 1, 1913, is income subject to taxation.

James J. Walsh, Collector, v. Frederick F. Brewster.—Supreme Court

of the United States (41 Sup. Ct., 392; T. D. 3176).

Where a taxpayer sells property acquired prior to March 1, 1913, for an amount in excess of its value on that date and also in excess of its cost, such value being less than its cost, only that part of the selling price which is above cost is gain and subject to taxation as income.

Where a taxpayer sells property acquired prior to March 1, 1913, for an amount in excess of its value March 1, 1913, but equal to its cost, he receives no profit, hence no income subject to taxation.

Where a taxpayer bought bonds in 1902 and 1903 at a price in excess of their value March 1, 1913, through an underwriting agreement such that he did not receive any interest upon the amount paid prior to the allotment to him of the bonds in 1906, he is not permitted to add interest on the investment for the time which so elapsed as a part of the cost to him of the bonds in determining his gain subject to taxation as income.

Stock dividends are not income subject to taxation.

W. H. Lawrence v. Justus S. Wardell, Collector.—United States

Circuit Court of Appeals (T. D. 3178).

The power of Congress, in the enactment of revenue legislation applicable to the possessions of the United States, is not restricted by the uniformity and apportionment provisions of the Constitution, as it acts in the premises under the authority of paragraph 2, section 3, Article IV, of the Constitution, which clothes Congress with power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States.

The revenue act of 1918 taxes the income of every individual, a citizen or resident of the United States, without respect to whether such individual had been subject to taxation under the revenue acts of 1916 and 1917; Congress did not, by using the words "in lieu of" in the revenue act of 1918, mean to tax only those incomes of individuals who had been subject to taxation under the two prior acts.

Chicago Title & Trust Co., as Trustees, v. Smietanka, Collector.—

District Court of the United States (T. D. 3193).

The words "no matter how created or organized" in Section II, paragraph G (a), of the act of October 3, 1913, apply not only to insurance companies, but relate back to the words "every corporation, joint-stock company or association," so that what is meant is

that all such concerns (not including partnerships) are included and are taxable.

An organization, in form a trust, created by an agreement of the stockholders of several street railway corporations desiring to effect a unitary control of the properties of such corporations, is an association within Section II, paragraph G (a), of the act of October 3, 1913, where the agreement uses language that reads much like the State corporation law, and superimposes that organization upon the several corporations by placing the legal title to the capital stock of those corporations in the trustees named, who are to do certain specified things only, and by providing for a committee which controls even the power of the trustees to vote the capital stock of the corporations, and which is elected and controlled by what are called participating shareholders, who hold certificates of common and preferred participating shares issued by the trustees in lieu of the capital stocks of the corporations.

An association may be organized independently of any statute, and when so organized is nevertheless subject to income tax as such.

The association is not an ordinary partnership, hence is not exempt as a partnership from the income tax on corporations, joint-stock companies, and associations imposed by Section II, paragraph G (a), of the act of October 3, 1913.

United States v. Alan H. Woodward et al., Executors of Joseph H. Woodward, Deceased.—Supreme Court of the United States (41 Sup.

Ct., 615; T. D. 3195).

Federal estate tax paid by executors of an estate is an allowable deduction, under section 214 of the revenue act of 1918, in ascertaining the net taxable income of the estate for the year in which said estate tax "accrued," which means became due.

MUNITIONS MANUFACTURERS' TAX.

Traylor Engineering & Manufacturing Co. v. Lederer, Collector.— United States Circuit Court of Appeals (271 Fed., 399; T. D. 3171).

Where two individuals and a corporation contributed to the expenses of a trip abroad by the president of the corporation to secure for it a munitions contract, a contemporaneous agreement that the corporation and the individuals should divide the profits from such contract pro rata according to the amounts contributed by each, was, as between the individuals and the corporation, a side contract in the nature of a "grubstake," separate from the munitions contract.

The facts that the individuals agreed to do all in their power in furtherance of the contract became indemnitors for the return of advances on the contract in the event of nonperformance, and obtained permission from another corporation to use its proving ground in testing the munitions manufactured are not sufficient to associate them in the manufacture of munitions, but the corporation alone was the person engaged in the manufacture thereof, within the terms of the statute.

The tax applies to the entire net profits from the sale and distribution of the munitions before such profits are distributed under the

terms of the side contract or "grubstake."

The amounts distributed to the individuals may not be regarded as expenses of manufacturing the munitions, deductible from the gross amount received from sales, under the munitions contract, in ascertaining taxable net profits.

NARCOTICS.

Dr. C. T. Doremus v. United States.—United States Circuit Court

of Appeals (262 Fed., 849; T. D. 3085).

Notwithstanding Harrison Narcotic Act, section 2 (Comp. St., section 6287h), exception (b), excepting sales of the prohibited drugs on the written prescription of a registered physician, a sale by a druggist, who knows that the prescription was issued to gratify the holder's appetite, and not to cure disease or alleviate suffering, violates the law, and the physician issuing the prescription, knowing it is to be filled by a druggist having such knowledge, aids and abets the violation.

Knowledge by a druggist that a prescription under the Harrison narcotic law was issued to gratify the holder's appetite, and not to cure disease or alleviate suffering, is essential to guilt, and negligent

failure to inquire will not take the place of knowledge.

The undisputed facts that the physician issued prescriptions only for narcotics; that many of the alleged patients were described in his prescriptions as addicts, and had the physical appearance of such; and that the prescriptions were issued to the same persons repeatedly and over long periods of time and without diminution in the quantity prescribed, indicating that no cure by reduction was intended by the physician, warranted the conclusion that the druggists must have known when they filled such prescriptions that they had been issued merely to satisfy addiction.

On a trial for abetting a violation of the Harrison narcotic law by a druggist, an instruction erroneously authorizing a conviction, though the druggist had no actual knowledge that a prescription was wrongfully issued, was not ground for reversal, where reasonable men could have drawn but the one inference that the druggist had

such actual knowledge.

Jin Fuey Moy v. United States.—United States Supreme Court

(254 U.S., 189; T.D. 3127).

Indictment which charged that defendant, a practicing physician, did feloniously, etc., sell, exchange, barter, and give away a specified quantity of morphine sulphate, to a person named, not pursuant to an order on a form issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by issuing and dispensing a prescription to such person, not a patient of the physician, which morphine was dispensed and distributed by the physician not in course of his professional practice only, was sufficient.

"Selling," in the criminal sense, is not confined to the parting with one's property, and under section 332 of the Criminal Code and section 2 of the Harrison Act one may take a principal part in the prohibited sale of an opium preparation by unlawfully issuing a prescription to a would-be purchaser; hence, there is no necessary repugnance between prescribing and selling.

Evidence considered and held to fully warrant the jury in finding that defendant aided, abetted and procured (sec. 332) a sale of mor-

phine sulphate without written order upon a blank form issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and that he did this by means of a prescription issued not to a patient, and not in the course of his

professional practice.

The phrases "to a patient" and "in the course of his professional practice only" (subdiv. (a), sec. 2, Harrison Act) are intended to confine the immunity of a registered physician in dispensing narcotics strictly within the appropriate bounds of a physician's professional practice, and not to extend it to include a sale to a dealer or a distribution intended to cater to the appetite or satisfy the craving of one addicted to the use of the drug; a "prescription" issued for either of the latter purposes protects neither the physician who issued it nor the dealer who knowingly accepts and fills it—Webb v. United States (249 U. S., 96).

Dean v. United States.—United States Circuit Court of Appeals

(266 Fed., 694, 695; T. D. 3140).

An indictment, charging the defendant with purchasing, selling, and distributing cocaine from a certain tin box, which was not the original stamped package containing said cocaine, and with having in his possession such a box containing cocaine, which did not bear appropriate tax-paid stamps, was held to state an offense under section 1 of the Harrison Antinarcotic Act, as amended by section 1006 of the act of February 24, 1919, and the possession of an unstamped package containing prohibited narcotics was held to be prima facie proof of violation of the act.

PROHIBITION.

William G. Street v. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.—United States Su-

preme Court (41 Sup. Ct., 31; T. D. 3142).

Under the national prohibition act a warehousing corporation may permit to be stored in its warehouse, after the effective date of the act, liquors lawfully acquired before that date and which are so stored, solely and in good faith, for the purpose of preserving and protecting them until they shall be consumed by the owner, his family, or bona fide guests.

The owner of such liquor may lawfully remove the same from the warehouse to his home for consumption, but there is administra-

tive authority to regulate the transfer.

An intention to confiscate private property, even in intoxicating liquors, will not be raised by inference and construction from provisions of law which have ample field for their operation in effecting a purpose clearly indicated and declared.

STAMP TAXES.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. v. United States.—Court of Claims of the United States (T. D. 3189).

Designation of a paper as an "Informal claim for abatement"

in a suit to recover taxes paid is a mere conclusion of the pleader.

A request made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for a ruling as to tax liability was not a claim for abatement or refund, although the taxpayer in making such request stated that in its opinion no tax liability existed against it.

Where a taxpayer exhibited to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue specific deeds, each containing only a nominal consideration, and stated that in its opinion no stamp tax should apply to said deeds, and asked for a ruling with respect thereto, and, on the commissioner ruling adversely, accepted the ruling and did not ask for an abatement, said taxpayer, in view of section 3226, Revised Statutes, will not be heard to say that a claim for refund filed four years thereafter, the commissioner having in another case in which said taxpayer was not concerned made a ruling under another act of Congress that stamps were not required on such instruments, constitutes an amendment to its so-called informal claim for an abatement, so as to escape the two-year limitation provided by act of May 12, 1900, as amended by act of June 30, 1902, and enable said taxpayer to maintain suit upon rejection of the so-called perfected claim by the commissioner.

A.	Page.
Academy, Coast Guard	460
Acceptance of Liberty bonds and Victory notes for estate and inheritance taxes.	4. 276
Acceptances, bank	784
Accounting Office, General, organized independently of Treasury	126
Accounting system in collection districts, internal revenue.	985
	000
Accounts:	
Government corporations' and Railroad Administration's, maintained	100
with Treasurer of United States	123
Government's, audit of	126
Accounts unit, Internal Revenue Bureau	986
Act, Pittman, operations under	4,602
Acts:	
Agricultural credits. Attorneys, agents and other representatives of claimants before Treasury	52
Attorneys, agents and other representatives of claimants before Treasury	
Department, acts covering	340
Budget and accounts.	32
Emergency tariff	8. 434
Emergency tariff. 11 Federal farm loan, amended	93
Loans to foreign Governments. (See Loans to foreign Governments.)	
Obligations of foreign Governments to United States, act proposed to enable	
	40
refunding of	10
Revenue, 1921. Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief, bonds issued under	102
Soldiers and sattors civil relief, bonds issued under	
Transportation, 1920, section 204, 209, 210, as amended	215
War finance, amendments to	52
Additional collection districts, internal-revenue	984
Additional taxation needed	7
Additions and improvements to mints and assay offices:	
Denver Mint.	610
New York Assay Office	610
Philadelphia Mint	606
San Francisco Mint	607
Administering internal-revenue laws, cost of	0,969
Admissions and dues, taxes collected on	88, 410
Adulterated butter	983
Advertising, department, cost of.	485
Africa:	100
_ , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Production of gold and silver— French West Africa	665
r rench West Africa	665
Geographical divisions	665
Gold Coast	000
Agencies for Government savings securities:	323
Regulations for surrender of series, 1920, by	020
Series of 1921, for sale and distribution of	70, 303
Series of 1921, for sale and distribution of	30, 340
Aggregate resources and liabilities:	
Banks, all reporting	940
National banks	784
Aggregate resources, national-bank, percentage of assets and liabilities to	810
Agricultural conditions.	52
Agricultural credit situation	44
Agricultural credits act	52
Agricultural credits act. Agricultural relief through Stock Growers' Finance Corporation	46
Alaska, summary of condition of national banks in	787
Alcohol:	
Denatured	992
Industrial	991
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROPERTY	

	P	age.
Alcoholic beverages and distilled spirits, taxes from	383,	409
Algeria, production of silver	. '	665
Alien Property Custodian:		
Account		480
Bonds and certificates held in trust for, by Treasurer		562
Allocation of functions in Register's office		673
Allotment and allowance awards outstanding, June 30, 1921, war risk insurance	-	416
Allotment and Allowance Division, Bureau of War Risk Insurance		416
Amendments:		
Administrative, to tax laws		7
Constitutional, limiting issue of tax-exempt securities, proposed, Secre) -	
tary's letter on		379
War finance act		52
American Relief Administration, foreign obligations received from		34
Amounts due to national banks from other banks and bankers	-	782
Anchorage and movements of vessels, Coast Guard.	114,	457
Appointment of national-bank examiners, etc	-	778
Appropriations:		7.03
Estimates for 1923	•	161
Expenditures by office of Supervising Architect on account of	•	443
Expenses, and income, Mint Service	-	
Fiscal year 1922	-	161
Mint Service— Estimated for 1923		605
Estimated for 1925	605	
Expenses, income, and 407, Public buildings, during fiscal year 1921.	000,	442
Architect, Supervising (see also Supervising Architect).	•	435
Argentina, production of gold and silver in.	•	664
Arts, industrial:	•	001
Gold and silver used for, in United States, 1920.	406	605
Gold used for, in United States since 1880	100,	658
Silver used for, in United States since 1880		659
Asia, production of gold and silver in.		665
Assay Commission, annual test of coins		631
Assay departments, operations of		618
Assay offices:		
Deposits, income, expenses, and employees		612
New York—		
Additions and improvements	-	610
Deposits, income, expenses, and employees		612
Operations of—	000	07.0
Major		618
Minor	•	628
Seattle, gold receipts at since 1898.		629
Assays of ore	•	629 853
Assessments on national banks to pay salaries and expenses of examiners	-	782
Assets, all other than national-bank.	•	102
Assets and liabilities, national-bank: Percentage of principal items to aggregate resources		810
Principal items, 1913–1921.	•	811
Assets of the Treasury:	•	011
Available June 30, 1920 and 1921		568
Distribution of June 30, 1921		567
Distribution of, June 30, 1921		567
Monthly statement of		580
Treasury offices, holdings of, June 30, 1921.		567
Assistant secretaries of the Treasury	XIX,	381
Assistants to the Secretary of the Treasury		XIX
Attorneys and agents, representing claimants	130,	340
Audit of the Government's accounts		126
Auditors of the Treasury, offices of, abolished		126
Australasia, production of gold and silver		665
Austria, production of gold and silver.		664
Average life of paper currency		553
Axiation Coast Guard Service	114.	409

В.

	Page.
Balance in general fund, by calendar years, from 1791 to 1842, and by fiscal	
years, from 1045 to 1921	511
Datance in the freasury:	
Amount of	541
A valiable June 50, 1920 and 1921	568
Distribution 01, 3 time 50, 1321	569
monthly statement ()	581
Balances, receipts, and disbursements of gold bullion.	616
Baltimore, discontinuance of subtreasury at.	338
Bank acceptances. Bank branches:	784
Legislation recommended for	
National pank—	777
Domestic.	875
Foreign. 87 Bank-note account, deposits and redemptions in, during fiscal year.	7 979
Bank-note account, deposits and redemptions in during fiscal year	507
Dank Unicers and employees convicted of criminal acts during year	854
Dauk Dreinises Owned by national banks	782
Banking power of the United States. Banks in United States (see also Banks under State supervision, Federal reserve hards and national hards)	898
Banks in United States (see also Banks under State supervision, Federal re-	000
serve banks, and national panks):	
Comparison of principal items of all reporting.	397
Loans and investments of Federal reserve and reporting member banks	43
Banks other than national:	
Condition of all reporting. 91	8,921
Loan and trust companies—	
Condition	907
Principal resources and liabilities.	909
Mutual and stock savings. Mutual savings—	916
	0.4.0
Condition Deposits, depositors, and average amount due depositors	912
Deposits, depositors, and average deposit account.	916
Unanticipated conditions.	915
Private, condition of	913
Resources and manifiles—	916
Loan and trust companies	909
Frincipal items, 1917–1921	921
reporting institutions, of each class of	920
State (commercial), condition of	905
Stock savings—	000
Condition	909
Deposits, depositors, and average deposit account	911
Banks under State supervision	398
Dais.	
Commercial and certificate, gold and silver, manufactured.	623
Gold, coin, and bullion exchanged for. Belgian Congo, production of gold and silver.	615
Boise Assay Office:	665
Deposits, income, expenses and employees	010
Operations.	612
Operations. Bolivia, production of gold and silver.	628
Dond purchase und	664
Bonds (see also Matured bonds):	0.0
Borrowed, reported by national banks	783
Unecks for interest on, issued during year	2. 595
	670
Domestic and foreign, owned by national banks	798
rarm-toan—	
Purchased by Treasury	480
Statement regarding	963
neid in trust for national banks	542
Tillerest on Daid diffing Vear	, 595
Laberty, Direnased with repayments of foreign debte	00
Matured, redeemed during fiscal year 1921. 472	,690

	Page
Outstanding	593
Panama Canal loan	530
Postal savings	544
Purchased of foreign Governments.	562
Redeemed	670
Registered, canceled, and retired other than by redemption	672
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief act, issued under.	102
State and municipal. 14, Stocks, securities, and miscellaneous, owned by national banks.	,544
Stocks, securities, and miscellaneous, owned by national banks	782
United States—	0.00
Circulation, deposited as security for.	888
Market quotations on	69
Prices, monthly range of	884
Receipts and disbursements on account of	538
United States, registered—	P 4
Audit and credit, received by Register for, 1921.	744
Audited and filed during fiscal year. 745-	-748
Withdrawal of, to secure circulation	544
Bonds and notes:	CH C
Purchased by the Secretary	670
Received for estate and inheritance taxes	670
Bonds and other obligations:	507
Issued and redeemed, fiscal year 1921.	529
Received and issued, fiscal year 1921. Bonds, capital stock issues, etc., taxes received on	
Bonus:	, 410
Gold production, to encourage—	
	90
Bill to provide for	378
Secretary's letter to Channah ways and Means Committee on.	376
Soldiers'—	010
Correspondence concerning	228
Letter of Secretary on.	229
President's address to Senate on	232
Treasury views regarding.	55
Bookkeeping and Warrants, Division of:	
Abstract of report of	477
Alien Property Custodian account.	480
Civil-service retirement and disability fund.	481
Federal farm-loan bonds purchased	480
General fund, receipts and disbursements for, adjusted	478
Transfer of duties from Division of Public Moneys 126,	, 480
Warrants issued.	478
Warrants issued. Borrowed money and bonds reported by national banks	783
Branches, bank:	
Legislation recommended for	777
National-bank—	077
Domestic.	875
Foreign	018
Brazil, production of gold and silver	664
	665
British Empire. (See Great Britain.)	664
British Guiana, production of gold.	004
British India. (See India.) British West Africa, production of gold	665
Budget and accounting act.	32
	04
Budget, Bureau of: Activities of.	32
Disbursements, fiscal years 1920 and 1921, comparison of	32
Expenditures, actual, 1920, 1921, and estimated, 1922, 1923.	32
Organization of	32
Budget System; economy in Government expenditures.	31
Building and loan associations in United States:	01
District of Columbia.	944
Progress of, since 1893.	943
State, in each, statistics relating to.	942

1029

Buildings. (See Supervising Architect.)	Page
Bullion:	001
Gains and losses.	. 628
Deposits and purchases	302 629
Exchanged for gold bars.	618
Keceipis dishursements and halances of	610
Gold and silver, stock in the United States.	. 608
Mints and assay offices.	305, 648
Mints and assay offices. 6 Mints and assay offices, holdings of, June 30, 1921.	. 56'
Treasury, in, June 30, 1920, 1921	. 568
Bullion and coin:	
Foreign, deposits of	. 614
Gold, in Treasury and in circulation. Bullion fund, composition and distribution of, June 30, 1921.	. 569
Bullion fund, composition and distribution of, June 30, 1921	. 56'
Bureau of Engraving and Printing:	110
Activities summarized National-bank currency received from	. 119
Notes, national-bank, Federal reserve, etc., delivered, 1921.	. 88°.
Bureau of Internal Revenue, inadequate housing of.	. 894
Bureau of the Mint Jahoratory of the	. 908 . 630
Bureau of the Mint, laboratory of the. Bureaus and divisions, abstracts of reports of:	0.50
Bookkeeping and Warrants	477
Coast Guard	453
Comptroller of the Currency.	394
Customs	
Deposits	476
Deposits. Disbursing clerk	486
Engraving and Printing.	432
General Supply Committee	487
Internal Revenue	409
Loans and Currency.	465
Mint Service	403
Printing and Stationery.	482
Public Health Service	446
Register of the Treasury	472
Secret Service	
Supervising Architect	435
Treasurer of the United States	391
War Risk Insurance	414
Business profits. Business transactions, freedom of essential.	21 19
Dusiness transactions, needoni of essential	15
C.	
Canada, production of gold and silver	664
Cancellation and retirement, United States securities received by Register for.	729
Capital:	
Diversion of	18
National-bank, relation to deposits	
National banks showing increase of for 1921.	
New, need for	17
Capital stock:	
National-bank-	0.07
Increases and reductions in	861
Surplus, undivided profits and	
National banks classified according to	836
Capital stock issues, bonds, etc., taxes received on	07,410
Capital surplus dividends and not addition to profits of national banks with	10, 412
ratios	826
ratios	020
Carson Mint:	
Deposits, income, expenses, and employees	612
Operations of	690

	Page.
Cash:	94]
Banks, in all reporting	782
National banks, in vaults of. Treasury, in, July 1, 1856, to 1921.	505
Treasury, 10, July 1, 1500, 10 1921.	138
Treasury, in, June 30, 1921. Cash and collateral agents, for Government savings securities.	324
Cash expenditures for fiscal years 1917 to 1921.	238
Cash expenditures for fiscar years 1917 to 1921.	649
Cash holdings of nonnational banks. Cash receipts from sale of savings certificates, by months.	7
Central America, production of gold and silver	664
Central banks in foreign countries, resources of the	903
Cereal beverages and fermented liquor.	99
Certificates of indebtedness:	0.0
Audited and filed, 1921, accounts credited, grouped by	74
Changes in outstanding	59, 6
Changes in outstanding Coupons detached and forwarded to Register for credit, 1921	38-74
Issued, retired, and outstanding, end of fiscal year 1921	.74.20
Issues and amount issued through each Federal reserve bank.	16
Loan and tax issues, paid, canceled, and retired, 1921	. 70
Loan issues, changes in, fiscal year 1921.	. 20
Notes—	
Offering of three-year, dated June 15, 1921	. 19
Offering of three-year, dated Sept. 15, 1921	
Offering of issues dated—	
Dec. 15, 1920, Series T J 2-1921 and Series T D-1921	. 17
Jan. 15, 1921, Series E-1921 and Series F-1921	. 17
Feb. 15, 1921, Series G-1921 Mar. 15, 1921, Series T S 2-1921, T M-1922	. 17
Mar. 15, 1921, Series T S 2-1921, T M-1922	. 18
Apr. 15, 1921, Series H-1921	. 18
May 16, 1921, Series A-1922	. 18
June 15, 1921, Series T J-1922. Aug. 1, 1921, Series T M 2-1922, Series B-1922.	. 18
Aug. 1, 1921, Series T M 2–1922, Series B -1922	. 18
Sept. 15, 1921, Series T M. 3-1922, Series T S-1922	. 18
Nov. 1, 1921, Series C-1922, Series T S 2-1922.	. 18
Outstanding—	200 50
June 30, 1921	208, 50
Oct. 31, 1921	
	. 5, 6
Oct. 31, 1921. Pittman Act, changes in outstanding certificates issued under, during	. 0, t
Pittman Act, changes in outstanding certificates issued under, during fiscal year (see also Pittman Act).	. 5, 6 69, 20
fiscal year (see also Pittman Act)	69, 20 . 52
Received and issued, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921. Redemption before maturity at option of holders—	. 52
fiscal year (see also Pittman Act). Received and issued, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921. Redemption before maturity at option of holders— Series E-1921, Apr. 1, 1921.	. 69, 20 . 52
fiscal year (see also Pittman Act) Received and issued, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921 Redemption before maturity at option of holders— Series E-1921, Apr. 1, 1921 Series D-1921, Apr. 30, 1921	. 69, 20 . 52 . 19
fiscal year (see also Pittman Act) Received and issued, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921 Redemption before maturity at option of holders— Series E-1921, Apr. 1, 1921. Series D-1921, Apr. 30, 1921. Series T J-1921 and T J 2-1921, June 8, 1921.	. 52 . 19 . 19
fiscal year (see also Pittman Act). Received and issued, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921. Redemption before maturity at option of holders— Series E-1921, Apr. 1, 1921. Series D-1921, Apr. 30, 1921. Series T J-1921 and T J 2-1921, June 8, 1921. Series G-1921, June 28, 1921.	. 19 . 19 . 19 . 19
fiscal year (see also Pittman Act). Received and issued, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921. Redemption before maturity at option of holders— Series E-1921, Apr. 1, 1921. Series D-1921, Apr. 30, 1921. Series T J-1921 and T J 2-1921, June 8, 1921. Series G-1921, June 28, 1921.	. 19 . 19 . 19 . 19
fiscal year (see also Pittman Act) Received and issued, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921 Redemption before maturity at option of holders— Series E-1921, Apr. 1, 1921. Series D-1921, Apr. 30, 1921. Series T J-1921 and T J 2-1921, June 8, 1921. Series G-1921, June 28, 1921. Series C-1921, Aug. 2, 1921. Series T S-1921 and T S 2-1921, Sept. 8, 1921. Series T S-1921 and T S 2-1921, Sept. 8, 1921.	. 19 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19
fiscal year (see also Pittman Act) Received and issued, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921 Redemption before maturity at option of holders— Series E-1921, Apr. 1, 1921. Series D-1921, Apr. 30, 1921. Series T J-1921 and T J 2-1921, June 8, 1921. Series G-1921, June 28, 1921. Series C-1921, Aug. 2, 1921. Series T S-1921 and T S 2-1921, Sept. 8, 1921. Series T S-1921 and T S 2-1921, Sept. 8, 1921.	. 19 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19
fiscal year (see also Pittman Act) Received and issued, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921 Redemption before maturity at option of holders— Series E-1921, Apr. 1, 1921. Series D-1921, Apr. 30, 1921. Series T J-1921 and T J 2-1921, June 8, 1921. Series G-1921, June 28, 1921. Series C-1921, Aug. 2, 1921. Series T S-1921 and T S 2-1921, Sept. 8, 1921. Series T S-1921 and T S 2-1921, Sept. 8, 1921.	. 19 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19
fiscal year (see also Pittman Act). Received and issued, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921. Redemption before maturity at option of holders— Series E-1921, Apr. 1, 1921. Series D-1921, Apr. 30, 1921. Series T J-1921 and T J 2-1921, June 8, 1921. Series G-1921, June 28, 1921. Series C-1921, Aug. 2, 1921. Series T S-1921 and T S 2-1921, Sept. 8, 1921. Series F-1921 and Series H-1921, Sept. 8, 1921. Short term notes, policy with regard to. Situation at time of offering issues dated—	. 52 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19
fiscal year (see also Pittman Act) Received and issued, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921 Redemption before maturity at option of holders— Series E-1921, Apr. 1, 1921 Series D-1921, Apr. 30, 1921. Series T J-1921 and T J 2-1921, June 8, 1921. Series G-1921, June 28, 1921. Series C-1921, Aug. 2, 1921. Series T S-1921 and T S 2-1921, Sept. 8, 1921. Series F S-1921 and Series H-1921, Sept. 27, 1921. Short term notes, policy with regard to. Situation at time of offering issues dated— Dec. 15, 1920. Mar. 15, 1921.	. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19
fiscal year (see also Pittman Act) Received and issued, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921 Redemption before maturity at option of holders— Series E-1921, Apr. 1, 1921 Series D-1921, Apr. 30, 1921. Series T J-1921 and T J 2-1921, June 8, 1921. Series G-1921, June 28, 1921. Series C-1921, Aug. 2, 1921. Series T S-1921 and T S 2-1921, Sept. 8, 1921. Series F S-1921 and Series H-1921, Sept. 27, 1921. Short term notes, policy with regard to. Situation at time of offering issues dated— Dec. 15, 1920. Mar. 15, 1921.	69, 20 . 52 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19
fiscal year (see also Pittman Act). Received and issued, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921. Redemption before maturity at option of holders— Series E-1921, Apr. 1, 1921. Series D-1921, Apr. 30, 1921. Series T J-1921 and T J 2-1921, June 8, 1921. Series G-1921, June 28, 1921. Series C-1921, Aug. 2, 1921. Series T S-1921 and T S 2-1921, Sept. 8, 1921. Series F S-1921 and Series H-1921, Sept. 27, 1921. Short term notes, policy with regard to. Situation at time of offering issues dated— Dec. 15, 1920. Mar. 15, 1921. June 15, 1921.	69, 20 . 52 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19
fiscal year (see also Pittman Act) Received and issued, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921 Redemption before maturity at option of holders— Series E-1921, Apr. 1, 1921 Series D-1921, Apr. 30, 1921 Series G-1921, June 28, 1921 Series G-1921, June 28, 1921 Series C-1921, Aug. 2, 1921 Series T S-1921 and T S 2-1921, Sept. 8, 1921 Series F-1921 and Series H-1921, Sept. 27, 1921 Short term notes, policy with regard to Situation at time of offering issues dated— Dec. 15, 1920 Mar. 15, 1921 June 15, 1921 Sept. 15, 1921 Sept. 15, 1921	69, 20 . 52 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 20
fiscal year (see also Pittman Act). Received and issued, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921. Redemption before maturity at option of holders— Series E-1921, Apr. 1, 1921. Series D-1921, Apr. 30, 1921. Series T J-1921 and T J 2-1921, June 8, 1921. Series G-1921, June 28, 1921. Series C-1921, Aug. 2, 1921. Series T S-1921 and T S 2-1921, Sept. 8, 1921. Series F-1921 and Series H-1921, Sept. 27, 1921. Short term notes, policy with regard to. Situation at time of offering issues dated— Dec. 15, 1920. Mar. 15, 1921. June 15, 1921. Sept. 15, 1921. Special— (One day) issued during fiscal year.	69, 20 . 52 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 20 . 20
fiscal year (see also Pittman Act). Received and issued, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921. Redemption before maturity at option of holders— Series E-1921, Apr. 1, 1921. Series D-1921, Apr. 30, 1921. Series T J-1921 and T J 2-1921, June 8, 1921. Series G-1921, June 28, 1921. Series C-1921, Aug. 2, 1921. Series T S-1921 and T S 2-1921, Sept. 8, 1921. Series F-1921 and Series H-1921, Sept. 27, 1921. Short term notes, policy with regard to. Situation at time of offering issues dated— Dec. 15, 1920. Mar. 15, 1921. June 15, 1921. Sept. 15, 1921. Special— (One day) issued during fiscal year.	69, 20 . 52 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 20 . 20
fiscal year (see also Pittman Act). Received and issued, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921. Redemption before maturity at option of holders— Series E-1921, Apr. 1, 1921. Series D-1921, Apr. 30, 1921. Series T-1921 and T J 2-1921, June 8, 1921. Series G-1921, June 28, 1921. Series C-1921, Aug. 2, 1921. Series T S-1921 and T S 2-1921, Sept. 8, 1921. Series F-1921 and Series H-1921, Sept. 27, 1921. Short term notes, policy with regard to. Situation at time of offering issues dated— Dec. 15, 1920. Mar. 15, 1921. June 15, 1921. Sept. 15, 1921.	. 59, 20 . 52 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19
fiscal year (see also Pittman Act). Received and issued, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921. Redemption before maturity at option of holders— Series E-1921, Apr. 1, 1921. Series D-1921, Apr. 30, 1921. Series T-1921 and T J 2-1921, June 8, 1921. Series G-1921, June 28, 1921. Series C-1921, Aug. 2, 1921. Series T S-1921 and T S 2-1921, Sept. 8, 1921. Series F-1921 and Series H-1921, Sept. 27, 1921. Short term notes, policy with regard to. Situation at time of offering issues dated— Dec. 15, 1920. Mar. 15, 1921. June 15, 1921. Sept. 15, 1921.	. 59, 20 . 52 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19 . 19
fiscal year (see also Pittman Act). Received and issued, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921. Redemption before maturity at option of holders— Series E-1921, Apr. 1, 1921. Series D-1921, Apr. 30, 1921. Series G-1921, Apr. 30, 1921. Series G-1921, June 28, 1921. Series G-1921, Aug. 2, 1921. Series T S-1921 and T S 2-1921, Sept. 8, 1921. Series F-1921 and Series H-1921, Sept. 27, 1921. Short term notes, policy with regard to. Situation at time of offering issues dated— Dec. 15, 1920. Mar. 15, 1921. June 15, 1921. Sept. 15, 1921. Sept. 1921. Sept. 1921. Subscription to issue dated Feb. 15, 1921.	69, 20 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 20 - 70 - 70
fiscal year (see also Pittman Act) Received and issued, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921 Redemption before maturity at option of holders— Series E-1921, Apr. 1, 1921 Series D-1921, Apr. 30, 1921 Series T J-1921 and T J 2-1921, June 8, 1921 Series G-1921, June 28, 1921 Series C-1921, Aug. 2, 1921 Series T S-1921 and T S 2-1921, Sept. 8, 1921 Series F-1921 and Series H-1921, Sept. 27, 1921 Short term notes, policy with regard to Situation at time of offering issues dated— Dec. 15, 1920 Mar. 15, 1921 June 15, 1921 Sept. 15, 1921 Sept. 15, 1921 Special— (One day) issued during fiscal year Paid, canceled, and retired, 1921 Summary of transactions. 4 Tax certificates, changes in amounts outstanding during fiscal year Total redeemed by Federal reserve banks, 1920, 1921	- 19
fiscal year (see also Pittman Act) Received and issued, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921 Redemption before maturity at option of holders— Series E-1921, Apr. 1, 1921 Series D-1921, Apr. 30, 1921 Series T J-1921 and T J 2-1921, June 8, 1921 Series G-1921, June 28, 1921 Series C-1921, Aug. 2, 1921 Series T S-1921 and T S 2-1921, Sept. 8, 1921 Series F-1921 and Series H-1921, Sept. 27, 1921 Short term notes, policy with regard to Situation at time of offering issues dated— Dec. 15, 1920 Mar. 15, 1921 June 15, 1921 Sept. 15, 1921 Sept. 15, 1921 Special— (One day) issued during fiscal year Paid, canceled, and retired, 1921 Summary of transactions. 4 Tax certificates, changes in amounts outstanding during fiscal year Total redeemed by Federal reserve banks, 1920, 1921	- 19
fiscal year (see also Pittman Act) Received and issued, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921 Redemption before maturity at option of holders— Series E-1921, Apr. 1, 1921 Series D-1921, Apr. 30, 1921 Series T J-1921 and T J 2-1921, June 8, 1921 Series G-1921, June 28, 1921 Series C-1921, Aug. 2, 1921 Series T S-1921 and T S 2-1921, Sept. 8, 1921 Series F-1921 and Series H-1921, Sept. 27, 1921 Short term notes, policy with regard to Situation at time of offering issues dated— Dec. 15, 1920 Mar. 15, 1921 June 15, 1921 Sept. 15, 1921 Sept. 15, 1921 Special— (One day) issued during fiscal year Paid, canceled, and retired, 1921 Summary of transactions. 4 Tax certificates, changes in amounts outstanding during fiscal year Total redeemed by Federal reserve banks, 1920, 1921	- 19
fiscal year (see also Pittman Act). Received and issued, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921. Redemption before maturity at option of holders— Series E-1921, Apr. 1, 1921. Series D-1921, Apr. 30, 1921. Series G-1921, Apr. 30, 1921. Series G-1921, June 28, 1921. Series G-1921, Aug. 2, 1921. Series T S-1921 and T S 2-1921, Sept. 8, 1921. Series F-1921 and Series H-1921, Sept. 27, 1921. Short term notes, policy with regard to. Situation at time of offering issues dated— Dec. 15, 1920. Mar. 15, 1921. June 15, 1921. Sept. 15, 1921. Sept. 1921. Sept. 1921. Subscription to issue dated Feb. 15, 1921.	- 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19

1031

	Page.
Circulation, in, between July 1, 1920, and July 1, 1921	468
Public debt, in, during fiscal year. 58, 205	, 497
Titles of national banks, in	$\frac{5,874}{125}$
Treasury organization, in	794
Charter forfeited by national bank	859
Charters, national-bank:	
Applied for, granted, and refused	860
Expirations	872
Extensions	872
Legislation recommended for— Extending period of succession.	773
Perpetual, providing for.	$\frac{775}{776}$
Reextensions.	873
Checks and warrants, Treasurer's, amounts outstanding	. 568
Checks, United States interest, in payment of past due interest	744
Child-labor tax	412
Chile, production of gold and silver.	664
China, production of gold and silver.	665
Chosen (Korea) (see Japan), production of gold and silver. Cigarette papers and tubes, tax collected on.	$\frac{665}{982}$
Cigars, special taxes on.	981
Cincinnati, discontinuance of subtreasury at.	333
Circulars, department:	000
149. Revised, Treasury savings certificates	327
213. Discontinuance of subtreasury at New York, N. Y	334
214. Offering certificates of indebtedness, issue dated Dec. 15, 1920	177
215. Treasury savings securities, series of 1921.	297
216. Agencies for distribution and sale of Treasury savings securities during	000
1921	308
1918, 1919, 1920.	316
219. Discontinuance of subtreasury at San Francisco, Calif.	335
220. Surrender of war-savings securities by authorized agents	323
221. Discontinuance of subtreasury at New Orleans, La	336
222. Offering certificates of indebtedness, issue dated Jan. 15, 1921	178
223. Discontinuance of subtreasury at St. Louis, Mo	337
224. Discontinuance of subtreasury at Baltimore, Md	338
225. Receipt of Liberty bonds and Victory notes for estate or inheritance	
taxes	276
226. Discontinuance of subtreasury at Philadelphia, Pa.	$\frac{339}{179}$
227. Offering certificates of indebtedness, issue dated Feb. 15, 1921 228. Discontinuance of subtreasury at Cincinnati, Ohio	333
230. Laws and regulations governing persons representing claimants before	999
Treasury Department	340
232. Offering certificates of indebtedness, issue dated Mar. 15, 1921	181
235. Offering certificates of indebtedness, issue dated Apr. 15, 1921	182
238. Offering certificates of indebtedness, issue dated May 16, 1921	183
239. Victory Liberty loan subscriptions in default.	296
240. Offering Treasury notes, issue dated June 15, 1921.	190
241. Offering certificates of indebtedness, issue dated June 15, 1921	185
244. Supervision of bureaus and offices of Treasury Department	$\frac{381}{186}$
255. Offering certificates of indebtedness, issue dated Aug. 1, 1921	187
256. Offering Treasury notes, issue dated Sept. 15, 1921.	192
264. Offering certificates of indebtedness, issue dated Nov. 1, 1921	189
Circulating notes, redemption of	884
Circulation:	
Changes in, between July 1, 1920, and July 1, 1921	468
Coin and bullion in Treasury on June 30, 1860, to 1921	527
Coin and paper, from 1860 to 1921, with amount per capita	527
Money—	570
Amount in	160
Per capita	570
Ratio to population.	548
1 1	

Circulation—Continued.		
National-bank—		age.
Assorted, delivered, and returned for further use		392 886
Denominations of		886
Issued to banks.		887
Outstanding, liability for		395
Profit on		883
Vaults of currency bureau, in		886 883
United States bonds deposited to secure. Civil and miscellaneous disbursements, by fiscal years.		519
Civil-service employees, retirement	373	-375
Civil-service retirement and disability fund	128,	481
Claimants, recognition of attorneys and agents representing	130,	340
Claims:	770	1000
Abatement, refund, etc., internal-revenue	119, .	441
Securities lost, mutilated, or destroyed, for.		472
War risk insurance—		
Allowed under term insurance		424
Exemption, for		428
Classes, summary by, of national banks, 1900–1921		871 871
Classification, national banks	-	011
Exchanges for, national-bank		782
New York, in		902
New York, in		902
Coast Guard:		450
Abstract of report of		$\frac{453}{460}$
Activities of—		300
Major	112,	454
Miscellaneous	115,	462
Anchorage and movements of vessels	114,	457
Aviation. Coastal communication.	$\frac{114}{114}$	459
Cruises—	114,	400
Northern waters, in	113.	456
Winter	113,	456
Customs laws, aid in enforcement by	115,	462
Derelicts removed	114,	458
Discipline		$\frac{461}{458}$
Ice patrol.	113.	
Life-saving medals, award of		463
Operations of the service		453
Personnel		$\frac{116}{460}$
Promotion in commissioned grades		459
Repair denot	115.	
Repairs and improvements to vessels and stations		-462
Stations	115,	461
Vessels. 115,	461,	462
Coastal communication	114,	400
Deposits since 1873		636
Domestic, stock in United States.		605
Percentage produced from metal worked		624
Special issues. 406,	604,	612
Stock in United States	048,	001
Stock in United States	605.	648
Treasury, in, June 30, 1860 to 1921		527
Coin and paper money, from 1860 to 1921, with amount per capita		527
Coin demand	107	601
Coin exports, gold. Coinage dies manufactured.	407,	626
Comage dies mandiactured		0=0

	Page.
Authority for, changes in weight and fineness. Denominations by, since 1793.	638 646
Domestic and foreign, executed	2, 613
Fiscal year 1921	4, 612
Minor—	618
Issued, melted, and outstanding. Metal purchased for.	617
Other countries, for	613
Pieces, since 1914.	601
Résumé of work accomplished by mints during year. Seigniorage on silver and minor.	92 610
Coining department operations, mint.	619
Coins:	0
Annual test of, by Assay Commission.	631
Foreign, values of Collateral security for Government deposits	655 392
Collection districts, additional, internal-revenue.	984
Collection field service, internal-revenue	
Collections:	
Customs— Duties and tonnage, from	e 499
Expenditures and Contrage, from Expenditures and Contrage	525
Internal-revenue—	323
Decrease shown for 1921.	967
Expenses, employees and, by districts	528
Colombia: Coinage, at Denver Mint for	613
Production of gold and silver	664
Commercial and certificate bars manufactured	623
Commercial ratio of silver to gold since 1687	
Commissioner of Internal Revenue, text of report. Committee on Appeals and Review, Internal Revenue Bureau. 29	967
Communication, coastal	4, 458
Comparative statement, loans and discounts by national banks for past three	,
fiscal years	794
Compensation and insurance claims. (See War risk insurance.) Compensation for World War veterans (see also Bonus, soldiers')	55
Compound-interest notes, issued, redeemed, and outstanding.	586
Comptroller of the Currency:	
Abstract of report of	394
Expenditures by office of	854
Legislation recommended by 77 Legislation recommended by, previously 77	779
Text of report.	769
Comptroller of the Treasury, office of, abolished	126
Condition:	001
Banks other than national in United States and island possessions Foreign branches of national banks	921 878
Treasury, June 30, 1921.	137
Condition of national banks:	
Each call, during year	779
General statement regarding.	394 787
June 30, 1921	
Reports on, obligatory	778
Resources, Sept. 6, 1921. (See National banks, condition of.)	707
United States, Hawaii, and Alaska, summary of	787
Agricultural	52
General financial	1
Conference Committee, Internal Revenue Bureau	995 665
Congo, Belgian, production of gold and silver Conscience fund, Liberty bonds, etc., received on account of	692
Consolidation of national banks;	0172
Bill to facilitate, recommended	776
Changes of title incident to	874
General statement regarding. New banking associations formed by.	401 861
new banking associations formed by	

	Page.
Constitutional amendment proposed to limit issues of tax-exempt securities, Secretary's letter on.	379
Construction of hospitals. 104	
Consumption, gold and silver in industrial arts. 406	3, 605
Consumption taxes	410
Contracts, Office of Supervising Architect:	
Completed, awarded, and in force by.	436
Major, awarded during fiscal year by. 436 Conversion and exchange of temporary coupon for permanent bonds. 245	5, 439
Conversion and exchange of temporary coupon for permanent bonds. 248 Conversion transactions in Liberty bonds and Victory notes.	260
Conversions of institutions into national banks since 1900.	871
Copper purchased, quantity and cost, for minor coinage	617
Cordials and wines.	995
Corporation capital-stock tax, revenue from	7,410
Cost of administration, internal-revenue laws	
Cotton, advances on, by War Finance Corporation. Cotton districts, credit situation in.	49, 55
Coupon bonds:	40
Liberty loan, destroyed, 1921	758
Prepared for issue	670
Coupons:	
Interest, paid—	071
Decrease from 1920	671
Destroyed, fiscal year 1921	8-743
Paid during year	593
United States, paid—	
Audited during fiscal year, by months and loans	0-732
Loans and denominations of bonds, by.	733
United States, redeemed— Fiscal year 1921, grouped by paying agencies	735
Fiscal years 1918–1921, and total from Dec. 15, 1917	736
Court decisions in internal-revenue cases, 1921	-1024
Credit situation, domestic:	
Agricultural	52
Cotton	45 43
Federal Reserve Board on	44
Stock Growers' Finance Corporation.	46
Summarized War Finance Corporation and (see also War Finance Corporation)	43
	47
Credits act, agricultural. Criminal acts, bank officers and employees convicted of, during year	52 854
Crops, financing of (see also War Finance Corporation)	45
Cruises, Coast Guard vessels:	10
Northern waters	3,456
Winter. 11	3,456
Cuba, coinage by United States for	613 61
Cumulative sinking fund. Currencies, foreign	42
Currency:	1-
Amount received for redemption, monthly and by cities	885
Designs for new	124
Issued during fiscal year 1921.	393 392
Redemption of	559
Shipments of, from Treasury. Custody of Federal reserve notes by Division of Loans and Currency	469
Customs:	
Abstract of report of Division of Customs	433
Collections—	77 494
Decrease in	6 422
Duties and tonnage, from	.0, 433 525
Dye and chemical section of Division of Customs organized.	434
Enforcement—	
Emergency tariff act.	434
Prohibition law	7, 434

	Page.
General statement regarding	116
Imports, value of	, 434
Receipts—	
Decrease, 1921 from 1920.	535
Expenses and, from 1858 to 1921	525
Fiscal years, by, 1789 to 1921.	512
Customs laws enforced by Coast Guard Service	. 462
Czechoslovakia, production of gold and silver.	664
, 1	
D.	
Deadwood Assay Office:	010
Deposits, income, expenses, and employees	612
Operations of	628
Decisions of courts in internal-revenue cases. 997, 1010-	
Default, Victory Liberty loan subscriptions in	296
Definitions of savings securities, Government.	298
Delinquencies of disbursing officers in rendering accounts	129
Delinquent taxes collected, internal-revenue	986
Denatured alcohol	992
Denominations:	
Federal reserve bank notes—	
Issued to banks on deposit of securities	893
Issued, year ended Oct. 31, 1921	894
Printed, year ended Oct. 31, 1921	894
National-bank circulation outstanding	886
National-bank currency received from Bureau of Engraving and Printing.	887
Paper currency, total value	555
Denver mint:	
Additions and improvements	610
Coinage	
Deposits, income, expenses, and employees	612
Deposition in advantaging	485
Department advertising. Departments, disbursements on account of compared, for fiscal years 1920 and	100
	142
1921 (see also Receipts and disbursements)	850
Deposit accounts dormant in national banks.	000
Depositaries:	476
Amount held by, June 30, 1920, and June 30, 1921	
Changes in	476
Foreign countries, in 87, 393, 477	, 911
National-bank—	F 40
Balance of public moneys in, June 30, 1921	540
Bonds held for	543
Interest paid on deposits held 86	, 540
Number of, and bonds held for, by years	592
Public moneys held by	, 541
Regular	591
Number and classification of	476
Postal savings, securities for deposits in	392
Special	5, 590
Depositors, national banks.	808
Deposits:	
Bank, guaranty of, in various States.	953
Foreign bullion and coin.	614
Gold and silver	3, 632
Government funds	1, 393
Income, expenses, employees, and, Mint Service	409
Individual, in all reporting banks	94
Vational banks in—	
Aggregate, description of	78:
Savings, in reserve cities and States	808
Relation of national-bank capital to.	810
United States bonds, to secure circulation.	88
Deposits and purchases:	50.
Gold	2, 630
Silver	634

	P	a ze.
Deposits, Division of, abstract of report of		476
Deposits, income, expenses, and employees, by institutions, Mint Service.		612
Derelicts removed by Coast Guard Service.	114,	458
Designs for currency, new.		124
Destruction: ('ertificates of indebtedness, 1921	750	700
Federal reserve notes.	199-	-702
Incentive, by excessive taxation.		16
Redeemed war-savings certificates, 1921.		763
Securities—		
Retired		672
Total amount, fiscal year 1921.		768
Treasury savings certificates, unissued, 1921.		763
Development of Federal Reserve System, by years		888
Dies, coinage, manufactured. Direct tax. (See Taxation.)		626
Direct tax. (See Taxation.) Directors' reports to shareholders, national-bank		778
Disability fund, civil-service retirement and		481
Disbursements:		101
Civil and miscellaneous, by fiscal years		519
Comparative statement of Government, 1920 and 1921		535
Departments, on account of, comparison for fiscal years 1920 and 1921		142
Fiscal years 1920 and 1921, compared		32
Navy Department, fiscal years.		519
Panama Canal, on account of.	-	522
Pensions, on account of, from 1789 to 1921.	-	519 417
War risk insurance, for awards and allotments. Disbursing clerk, abstract of report of.	-	417
Disbursing officers:		400
Balances to credit of, in Treasury.		567
Delinquencies in rendering accounts		129
Discipline, Coast Guard Service.		461
Discontinuance of subtreasuries (see also Subtreasuries).	. 80,	405
Discount rates of Federal reserve banks.		
Disposition, receipts, and balances of gold bullion.		616
Distilled spirits:	202	400
Alcoholic beverages and Produced, withdrawn, and remaining in bond, 1911–1921.	303,	999
Distribution of minor coins.		618
District of Columbia:		
Banks in	-	944
Bonds and securities held for		562
Building and loan associations in	-	944
Disbursements, 1920, 1921.	107	535
Funded loan of 1924. Savings banks and trust companies in, business of.	407,	945
School-teachers' retirement fund.	-	102
Diversion of capital by taxation.		18
Domestic and foreign bonds, securities, etc., owned by national banks		798
Domestic and foreign coinage of United States, value of.		405
Domestic branches of national banks.		875
Domestic credit situation (see also Credit situation).	-	43
Dormant accounts in national banks. Dutch East (Netherlands) Indies, production of gold and silver.		850
Dutch East (Netnerlands) Indies, production of gold and silver	-	$665 \\ 664$
Dutch Guiana, production of gold Duties and tonnage, customs collections from		
Dve and chemical section of Customs Division.		434
by o wife circuited become of oddown by the broken		
E.		
Earnings and expenditures, Mint Service		610
Earnings and expenditures, mint service. Earnings, expenses, and dividends:	•	010
National banks—		
Federal reserve districts, by		824
June 30, 1920–21.		814
Reserve cities and States, in		815
Savings banks, etc., in District of Columbia.		945
East Indies production of gold and silver		665

I	Page.
Ecuador, production of gold and silver. Education Association, National, report of committee on thrift education	664
Education Association, National, report of committee on thrift education	72
Education section, Public Health Service.	452
Egypt, production of gold and silver.	665
Embezzlement, abstractions, etc., penalty for	778
Emergency tariff act. 118.	, 434
Employees: Bank, convicted of criminal acts during year	054
Civil-service, number retired.	854
Customs Service, average number in	127
Institutions of the Mint Service.	$\frac{117}{628}$
Register's office.	674
Treasurer's office, changes in	600
Treasury Department (see also Personnel)	274
Enforcement:	
Emergency tariff act	434
Narcotic act.	30
Prohibition act	
Engraving and Printing, Bureau of:	
Abstract of report.	432
Activities summarized.	119
Activities summarized. Engraving department, Mint Service.	626
Eritrea, production of gold	665
Estate and inheritance taxes:	
Liberty bonds and Victory notes received for—	
Denominations, according to	693
Federal reserve districts, by 695- Receipts compared with total received during 1920.	-700
Receipts compared with total received during 1920	670
Paid with Liberty Bonds and Victory notes	,276
Estate, capital-stock, and child-labor tax unit, Internal Revenue Bureau	975
Estate tax:	
Collections compared for 1920 and 1921	30
High rates, objections to	22
Liberty bonds and Victory notes accepted in payment of	,276
Revenue from	412
Estimated receipts and retirements, public debt, in fiscal years 1922 and 1923.	199
Estimates (see also Receipts and disbursements):	0.00
Amount of taxation needed, reduction of	369
Appropriations for 1923, Mint Service.	605
Classification, estimated ordinary expenditures— Fiscal year 1922.	156
Fiscal year 1922 Fiscal year 1992	158
Fiscal year 1923. Fiscal year 1923, compared with appropriations, fiscal year 1922	161
Postal Service, for 1922 and 1923. 151,	
Receipts and expenditures—	199
Fiscal years 1921 and 1922, letter to chairman of Ways and Means	
Committee	349
Fiscal years 1922 and 1923	158
Receipts and retirements on account of public debt, fiscal years 1922 and	100
1923	155
Receipts, revenue act of 1921, under, for 1922 and 1923	160
Evaninary national bank:	
Appointment of	778
List of those in the service.	851
	853
Excess-profits tax	411
Exchange:	
Foreign	42
Temporary, for permanent bonds	672
Exchanges:	
Clearing house	782
Liberty bonds and Victory notes—	
Denominational	258
Registered for coupon	252
Temporary coupon for permanent	260
Temporary for permanent	473
War-savings for Treasury savings certificates	316

	age.
Exchanges and conversions, public-debt securities. 243-	-261
Excise and luxury taxes	410
Excise and luxury taxes. 385. Exempt securities, Secretary's letter stating attitude toward.	379
Exemption, claims for, war-risk insurance	428
Exhibits accompanying the report on the finances	-388
Expenditures: Budget Bureau, by, actual, 1920, 1921, and estimated, 1922, 1923	32
Comptroller of the Currency, by office of	854
Sinking fund	62
Expenses:	010
Distributing minor coin.	618
Income, and appropriations, Mint Service. 407, 605 Expirations and extensions, charters of national banks.	872
Explosion in Wall Street.	604
Export advances by War Finance Corporation	9, 55
Exports, gold coin	, 605
F.	
Failures, national-bank	870
Farmers' seed-grain loans.	94
Farmers' seed-grain loans	
Purchase of	536
Statement regarding	963
Federal control of railroads (see also Railroads): Guaranty to carriers after termination of	216
Reimbursement of deficits during.	215
Federal farm loan act:	210
Amended.	93
Constitutionality upheld	93
Federal Farm Loan System:	0.0
Activities summarized. Constitutionality of farm loan act upheld.	93 93
Farm-loan bonds, statement of.	963
Federal land banks—	000
Condition of the twelve	961
Renewal of loan business by	93
Joint-stock land banks—	000
Condition of	$963 \\ 94$
Legislation permitting bonds at higher interest. Purchase of bonds by Treasury Department.	480
Seed-grain loans to farmers.	
Seed-grain loans to farmers. Federal land-bank securities owned by United States Government. 57	7, 213
Federal land banks:	
Retirement, Government-owned stock.	57
Securities of, owned by United States Government. 57 Federal reserve bank notes:	, 410
Denominations—	
Issued to banks on deposit of securities.	893
Issued, year ended Oct. 31, 1921	894
Printed, year ended Oct. 31, 1921	894
Issued, redeemed, and outstanding	894 894
Special certificates of indebtedness deposited and withdrawn, each month.	893
United States bonds and special certificates of indebtedness deposited	893
Vault balance	894
Federal reserve banks:	7.00
Certificates of indebtedness issued through.	$\frac{169}{43}$
Changes in condition of	$\frac{43}{43}$
Discount rates of	
Fiscal agents of Government	-71
Franchise tax paid by used to retire public debt	59
Gold settlement fund for	2,547
Net earnings derived from.	538
Tax and loan certificates held by	704
A DESCRIPTION OF STREET OF STREET STR	

Federal Reserve Board:	
Credit situation, statements regarding—	Page.
Agricultural, dated June 6, 1921.	44
Cotton districts, dated June 20, 1921	45
Gold fund of, transactions in	394
rederar reserve notes;	
Custody of by Division of Loans and Currency.	469
Issued and redeemed and changes in. National Bank Redemption Agency, received by. Outstanding secured by gold atta	894
Outstanding secured by gold etc.	392
Outstanding, secured by gold, etc. Printed and delivered by Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Begived for destruction	891
Received for destruction.	894
Vault balance.	892
reueral Deserve System:	892
Condition of the 12 banks at close of each month	889
Development by years	888
rederal reserve pank discolint rates	890
rereentage of offis discounted, etc.	890
rederated malay States, production of gold	665
remented inquor and cereal beverages	994
rield force.	
Narcotic, Internal Revenue Bureau.	989
Prohibition. 98	
Treasury Department.	126
Field service, internal-revenue collection. Field work of internal-revenue collectors.	413
Files, Register's, securities in.	986
Finance Division, war Kisk Insurance Rureau	673
Finances, statement of, including receipts, disbursements, estimates, and con-	429
dition of freasury	132
r mancial conditions general	102
THAILCIAI TELATIONS WITH OTHER A MERICAN REPUBLICS	120
rigancial situation, international.	42
Tinaucing of Crops (see also war Finance Cornoration)	45
rineness of melts for gold and silver ingots	623
rust Liberty loan interim certificates:	
Returned for credit—	
Fiscal years 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921.	724
Total amounts, part and full paid. First Liberty loan issues and retirements	724
First Liberty loan issues and retirements First National Bank of Boston:	252
Foreign branch of—	
Condition	878
Location	877
riscal agency accounts:	011
Securities received by Register for credit to—	
Federal reserve banks, from	671
war-savings, comparative statement of	726
United States bonds, notes, etc., credited to	6-723
United States securities in bearer form received by Register for credit to 75	27,728
Five per cent bond-purchase fund used to retire public debt	63
Amount of June 20, 1021	
Amount of, June 30, 1921.	541
Monthly deposits in, for year. Yearly deposits and redemptions on account of.	595
Florida coast patrol.	597
Flour, mixed	408
Fordney, Hon. Joseph W.:	984
Letters to, from Secretary Mellon—	
Estimates of receipts and expenditures	349
Gold-production bonus	378
Reductions in estimated expenditures	369
Foreign and insular quarantine and immigration	447
Foreign branches of national banks:	
Condition	878
Location	877
Foreign bullion and coin, deposits of	614

Foreign countries:	Page.
Resources of the central banks in United States Government depositaries in	903 87
Foreign coins, values of	655
Foreign currencies.	42
Foreign Governments. (See Loans to foreign Governments.)	42
Foreign Governments. (See Loans to foreign Governments.) Foreign monetary statistics.	660
Foreign obligations:	
American Relief Administration, received from.	34 39
Held by Treasury, for advances under Liberty loan acts. Sale of surplus war supplies, received on account of	33
United States Government, owned by	6, 210
United States Grain Corporation, held by	35
Foreign relations section, War Risk Insurance Bureau. Foreign securities owned by United States Government:	426
Aggregate amount and description of	56
Tabulated statement of	210
Foreign trade	42
Forfeiture: Charter by national bank	859
Liberty bonds, etc., received on account of	692
Formosa (See Taiwan)	2
Fourth Liberty loan issues and retirements. Fractional currency, denominations, issued, redeemed, outstanding	256 586
France production of gold	66-
France, production of gold. Franchise tax paid by Federal reserve banks used to retire public debt	59
Freedom of business transactions from excessive taxation essential	19
Frelinghuysen, Hon. J. S., correspondence relative to soldiers' bonus. 22 French West Africa, production of gold	66
Funds:	00%
Bond-purchase.	63
Civil-service retirement and disability. 15	28,483
Cumulative sinking. Deposit of Government	93, 539
Deposit of Government 84, 39 District of Columbia school-teachers' retirement.	10:
Gold, of Federal Reserve Board, transactions in	39-
Gold reserve, balance in, fiscal years 1920 and 1921. Trust, held for redemption purposes.	136 136
read, neighbor reading that posses	100
G.	
Gains and losses on bullion from operations of Mint Service	62
General financial conditions	
General fund:	51.
Balance in, from 1791 to 1921. Receipts and disbursements for, adjusted. 4	
General inspection service, Public Health	45
General Supply Committee: Abstract of report of.	48
Abstract of report of	125
Material—	
Received from other Government services.	489
Sold, July 1, 1920, to July 1, 1921.	489 488
Purchases under contracts. Specifications, bids, contracts, etc.	489
Stores account.	490
Gold:	02 60
Acquired by Mint Service, fiscal year 1921. 44 Amount received at New York Assay Office during fiscal year. 46)3, 609
Arts, used for, in United States	05,658
Bars, coin and bullion, exchanged for	613
Bonus to encourage production— Bill to provide for	90
Bill to provide for	378
Secretary's letter to Senator Oddie.	376

Gold—Continued.		
Bullion—	P	age.
Balances, receipts, and disbursements		616
Deposits. Deposits at mints and assay offices.	603,	636
Mints and assay offices, in	605	648
Mints and assay offices, in. Receipts, balances and disbursements, fiscal year 1921.	000,	616
Stock in United States		605
Surplus, recovered, in ounces		619
Circulation of, by months		569
Coin exports	407,	605
Acts, by, since 1792		638
Mints, by	604.	
Deposits-		
Foreign.		614
Mints and assay offices at	603.	636
Purchases and Since 1873	-	$632 \\ 636$
Estimated stock of, by months	•	569
Foreign bullion and coin		614
Holdings of Treasury—		
General statement regarding		138
Maximum amount at close of year.		392
Imports and exports—	202	549
Comparison for fiscal year Countries, by, Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1921	394,	88
Years, by	510.	587
Manufactures and arts, used for, in United States		658
Mints and assay offices, holdings of, June 30, 1921		567
Monetary stock of	÷ 40	89
Notes redeemed in Operations, Mint Service	540,	610
Ownership of, in United States.	002,	649
Payments in.		90
Production—		
Bill proposed for subsidizing.		90
Calendar year, 1920, during	406,	
United States, in, since 1792		657
Ratio to stock of money	548.	578
Receipts at Seattle since 1898.		629
Recoinage of		559
Reserve fund.	136,	
Russian, policy toward. Settlement fund of, for Federal reserve banks.	549	91
Situation in United States regarding.	044,	87
Stock—	-	01
Coin and bullion in United States, June 30, 1921 406,	605,	
Coin in United States, Dec. 31, 1920.		651
Per capita and, in United States since 1873.		650
Stock and distribution of		569
Bill providing for		90
Letter of Secretary regarding.		376
Treasury, amount in, by months Treasury offices, holdings of, June 30, 1921	542,	569
Treasury offices, holdings of, June 30, 1921		567
Gold and silver: Arts, returned from use in	100	COE
Deposits of	400,	603
Imports and exports of, 1914 to 1921.		904
Production—		
Countries of the world.		664
United States	657,	664
Gold certificates: Amount and distribution of		575
Average life of		553
=00=0 1001 00	,	-50

Gold certificates—Continued.	Page.
Circulation of, by months	575
Denomination of, issued, redeemed, and outstanding, by years	583
Outstanding, by months	575
Outstanding June 30, 1920 and 1921.	568
Treasury, amount in, by months	575
Treasury offices, holdings of, June 30, 1921.	567
Gold Coast. (See Africa.)	7 005
Gold coin, exports of	7,600
Gold fund, Federal Reserve Board, transactions in	394 123
Government deposits:	140
Denocitary system for	84
Depositary system for Distribution in designated depositaries.	393
Interest on	85
Government expenditures. (See Receipts and disbursements.)	
Government refineries, work of	4,622
Government savings securities. (See Savings securities, Government.)	
Great Britain, production of gold and silver	664
Greece, production of gold and silver.	664
Growth in number and capital of national banks	862
Guaranty, bank deposits, of, in various States	955
Guiana, production of gold in:	004
British.	664
Dutch	664
French	664
Н.	
ALI	
Hawaii, summary of condition, national banks in	787
Helena Assay Office:	
Deposits, income, expenses, and employees	612
Employees.	628
High taxes, effect of	13, 20
Holders of savings securities, regulations governing rights of	327
Hospital and quarantine station construction	435
Hospital service:	
Public Health Service, by	111
War Risk Insurance Bureau, by	426
Hospitalization.	103
Hospitals, construction of	94, 439 448
Hygiene, industriai	440
I.	
••	
Ice patrol, Coast Guard, for safety at sea	13, 455
Immigration, work of medical officers in connection with	448
Imports and exports:	
Decline in value of	17,434
Gold—	
Comparison for fiscal year.	392
Countries, by, Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1921.	88
Years, by, from 1897 to 1921.	510
Gold and silver, 1914 to 1921	904 904
Merchandise, 1914 to 1921	969
Income and expenses, Mint Service, fiscal year 1921.	610
Income and profits taxes:	010
Classified statement of revenue from	383
Simplification of	7
Income tax, payment by installments	967
Income tax returns.	27
Income tax unit, Internal Revenue Bureau	970
Incomes subject to supertaxes	7, 14
Increase in resources of all reporting banks	937
Increases and reductions in capital stock of national banks.	86]
Independent Treasury system, final disappearance of	81

India (British) production of gold and cilver	Page
India (British), production of gold and silver.	668
Indians, disbursements on account of, by fiscal years. Individual deposits in all reporting banks.	519
Indo-China:	941
Coinage by United States for	
Coinage by United States for	613
	668
Industrial alcohol Industrial Alcohol and Chemical Division, Prohibition Unit. Industrial arts, gold and silver consumed in	99]
Industrial Artender and Chemical Division, Prohibition Unit	990
	, 608
	448
	448
	72
Information service on income-tax rulings. Ingot melts:	972
Fineness of	623
Trumper made	622
	624
	. 276
col coc clo coc	. 630
	, 550
Amounts issued, retired, and outstanding, 1921.	753
	753
Addited and med, fiscal year 1921	755
	467
Debt outstanding, June 50, 1921	751
ALLOCAL MILCO.	101
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief act	102
Term premiums on	
	418
insurance Division, war filsk Insurance Rureau	419
insurance taxes, revenue from	417
Inter-American High Commission 385,	410
Interest:	120
Accrued and unpaid on foreign Government loans.	0.5
Checks issued for, and paid. 592,	35
Government deposits, on. 592,	595
Loans to foreign Governments, on (see also Loans to foreign Governments).	85
Public debt, on—	35
Comparative statement, 1920, 1921.	
Fiscal years by	536
Fiscal years, by. Public moneys, on, paid by depositary banks. Registered bands, etc., or	519
Registered bonds at a con-	546
	540
Special deposits, on. 466, interest-bearing debt of United States (see also Public debt of United States) 58, 465, interest-bearing debt of the United States (see also Public debt of United States) 58, 465, interest-bearing debt of the United States and Indiana.	86
nterest-bearing debt of the United States (see also Public debt of United States) 58, 465,	882
consed statement of the United States and debt on which interest has	
	677
nterest checks, United States, in payment of past due interest	744
Paid—	
Taiu—	
Decrease, 1921 from 1920.	671
Destroyed, fiscal year 1921	= o=
Payment of	595
nterim certificates, first Liberty loan:	
rectained for credit—	
Fiscal years 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921.	724
1 Utal allights, part and full hald	724
nternal revenue. Bureau of:	- au 1
Abstract of report of	409
Activities summarized	26
	20
Amount collected by during fiscal year.	412
Tabulated Statement of amounts collected since 1017	388
	412
	114

Internal Revenue, Bureau of—Continued.	Pag
Collections, expenses, and number of persons employed during year, by	
districts	52
Committee on Appeals and Review. 29, 41	11, 97
Estate tax	53, 41 41
Field service, collection. Income and profits taxes. 26, 38	
Oleomargarine—	50, 41
Receipts from taxes on	41
Tabulated statement of receipts from taxes on, since 1887	38
Penal Division.	41
Personnel	41
Prohibition enforcement—	
Collections under penalty provisions of act.	41
Customs Service, by	
Field organization for Progress made during fiscal year	41
	3
Receipts— Sources, by, compared for fiscal years 1920 and 1921	40
Sources, by, classified, 1863 to 1921.	38
Warrants drawn, as shown by	53
Years by 1789 to 1921	51
Receipts and expenses of collecting, from 1858 to 1921	52
Sales faxes	5, 41
Solicitor's office.	41
Text of report.	96
Tobacco—	47
Receipts from tax on.	41
Tabulated statement of revenue from, since 1863	38 98
Internal-revenue manual	37
Internal taxation, statement from White House. Internal taxes, revision of, statement before Ways and Means Committee	36
International financial situation	4
Interstate quarantine, Public Health service	
Investments of national banks:	,
Government and other securities, loans, etc.—	
Excluding rediscounts.	79'
Including rediscounts.	820
Issue and redemption of loans and Treasury notes	50
Issue of fine gold bars for gold coin and bullion.	618
Issues and retirements: Liberty bonds and Victory notes. 25	9_959
Prewar loans. 24	3. 247
Public debt.	243
Treasury savings certificates	253
Italy, production of gold and silver	664
J.	
Tenen including Chasen Weimen and Vanefute medication of cold and cilian	0.00
Japan, including Chosen, Taiwan, and Karafuto, production of gold and silver. Joint-stock land banks:	668
Condition of	963
Legislation raising interest rate on bonds of	94
ACGISTANTO IN THE PROPERTY OF	
K.	
Karafuto. (See Japan.)	
Kinds of paper currency:	~
Amount of each	549
Number of pieces prepared	554
Korea. (See Chosen.)	
L.	
Laboratory of the Bureau of the Mint	630
Land banks, Federal:	
Condition of the twelve	961
Renewal of loans by	93

	Page.
Lands, public, receipts from sales of	
Legal Division, War Risk Insurance Bureau	427
egislation recommended by Comptroller of the Currency:	12.
Appointment of national-bank examiners, etc	778
Bank branches	777
Consolidation of State with national banks	776
Directors' reports to shareholders	778
Embezzlement, etc., penalty for	778
National-bank charters	773
National-bank charters National-bank, etc., previous recommendations	779
Perpetual charters	776
Perpetual charters	778
Safe-deposit company stock	777
iabilities of national banks:	
Aggregate resources and	784
Bank acceptances.	784
Bonds and borrowed money.	783
Capital stock, surplus, undivided profits.	783
Deposits	783
National-bank notes outstanding.	783
Principal items, by States	785
iabilities of the Treasury:	
Comparative statement of	568
Distribution of, June 30, 1921	567
Monthly statement of	581
Monthly statement of	001
Bond-purchase fund	63
Claims for securities lost, mutilated, or destroyed.	472
Conscience and forfeiture, received on account of	692
Conversion and exchange of temporary for permanent	
Conversion transactions	260
Coupon, destroyed fiscal year 1921	758
Coupons detached from, forwarded to Register for credit, 1921	
Cumulative sinking fund	61
Denominational exchanges.	258
Estate and inheritance taxes paid with	
Estate and inheritance taxes, received for—	
Denominations, according to	693
Federal reserve districts, by 695-	-700
Federal reserve districts, by 695- Receipts compared with total received during 1920	670
Exchange of—	
Registered for coupon	252
Temporary coupon for permanent	260
Temporary for permanent	
Issued and redeemed during fiscal year 1921	529
Issues and retirements—	
First Liberty loan.	252
Fourth Liberty loan	256
Recapitulation	258
Second Liberty loan.	254
Third Liberty loan.	255
Victory Liberty loan	257
Market prices of, résumé	69
Outstanding, June 30, 1921—	
Denominations, by	262
	262
	690
Purchases of—	
Bond-purchase fund, for	63
Franchise tax of Federal reserve banks, from	59
Repayments of foreign loans, from	60
Sinking fund, for	63
Redemptions, fiscal year 1921	507
Résumé of transactions for fiscal year	

Liberty bonds and Victory notes—Continued.	
Retirement of—	Page
Bond-purchase fund, through	63 60
Estate or inheritance taxes, on account of	
Foreign loans, from repayments of.	
Forfeitures to United States, on account of.	64
Franchise tax of Federal reserve banks, from	
Gifts, on account of.	64
Sinking fund, cumulative	61, 62
Subscriptions in default	296
War loan registered issues and interest payments	470
Life insurance. (See War risk insurance.)	400
Life-saving medals, award of, by Secretary of the Treasury.	463
Liquidation of national banks	994
Liquor tax collections. Liquors, revenue from taxes on, 1863 to 1921.	383
Live-stock industry, assisted by War Finance Corporation	55
Loan and trust companies:	00
Condition of	907
Principal resources and liabilities of	909
Loan issues, changes in, during fiscal year 1921	205
Loans:	
District of Columbia funded, 1924.	67,750
Foreign Governments, to—	0.0
Advances. Commitments of United States in connection with	. 33
Correspondence concerning Detailed obligations of each class, by countries	
Foreign obligations—	02
American Relief Administration, received from	. 34
Held by United States Grain Corporation.	
Sale of surplus war supplies, received from	
Interest on, accrued and unpaid	. 35
Interest on, accrued and unpaid President's letter to Senate Finance Committee on refunding of	. 42
Refunding of	. 40
Repayments of, used to retire public debt, Secretary's letter to Presi-	
dent on refunding of	40
Insular possessions. 7 Liberty bonds and Victory notes, on, interest tables for. 7	. 28t
Philippine Islands, changes in	467
Porto Rico	467
Prewar, issues and re tirements of	
Railroads to—	,
New, provision for	. 221
Section 210, transportation act as amended, under	. 227
Seed-grain, to farmers.	. 94
Treasury notes and, issue and redemption (see also Liberty bonds and	1 . 507
Victory notes)	. 30
Abstract of report of	. 466
Circulation, money in, reported by	
Federal reserve notes, custody of.	
Insular and District of Columbia loans.	. 467
Interest-bearing debt, changes in during year.	58, 46
Interest on registered bonds, etc	. 46t
Paper custody	. 469
Loans and discounts by national banks:	. 79
Character and amount of	
Classified by cities and States	
Date of each call, at	. 780
Reserve cities and States, in.	
Location:	
Foreign branches of national banks	. 87
Moneya of United States	649 65

	0 1 1
Loss on sale of sweeps, wastage, and gains from operations of mints and assay	Page.
offices	626
officesLosses on war risk insurance of American vessels, cargoes, etc	415
Luxury and excise taxes	5, 410
M.	
	0 = 0
McFadden gold bonus bill, Secretary's letter in relation to	376
McFadden, Hon. Louis T., letter to, from Secretary Mellon, on restricting issues of tax-free securities	379
issues of tax-free securities Madagascar, production of gold and silver	665
Manual, internal-revenue	985
Manufactures and products, revenue on, from 1863 to 1921	383 414
Marine hospitals and relief.	449
Market quotations on United States bonds.	69
Material handled by General Supply Committee:	400
Received from other Government branches.	489 489
Sold, July 1, 1920, to July 1, 1921	409
Redeemed	472
United States, and other obligations, redeemed during fiscal year	690
Matured debt on which interest has ceased	6, 247
Medals: Life-saving, award of, by Secretary of the Treasury	463
Manufactured and sold by Mint Service.	627
Medical Division, War Risk Insurance Bureau	425
Melting, refining, and coining operations, Mint Service	619
Melts: Fineness of, for gold and silver ingots	623
Ingot, number made	622
Ingot, number made	904
Metallic stock:	005
Coin and bullion in United States, June 30, 1921	$605 \\ 648$
Coin, gold and silver, official table of. Metals purchased for minor coinage	617
Mexico, production of gold and silver	664
Minor assay offices, operations of	628
Minor coin: Blanks purchased	617
Distribution, with expenses for, 1921	618
Metals purchased for quantity and cost	617
Mints and assay offices, holdings of, June 30, 1921.	567
Operations, melting and refining and coining departments, Mint Service Outstanding	619
Recoinage of	560
Seigniorage on	610
Treasury, amount in, by months	580
Treasury offices, holdings of, June 30, 1921. Mint, Director of the, text of report.	567 60!
Mint Service:	00.
Abstract of report of Director of	403
Activities summarized	92 606
Additions and improvements	
Coinage by United States mints—	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Domestic and foreign, value of	405
Silver dollars of, resumed after 17 years.	92 403
Tabular statement of, by fiscal years since 1914. Deposits, income, expenses, and employees. 40	
Employees, by departments	628
Estimate of appropriations for 1923	605
Gold coin, export of	407
Institutions of the	
Minor assay offices, work of	628
Operations of the mints and assay offices	19,628
Production of gold and silver	406

	_	
Mint Service—Continued.	1.	age.
Special coin issues	06, 604,	612
Special coin issues 4 Stock of coin and bullion in United States 4		406
Work increased by closing of subtreasuries.		603
		000
Mints and assay offices:		~ 0=
Assets of the Treasury in custody of		567
Operations of	03, 619,	628
Miscellaneous securities owned by United States Government		58
Miscellaneous taxes:		
		983
Butter, adulterated and renovated		
Flour, mixed		984
Oleomargarine		982
Oleomargarine. Monetary stock of gold, changes in since 1913.		89
Monetary stock of the world, 1919 and 1920. Monetary stocks in principal world countries, calendar year 1920.	660	662
Monetawy stocks in principal world countries calendar year 1920	000,	804
		00-1
Money:	000	100
Amounts of the several kinds in circulation, monthly, during year	393,	468
Borrowed, reported by national banks		783
Changes in volume of, in circulation		579
Circulation of, by months		579
		578
Estimated stock of, by years		
Legal tender, and not legal tender	557,	558
Rates for in New York		900
Stock and distribution of		547
Stock in United States—		
Dec. 31, 1920		651
Dec. 31, 1320		
General, statement regarding.		898
June 30, 1921	605,	648
Vears by since 1860		527
Stock in United States, Treasury, banks, and circulation, 1914–1921		900
United States paper, issued, redeemed, and outstanding, by years		585
		916
Mutual and stock savings banks		910
Mutual savings banks:		010
Condition		912
Depositors, deposits, and average amount due depositors		916
Depositors, deposits, and average deposit account		915
Unanticipated conditions.		913
		913
Volume of deposits in		910
3.7		
N.	000	
Narcotic field force	. 989, .	1002
Narcotics:		
Collection of taxes on		993
Monthly returns by importers and manufacturers		993
Revenue from taxes on.	387	
Revenue non taxes on.	001,	994
Violations of law against use of		994
National-bank charters:		
Applied for, granted, and refused.		860
Legislation recommended relating to—		
Extension of		773
Perpetual, to provide for		776
		110
National-bank circulation:		000
Denominations outstanding.		886
Increase or decrease in		886
Issued to banks		887
Liability of banks for.		395
Profit on.		000
T 1		
		.883
Vaults of currency bureau, in		.883 886
National-bank currency issued to banks		.883 886 887
National-bank currency issued to banks		.883 886 887
National-bank currency issued to banks. National-bank depositaries, public moneys in, June 30, 1921. National-bank examiners:	85,	.883 886 887 393
National-bank currency issued to banks. National-bank depositaries, public moneys in, June 30, 1921. National-bank examiners:	85,	.883 886 887
National-bank currency issued to banks. National-bank depositaries, public moneys in, June 30, 1921. National-bank examiners: Appointment of	 85,	.883 886 887 393 778
National-bank currency issued to banks. National-bank depositaries, public moneys in, June 30, 1921. National-bank examiners: Appointment of. List of those in service	85,	.883 886 887 393 778 851
National-bank currency issued to banks. National-bank depositaries, public moneys in, June 30, 1921. National-bank examiners: Appointment of. List of those in service. National banks assessed to pay salaries and expenses of.	85,	.883 886 887 393 778
National-bank currency issued to banks. National-bank depositaries, public moneys in, June 30, 1921. National-bank examiners: Appointment of. List of those in service. National banks assessed to pay salaries and expenses of. National-bank notes:	85,	.883 886 887 393 778 851 853
National-bank currency issued to banks. National-bank depositaries, public moneys in, June 30, 1921. National-bank examiners: Appointment of. List of those in service. National banks assessed to pay salaries and expenses of. National-bank notes: Amount and distribution of.	85,	.883 886 887 393 778 851 853 547
National-bank currency issued to banks. National-bank depositaries, public moneys in, June 30, 1921. National-bank examiners: Appointment of. List of those in service. National banks assessed to pay salaries and expenses of. National-bank notes:	85,	.883 886 887 393 778 851 853 547 392
National-bank currency issued to banks National-bank depositaries, public moneys in, June 30, 1921 National-bank examiners: Appointment of List of those in service National banks assessed to pay salaries and expenses of National-bank notes: Amount and distribution of. Amount redeemed during year. Average life of	85,	.883 886 887 393 778 851 853 547
National-bank currency issued to banks. National-bank depositaries, public moneys in, June 30, 1921. National-bank examiners: Appointment of. List of those in service. National banks assessed to pay salaries and expenses of. National-bank notes: Amount and distribution of.	85,	.883 886 887 393 778 851 853 547 392

Na	tional-bank notes—Continued.	Τ.	Page
	Circulation of	200	579
	Expense of regemption		500
	rive per cent fund for	5/1	50"
	Outstanding	700	886
	Outstanding, by months Printed, issued, and changes in during year.		573
	Ratio of redemptions to outstanding.		894
	Receipts and disputsements for 1970 and 1971		599 538
	Received for redemption from principal cities		597
	negenipuon ol		599
			54]
	Treasury, amount in, by months. Treasury offices, holdings of, June 30, 1921.		573
Mod	Treasury offices, holdings of, June 30, 1921		567
Nat			392
Nat	tional banking associations, State banks converted and reorganized into	863,	872
1144	Aggregate resources and liabilities.		
	Assessed to pay salaries and expenses of examiners		784
	Assets and habilities—		853
	Percentage of principal items to aggregate resources.		810
	1 rincipal fiems. 1945-1921		811
	Donus and securities, domestic and foreign owned by		798
	bonds held in trust for		542
	Branches of— Domestic		
	Foreign		875
	Foreign. Capital—	877,	878
	Institutions showing increase of, 1921		0==
	Relation to deposits	•	875
	Relation to deposits. Capital stock and aggregate assets of, June 30, 1921.	•	810 396
	Capital stock, increases and reductions in	*	861
	Changes in titles of—		001
	Consolidation, incident to		874
	Effected under act of May 1, 1886		873
,	Chartered, closed, and in liquidation. Chartered during year—		400
	Number and classification of		0-4
	Titles and locations of		871
1000	Chartered, number and authorized capital of		865
	Charters, (See Charters, national-bank.)		864
	Classified according to capital stock		836
	Closed each year since 1913		864
	Condition of—		
	Date of each call, during year.	-	779
	General statement regarding.	-	394
	June 30, 1921. Liabilities, Sept. 6, 1921—		787
	Aggregate resources and.		784
	Bank acceptances		784
	Bonds and borrowed money	,	783
	Capital Stock, Surplus, and undivided bronts	,	783
	Denosits	,	783
	National-bank notes outstanding	,	783
	rincipal items, by States	,	785
	Reports on obligatory	. 7	778
	Assets, all other	,	782
	Bonds, stocks, securities, etc., other	-	782
	Cash in vault	-	782
	Due from banks and bankers	7	82
	Exchanges for clearing house	7	782
	Loans and discounts	27	81
	Overdrafts	7	781
	Premises and other real estate owned Principal items, by States	7	82
	United States Government securities	-	85
	United States, Alaska, and Hawaii, in, summary of.	7	82
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	- 1	01

National banks—Continued.	
Consolidation of—	Page.
Bill to facilitate, recommended	776
Changes of title incident to	874
General statement regarding.	401
New banking associations formed by. Number consolidated during year, with capital, surplus, etc	861
Number consolidated during year, with capital, surplus, etc	862
Number organized, consolidated under act of 1918, and in operation,	0.04
1921	864
Depositaries for Government funds	84
Deposits— Aggregate description of	783
Aggregate, description of Savings, in reserve cities and States.	808
Designated depositaries of public moneys.	590
Directors' reports to shareholders of.	778
Dormant accounts in	850
Earnings, expenses, and dividends—	000
Federal reserve districts	824
June 30, 1920-21	814
June 30, 1920-21. Reserve cities and States.	815
Failures of	7, 870
Government securities owned by—	,
Holdings reduced. Issues held in reserve cities and States.	782
Issues held in reserve cities and States	803
Total, in reserve cities and States	798
Growth in number and capital of	862
Insolvent, in voluntary liquidation, and in operation, Oct. 31, 1921	864
Investments of, Government and other securities, loans, etc.:	-0-
Excluding rediscounts	797
Including rediscounts	826
Liquidation of	5,870
Loans and discounts—	794
Character and amount of	788
Comparative statement, past three fiscal years	794
Date of each call	780
Date of each call	789
Nonborrowing	826
Number of, and of depositaries, and bonds held for, by years	592
Number of, June 30, 1914, to 1921	826
Organization and liquidation of	863
Organization and liquidation of	870
Organized since 1900. Progress since passage of Federal reserve act.	863
Progress since passage of Federal reserve act	811
Public moneys on deposit in.	591
Real estate loans by, June 30, 1921	795 808
Savings deposits in	800
Securities held by— Domestic and foreign.	798
	798
Government, total owned. Issues owned in reserve cities and towns.	803
Miscellaneous	782
Semiannual duty collected from, by years	592
Shareholders and shares of stock.	830
Shareholders and shares of stock. State banks converted or reorganized into.	33, 871
National City Bank of New York:	
Foreign branches of—	
Condition	878
Location National Education Association, report of committee on thrift education. National health program of Public Health Service.	877
National Education Association, report of committee on thrift education	72
National health program of Public Health Service.	111
National prohibition. (See Prohibition enforcement.)	51
Navy Department, disbursements by fiscal years. Net debt. (See Public debt of United States.)	31
Net debt. (See I ubile debt of Officed States.)	

New Orleans:	
Discontinuance of subtreasury at	Page
	336
Deposits, income, expenses, and employees	9, 612
Operations. 408 New South Wales, production of gold and silver. New York:	628
New York:	665
Assay Office—	
Additions and improvements to	610
	612
	628
Discontinuance of subtreasury at. Gold received at assay office. Rates for money in 403	334
	$\frac{5,602}{900}$
	902
	665
Nickel purchased for minor coinage. Nigeria, production of gold. Nonborrowing national banks	617
	665
	826
	, 456
Norway, production of silver. 113 Notes:	664
National-bank, amounts redeemed and in circulation.	392
Short-term, certificates of indebtedness, policy regarding	3
Infee-year, onering of—	0
Dated June 15, 1921	190
Dated Sept. 15, 1921 Treasury, amount outstanding.	192
Notes and ponds.	4
Purchased by the Secretary	670
Received for estate and inheritance taxes. Number and authorized capital of national banks chartered.	670
Number and authorized capital of national banks chartered	864
Number and capital of national banks, growth in. Number and capital of State banks converted into national, by States and	862
1 011101108. 1000-1921	872
Number and Capital Stock of Danks closed each year since 1012 with weekler	012
increase or decrease	864
Charactered and closed since 1913.	004
June 50, 1914, to 1921	864 826
Organized or consolidated finder act of 191x	864
Num ismatic collection, Philadelphia Mint, progress of.	627
0.	
U.	
Occupation taxes, revenue from	410
	410
	376
Office force, Treasurer's office. Old demand notes, denominations of, issued, redeemed, and outstanding	674
Oleomargarine	586
One and two year notes, issued, redeemed, and outstanding	586
operations.	900
Assay offices	403
Coast Guard Service. Gold and silver. Mint Service. 602,	453
will bely te	
Assay departments	61
coming departments	628
rangraving department.	624
Laboratory . Melting and refining department . Minto account to the state of the	636
Milits and assay offices	610
1.01111(110)	CO
Sweep cellar	62

Operations—Continued.	Pag
Mints and assay offices. 403, 6	18, 62
Pittman Act, under	
Sweep-cellar. Ordinary receipts and disbursements:	62
Exclusive of postal, from 1840 to 1921	50
Fiscal years, by, from 1897 to 1921.	51
Ore assays.	62
Organization:	
Budget Bureau	. 3
Treasury Department	
War Risk Insurance Bureau.	10
Organization and liquidation of national banks.	863
Outstanding Liberty bonds and Victory notes, June 30, 1921, by denomina-	0.00
tions and loans Outstanding principal of the public debt:	263
June 30, 1921	18 40'
Years, by, from 1856 to 1921.	50
Overdrafts reported by national banks.	78
Overtime in Mint Service	602
Ownership of gold and silver monetary stock in United States	649
P.	
Dan American (Ger International High Commission)	
Pan American. (See Inter-American High Commission.) Panama Canal:	
Bonds sold for	530
Disbursements for	
Receipts—	2,000
Expenditures, and	133
Tolls, etc., from	5, 537
Paper currency:	
Circulation from 1860 to 1921, and circulation per capita.	527
New designs for	124
Number of pieces issued, 1920, 1921. Paper custody, by Division of Loans and Currency.	554
Paper money:	469
Average life of	553
Changes in denominations.	552
Cost of	552
Issued and redeemed, 1921	539
Kinds of	547
Preparations of, for issue	554
Redemption of	555
United States, location of	651
Papua, production of gold Pardon cases under internal-revenue and prohibition laws	$\frac{665}{999}$
Parole cases, internal-revenue.	999
Payments:	000
Gold no restrictions on	90
Railroads, to, under transportation act as amended 78, 79, 80, 222, 223	3, 227
Penal Division, Internal Revenue Bureau	413
Penalty for embezzlement, etc., legislation recommended	778
Pensions, disbursements on account of, by fiscal years from 1789 to 1921	519
Percentage:	890
Bills discounted, Federal reserve bank business. Good coins produced to pieces struck.	624
Principal items of assets and liabilities, national-bank, to aggregate re-	021
sources	810
Perique tobacco	982
Permit Division, Prohibition Unit	989
Perpetual bank charters, bill to provide for, recommended	776
Personnel:	2.7.6
Coast Guard, commissioned.	116
Internal revenue, bureau and field	1002
Public Health Service— Bureau of the	452
Commissioned and other officers.	450
Doctors, nurses, and other aids composing.	112

Personnel—Continued.	
	Page
Changes in, from Apr. 6, 1917, to Oct. 31, 1921	120
Number of employees, by months, October, 1920, to October, 1921	374
War Risk Insurance Bureau	1, 433
Peru:	0.14
Coinage by United States for.	613
Production of gold and silver	664
Philadelphia:	000
Discontinuance of subtreasury at	339
Additions and improvements to	00/
Colored	606
Coinage Deposits, income, expenses, and employees	$\frac{612}{612}$
Employees, by departments	628
Operations, by departments. 618	610
Philippine Islands, loans, changes in.	467
Pittman Act:	101
Certificates of indebtedness issued and retired under	205
Operations under	609
Repurchase of silver under. 91	404
Silver dollars melted under 91	404
Plague suppression	447
Policy in connection with short-term finance	9
Policy in connection with short-term finance	
1840 to 1921	508
Population, increase of	548
Porto Rico loans Portuguese East Africa, production of gold and silver	467
Portuguese East Africa, production of gold and silver	665
Post Office Department:	
Postal Savings System, bonds taken over by	544
Receipts and disbursements on account of	537
Post offices, surrender of Government savings securities by	325
Postage and materials for bookbinder.	485
Postal revenue, from 1789 to 1921	
Postal Savings System, United States.	946
Postal Service, estimated revenues and expenditures, fiscal year 1922	151
Preliminary statement of public debt, Oct. 31, 1921	214
President, the:	418
Address to Senate on soldiers' bonus	232
Letter on funding obligations of foreign Governments.	42
Report of committee appointed by, to inquire into care of disabled soldiers.	96
Price of silver in London since 1833	653
Prices, monthly range on United States bonds.	884
Primary banking organizations converted into national banks.	871
Principal items:	011
National-bank resources and liabilities, by States	784
Resources and liabilities of all reporting banks	930
Printing and Stationery, Division of:	
Abstract of report of	482
Advertising, cost for department	485
Appropriations administered by	482
Materials for bookbinder	485
Postage	485
Printing and binding appropriations, expenditures, etc., for	482
Stationery, appropriations, expenditures, etc., for	484
Private banks:	0.7
Condition of	916
Reorganized into national banks	871
Proceedings of the Assay Commission, 1921	631
Gold and silver—	
United States	004
World	664
World	90
Profit on national-hank circulation	883

	วิลนุก_
Profits, business	21
Progress:	0.10
Building and loan associations since 1893.	943
National banks since passage of Federal reserve act	811
Numismatic collection. Work of Register since reorganization.	627 673
Prohibition enforcement:	073
Collections by Internal Revenue Bureau under penalty provisions of act	413
Customs Service, by	
Field organization of revenue bureau for	413
Progress made by revenue bureau during year	30
Prohibition unit, Internal Revenue Bureau:	
Audit and Statistics, Division of.	992
Industrial Alcohol and Chemical Division.	990
Narcotic field force	989 987
Office of Counsel and Legal Division.	989
Permit Division	995
Prohibition field force.	988
Projects, building, authorized by Congress.	435
Promotions in commissioned personnel of Coast Guard	460
	619
Proof bullion (1,000 fine) Prosecutions and suits, internal-revenue and prohibition	1001
Public buildings:	
Activities of Supervising Architect's office in connection with	119
Contractors' war claims.	441
Public debt of the United States:	593
Amount of, and changes in, during 1921. Certificates of indebtedness (see also Certificates of indebtedness)	59
Changes in, during fiscal year	
Condition of, at times of issuing certificates of indebtedness	5-203
Deposits and redemptions in bank-note account for fiscal year, statement	
on	507
Estimated receipts and retirements, fiscal years 1922 and 1923	155
Exchanges and conversions. 24	3-261
Interest—	510
Fiscal years, by	519 466
Interest beging	882
Interest-bearing	002
ceased	677
ceased. Issue and redemption of loans and Treasury notes	507
Issues and retirements. 24 Liberty loans. (See Liberty bonds and Victory notes.)	3, 247
Liberty loans. (See Liberty bonds and Victory notes.)	0.45
Matured debt on which interest has ceased	3,247
Noninterest-bearing	3, 441 8 407
Outstanding issues, amount and rate of interest on, June 30, 1921 20 Outstanding principal—	5, 491
June 30, 1921	8. 497
Years, by, from 1856 to 1921.	505
Preliminary statement of, Oct. 31, 1921 21	4, 359
Prewar loans, issues, and retirements. 24	3,247
Quarterly comparative statement	4,361
Receipts and disbursements during war	240
Receipts and disbursements on account of, 1920 and 1921.	538
Receipts and expenditures— Estimated, for fiscal years 1922 and 1923.	155
Warrants issued, on basis of, for fiscal year 1921.	132
Receipts by years, from 1789 to 1921 (see also Receipts and disbursements).	512
Refunding program	3
Retirement of war debt during fiscal year	9, 392
Securities owned by United States. (See Securities owned by United	
States and Loans to loreign Governments.)	
Sinking fund. (See Sinking fund, cumulative.)	7 520
Transactions for 1921 affecting principal	1, 100
ties)	251

	Page.
Public Debt Service, progress since reorganization of	673
Public Health Service:	
Abstract of report of Surgeon General.	446
Activities summarized	109
Chief clerk's office.	452
Education section.	452
Foreign and insular quarantine and immigration.	447
Hospital service	111
Industrial hygiene	448
Inspection service, general.	451
Interstate quarantine	
Library	453 449
National health program	111
Personnel and accounts. 11:	
Purveying service.	453
Quarantine—	100
Domestic (interstate)	9. 447
Foreign and insular	447
Sanitary reports and statistics.	448
Scientific Research Division. 110	0.446
Venereal diseases	451
Public lands, receipts from sale of. 51: Public Moneys, Division of, duties transferred to Division of Bookkeeping	2, 535
Public Moneys, Division of, duties transferred to Division of Bookkeeping	
and Warrants. 12	
Publicity in connection with Government savings securities	74
Public-school teachers, District of Columbia, retirement fund	102
Purchase of supplies. (See General Supply Committee.)	
Purchases:	488
Contracts of General Supply Committee, under	450
Liberty bonds and Victory notes— Bond-purchase fund, for	63
Franchise tax of Federal reserve banks, from	59
Repayments of foreign loans, from	60
Sinking fund, for	
Metal used in minor coinage, quantity and cost	617
Minor coinage blanks prepared for coinage	617
Silver—	
Fiscal year 1921	602
Statement by Director of Mint regarding	1,403
Purveying service, Public Health	453
Pyx coins, report of annual Assay Commission	631
Q. Quarantine:	
Domestic	9 447
Foreign and insular	
Interstate 10	9 447
Interstate	4, 361
Queensland, production of gold and silver	665
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
R.	
Railroad securities owned by United States Government 5	7 910
Railroads:	7, 210
Administration accounts with Treasurer of the United States	123
Guaranty to carriers after termination of Federal control, provisions for	216
Loans to and repayments by, under transportation act as amended	227
Loans to, new, provision for	221
Payments under transportation act as amended—	
Section 204	8, 222
Section 209	9,223
Section 210	0,227
Reimbursement of deficits during Federal control, provisions for	215
Transportation act 1920, as amended, sections 204, 209, 210	78
Transportation act 1920, as amended, sections 204, 209, 210	215

Rates:	Page.
Discount, Federal reserve bank	
Money in New York, for	900
Sterling bills, for	901
Ratio: Expenditures to collections, internal revenue	969
Silver to gold since 1687.	
Real estate loans by national banks	795
Real estate owned by national banks.	782
Receipts:	
Customs—	
Expenses and, from 1858 to 1921	
Fiscal years, by, from 1789 to 1921	512
Estimates of, under revenue act of 1921, for 1922 and 1923, summarized.	160
Fiscal years, by, from 1789 to 1921	512
Sources, by, compared for fiscal years 1920 and 1921	409
Sources, classified by, 1863 to 1921	383
Years, by, 1789 to 1921.	512
Net, ordinary, and total, 1920 and 1921	535
Panama Canal, from tolls, proceeds of bonds, etc	91, 518
Post Office Department, for year	537
Sources of prewar and postwar revenues.	12
Receipts and disbursements:	150
Actual and estimated, for fiscal years 1920 to 1923	152
Cash expenditures for fiscal years 1917 to 1921. Classified, by months, from Apr. 6, 1917, to Oct. 31, 1921.	238 240
Cost of Government from Apr. 6, 1917, to Oct. 31, 1921	242
Estimates—	273
Fiscal year 1922.	156
Fiscal year 1923.	158
Fiscal years 1921 and 1922, letter to chairman Ways and Means Com-	
mittee	349
Fiscal year 1921. Fiscal years from 1789 to 1921.	. 132
	512
Ordinary—	510
Months, by, from 1897 to 1921. Postal, exclusive of, from 1840 to 1921, and per capita.	
United States bonds, on account of.	
Receipts and expenditures:	
Panama Canal, 1920 and 1921.	131
Public debt—	
Estimated, for fiscal years 1922 and 1923	155
Warrants issued, on basis of, fiscal year 1921	134
Transactions, fiscal year 1921	32,236 430
War Risk Insurance Bureau, by Receipts, disbursements, and balances of gold bulllon, fiscal year 1921	616
Recoinage, amount of, and loss from, for year	559
Recruiting Coast Guard Service	
Recruiting, Coast Guard Service	708
Redeemed war-savings certificates received by Register from Treasurer, 1921.	705
Redemption:	
Amount of currency received for, monthly and by cities	. 885
Certificates of indebtedness. (Sce Certificates of indebtedness.) Circulating notes, national and Federal reserve bank	004
Circulating notes, national and Federal reserve bank	884
Currency	77 951
Government savings securities Liberty loans and Victory notes, fiscal year 1921	507
Treasury certificates of indebtedness	670
United States bonds	670
War-savings certificates, fiscal year 1921	706
War-savings securities during 1921.	671
Reextension of national-bank charters	873
Refineries, Government, work of	04, 622

Refunding:	
Loans to foreign Governments—	Page.
Additional legislation necessary for	40
President's letter to Senate Finance Committee on	42
Secretary's letter to President on	40
Short-dated debt	3
Refunding certificates, issued, redeemed, and outstanding	592
Register of the Treasury:	450
Abstract of report of	472
Allocation of functions in office of.	673
Exchange of temporary for permanent Liberty loan bonds. Interest coupons, payment of	473 473
Matured bonds redeemed.	472
Office force of	674
Progress in work of office since reorganization.	673
Securities—	010
Received from Federal reserve banks.	473
Retired, received, and filed in office of	475
Text of report	669
Registered bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness, interest on	466
Registered bonds retired	672
Registered securities:	
Amount issued shown by Register's records	670
Issued by Division of Loans and Currency during fiscal year	687
Regulations (see also Circulars, department):	
Further, governing savings securities	6, 323
Rights of holders of savings securities. Surrender of savings securities, series of 1920, by agents	327
Surrender of savings securities, series of 1920, by agents	323
Reimbursement to railroads of deficits during Federal control.	215
Reimbursements, expenditures, balance, and appropriations, Mint Service. 60	
Relation of national-bank capital to deposits.	810
Relations with other American republics. Relief, agricultural, through Stock Growers' Finance Corporation.	120 46
Remodeling and enlarging public buildings.	440
Renovated butter.	983
Reorganization of War Risk Insurance Bureau.	101
Reorganizations of State and private into national banks	871
Repaid thrift stamps received by Register, 1921.	709
Repair depot. Coast Guard.	
Repair depot, Coast Guard	462
Repayments on foreign loans, used to retire public debt	0, 392
Reports of bureaus and offices, text of—	1
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.	967
Comptroller of Currency	769
Director of the Mint	601
Register of the Treasury	669
Treasurer of the United States.	535
Reports of national banks:	
Condition	778
Directors' reports to shareholders	778
Republics, other American, relations with	120
Research Division of Public Health Service	0 446
Reserve fund.	
Resolution to revive War Finance Corporation.	49
Resources and liabilities:	10
Banks other than national—	
Loan and trust companies.	909
Principal items, 1917–1921.	921
Reporting banks, each class of	920
Reporting banks, all, including national—	
Aggregate resources, decrease in, 1921.	940
Increase in resources, 7-year period.	937
Institutions in each State and island possession.	930
Principal items, June 30, 1921 and 1920.	930
Six-year period, 1916–1921	939
Summary of combined returns	936
B00E0 1001 07	

	Page.
Amounts due from banks and bankers	782
Assets, all other.	782
Bonds, stocks, securities, etc., other	782
Cash in yault.	782
Exchanges for clearing house	782
Loans and discounts	781
Overdrafts	781
Premises and other real estate owned	782
Principal items, by States. United States securities.	785 782
Resources of the central banks in foreign countries.	903
Retirement:	00.5
Liberty bonds and Victory notes—	
Bond-purchase fund, through.	63
Estate o' inheritance taxes, on account of	
Foreign loans, from repayment of	60
Forfeitures to United States, on account of.	64
Franchise tax of Federal reserve banks, from	59 64
Gifts, on account of	60
Public-school teachers, District of Columbia.	102
Registered bonds of United States.	672
War debt, during fiscal year 1921	9, 392
Retirement and disability fund, civil-service	8,481
Retirement of civil-service employees	5, 481
Revenue:	
Amount required—	0
Fiscal years 1922 and 1923, necessary for.	$\begin{array}{c} 6\\362 \end{array}$
Secretary's statement before Ways and Means Committee, on	20
Revision of	6
Revision of taxation without reduction of	7
Taxation and, history of.	11
Revenue act of 1921.	10
Revision:	
Internal taxation, statement before Ways and Means Committee	362
Revenue	6
Revenue program, letter of President on	$\frac{372}{6,7}$
Tax laws	U 1
Taxation—	
Reduction of revenues without	7
Reduction of revenues, without.	7
Suggestions concerning.	
Suggestions concerning. Rhodesia, production of gold. Russia, production of gold and silver.	$\frac{665}{664}$
Suggestions concerning. Rhodesia, production of gold. Russia, production of gold and silver.	$\frac{665}{664}$
Suggestions concerning. Rhodesia, production of gold. Russia, production of gold and silver. Russian gold, policy toward.	$\frac{665}{664}$
Suggestions concerning. Rhodesia, production of gold. Russia, production of gold and silver.	$\frac{665}{664}$
Suggestions concerning. Rhodesia, production of gold. Russia, production of gold and silver. Russian gold, policy toward. S.	665 664 91
Suggestions concerning. Rhodesia, production of gold. Russia, production of gold and silver. Russian gold, policy toward.	665 664 91 777
Suggestions concerning. Rhodesia, production of gold. Russia, production of gold and silver. Russian gold, policy toward. S. Safe-deposit company stock, legislation recommended. Sailors' and soldiers', civil relief act. Sales:	665 664 91 777 102
Suggestions concerning. Rhodesia, production of gold. Russia, production of gold and silver. Russian gold, policy toward. Safe-deposit company stock, legislation recommended. Sailors' and soldiers', civil relief act. Sales: Government property, condemned, revenue from.	665 664 91 777 102 410
Suggestions concerning. Rhodesia, production of gold. Russia, production of gold and silver. Russian gold, policy toward. S. Safe-deposit company stock, legislation recommended. Sailors' and soldiers', civil relief act. Sales: Government property, condemned, revenue from. Public lands, receipts from. 51	665 664 91 777 102 410 12, 535
Suggestions concerning. Rhodesia, production of gold. Russia, production of gold and silver. Russian gold, policy toward. S. Safe-deposit company stock, legislation recommended. Sailors' and soldiers', civil relief act. Sales: Government property, condemned, revenue from. Public lands, receipts from. Sweeps loss on and wastage from operations.	665 664 91 777 102 410 42, 535 626
Suggestions concerning. Rhodesia, production of gold. Russia, production of gold and silver. Russian gold, policy toward. Safe-deposit company stock, legislation recommended. Sailors' and soldiers', civil relief act. Sales: Government property, condemned, revenue from. Public lands, receipts from. Sweeps, loss on, and wastage from operations. Sales stations for war-savings certificates and stamps.	777 102 410 12, 535 626 324
Suggestions concerning. Rhodesia, production of gold. Russia, production of gold and silver. Russian gold, policy toward. S. Safe-deposit company stock, legislation recommended. Sailors' and soldiers', civil relief act. Sales: Government property, condemned, revenue from. Public lands, receipts from. Sweeps, loss on, and wastage from operations. Sales stations for war-savings certificates and stamps. Sales tax unit. Internal Revenue Bureau.	665 664 91 777 102 410 12, 535 626 324 979
Suggestions concerning. Rhodesia, production of gold. Russia, production of gold and silver. Russian gold, policy toward. S. Safe-deposit company stock, legislation recommended. Sailors' and soldiers', civil relief act. Sales: Government property, condemned, revenue from. Public lands, receipts from. Sweeps, loss on, and wastage from operations. Sales stations for war-savings certificates and stamps. Sales tax unit, Internal Revenue Bureau. Sales taxes, internal-revenue. Sales taxes, internal-revenue. Salt Lake City Assay Office:	665 664 91 777 102 410 12, 535 626 324 979
Suggestions concerning. Rhodesia, production of gold. Russia, production of gold and silver. Russian gold, policy toward. S. Safe-deposit company stock, legislation recommended. Sailors' and soldiers', civil relief act. Sales: Government property, condemned, revenue from. Public lands, receipts from. Sweeps, loss on, and wastage from operations. Sales stations for war-savings certificates and stamps. Sales tax unit, Internal Revenue Bureau. Sales taxes, internal-revenue. Sales taxes, internal-revenue. Salet Lake City Assay Office: Deposits, income, expenses, and employees.	665 664 91 777 102 410 12, 535 626 324 979 85, 411
Suggestions concerning. Rhodesia, production of gold. Russia, production of gold and silver. Russian gold, policy toward. S. Safe-deposit company stock, legislation recommended. Sailors' and soldiers', civil relief act. Sales: Government property, condemned, revenue from. Public lands, receipts from. Sweeps, loss on, and wastage from operations. Sales stations for war-savings certificates and stamps. Sales tax unit, Internal Revenue Bureau. Sales taxes, internal-revenue. Employees.	665 664 91 777 102 410 42, 535 626 324 979 85, 411 612 628
Suggestions concerning. Rhodesia, production of gold. Russia, production of gold and silver. Russian gold, policy toward. S. Safe-deposit company stock, legislation recommended. Sailors' and soldiers', civil relief act. Sales: Government property, condemned, revenue from. Public lands, receipts from. Sweeps, loss on, and wastage from operations. Sales stations for war-savings certificates and stamps. Sales tax unit, Internal Revenue Bureau. Sales taxes, internal-revenue. Salt Lake City Assay Office: Deposits, income, expenses, and employees. Employees. Salvador, coinage by United States for.	665 664 91 777 102 410 42, 535 626 324 979 85, 411 612 628
Suggestions concerning. Rhodesia, production of gold. Russia, production of gold and silver. Russian gold, policy toward. S. Safe-deposit company stock, legislation recommended. Sailors' and soldiers', civil relief act. Sales: Government property, condemned, revenue from. Public lands, receipts from. Sweeps, loss on, and wastage from operations. Sales stations for war-savings certificates and stamps. Sales tax unit, Internal Revenue Bureau. Sales taxes, internal-revenue. Sales taxes, internal-revenue. Salt Lake City Assay Office: Deposits, income, expenses, and employees. Employees. Salvador, coinage by United States for. San Francisco:	665 664 91 777 102 410 12, 535 626 324 979 85, 411 612 628 613
Suggestions concerning. Rhodesia, production of gold. Russia, production of gold and silver. Russian gold, policy toward. S. Safe-deposit company stock, legislation recommended. Sailors' and soldiers', civil relief act. Sales: Government property, condemned, revenue from. Public lands, receipts from. Sweeps, loss on, and wastage from operations. Sales stations for war-savings certificates and stamps. Sales tax unit, Internal Revenue Bureau. Sales taxes, internal-revenue. Sales taxes, internal-revenue. Salt Lake City Assay Office: Deposits, income, expenses, and employees. Employees. Salvador, coinage by United States for. San Francisco: Discontinuance of subtreasury at	626 324 979
Suggestions concerning. Rhodesia, production of gold. Russia, production of gold and silver. Russian gold, policy toward. S. Safe-deposit company stock, legislation recommended. Sailors' and soldiers', civil relief act. Sales: Government property, condemned, revenue from. Public lands, receipts from. Sweeps, loss on, and wastage from operations. Sales stations for war-savings certificates and stamps. Sales tax unit, Internal Revenue Bureau. Sales taxes, internal-revenue.	665 664 91 777 102 410 12, 535 626 324 979 85, 411 612 628 613
Suggestions concerning. Rhodesia, production of gold. Russia, production of gold and silver. Russian gold, policy toward. S. Safe-deposit company stock, legislation recommended. Sailors' and soldiers', civil relief act. Sales: Government property, condemned, revenue from. Public lands, receipts from. Sweeps, loss on, and wastage from operations. Sales stations for war-savings certificates and stamps. Sales tax unit, Internal Revenue Bureau. Sales taxes, internal-revenue. Deposits, income, expenses, and employees. Employees. Salvador, coinage by United States for. San Francisco: Discontinuance of subtreasury at Mint— Deposits, income, expenses, and employees.	665 664 91 777 102 410 12, 535 626 324 979 85, 411 612 628 613
Suggestions concerning. Rhodesia, production of gold. Russia, production of gold and silver. Russian gold, policy toward. S. Safe-deposit company stock, legislation recommended. Sailors' and soldiers', civil relief act. Sales: Government property, condemned, revenue from. Public lands, receipts from. Sweeps, loss on, and wastage from operations. Sales stations for war-savings certificates and stamps. Sales taxes, internal-revenue Bureau. Sales taxes, internal-revenue. Salt Lake City Assay Office: Deposits, income, expenses, and employees. Employees. Salvador, coinage by United States for. San Francisco: Discontinuance of subtreasury at Mint— Deposits, income, expenses, and employees. Employees, by departments.	665 664 91 7777 102 410 410 622, 535 626 324 979 979 613 613 613 613 614 615
Suggestions concerning. Rhodesia, production of gold. Russia, production of gold and silver. Russian gold, policy toward. S. Safe-deposit company stock, legislation recommended. Sailors' and soldiers', civil relief act. Sales: Government property, condemned, revenue from. Public lands, receipts from. Sweeps, loss on, and wastage from operations. Sales stations for war-savings certificates and stamps. Sales tax unit, Internal Revenue Bureau. Sales taxes, internal-revenue. Deposits, income, expenses, and employees. Employees. Salvador, coinage by United States for. San Francisco: Discontinuance of subtreasury at Mint— Deposits, income, expenses, and employees.	665 664 91 777 102 410 12, 535 626 324 979 85, 411 612 628 618

•	Page.
Sanitawy vapouts and statistics. Public Health	
Sanitary reports and statistics, Public Health	448
Sarawak, production of gold and silver	665
Savings banks:	0.45
District of Columbia, earnings, expenses, etc	945
World, in principal countries.	952
Savings deposits in national banks, by reserve cities and States	808
Savings Division, Treasury Department	71
Savings securities, Government:	
Agencies—	
Regulations for surrender, series of 1920.	323
Series of 1921, for distribution and sale of	
Cash and collateral agents	324
Cash receipts from sale of savings certificates, by months.	76
Definitions of	298
Exchange of war savings for Treasury savings certificates	7,316
Holders of, regulations governing rights of	327
Industries, associations, etc., savings plans in	72
Issues for 1922	77
Lost, stolen, etc., claims on account of	472
Offering of series, 1921. 7	4,297
Operations during 1921 reviewed	71
Post offices to surrender	325
Publicity in connection with	74
Redemption of	7, 251
Post offices to surrender Publicity in connection with Redemption of	6, 323
Sales stations for	324
Terms and conditions of issue, 1921	74
Thrift education, report on	72
Thrift education, report on	297
Treasury savings stamps and Treasury savings cards, series 1921	306
Values, table of series 1921	3, 305
War savings certificates, series 1921	299
School teachers'. District of Columbia, retirement fund	102
Schools, habits of thrift promoted in Scientific Research Division, Public Health Service. 11	72
Scientific Research Division, Public Health Service	0,446
Second Liberty loan, issues and retirements	254
Secret Service Division, abstract of report of	481
Secretaries of the Treasury and Presidents under whom they served	XVII
Securities:	
Domestic and foreign, owned by national banks	798
Exempt, Secretary's letter stating attitude toward	379
Federal reserve banks, received from	473
Fiscal agency account, received for credit to	671
Government savings, for 1922 (see also Savings securities, Government)	77
Owned by United States Government—	
Federal land bank	7,213
Foreign obligations (see also Refunding obligations of foreign Govern-	
ments and Loans to foreign Governments)	6, 210
General classification of	56
Miscellaneous.	58
Railroad	7,210
Surplus war supplies and ships, received from sale of	3, 213
War emergency corporations stock	6.210
Received, examined, and retired, summary of	
Registered—	
Amount issued.	670
Issued by Division of Loans and Currency, fiscal year 1921	687
Register's office, in files of.	673
Retired, destruction of	672
Retired, received and filed in office of Register of the Treasury	475
Tax-exempt, constitutional amendment proposed, limiting issue of	380
Total amount destroyed, fiscal year 1921.	768
Total amount of all paid received by Register	
Total received for all accounts	672
Treasurer, held in trust by	392

Securities—Continued.	
United States— d. stat sand described villed and section for I	Page.
Amounts issued, retired, and outstanding, 1921 680 Held by national banks 782, 798	-685
Holdings by national banks reduced.	$\frac{803}{782}$
Issues owned by national banks in reserve cities and States	803
Outstanding, 1918, 1919, 1920. 680	-685
Total owned by national banks in reserve cities and States	798
Total paid, 1921. Totals for period, Apr. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1921. 680	671
United States and other—	-000
Prepared by Bureau Engraving, etc., and delivered for issue	686
United States, in bearer form—	
Cancellation and retirement, received by Register for	729
Fiscal agency accounts, received by Register for	. 128
Audit and credit, received by Register for	725
Fiscal agency accounts, credited to	726
Value of certificates redeemed, 1921	671
Seed-grain loans to farmers (see also Federal Farm Loan System)	94
Seigniorage on silver and minor coinage. 406, Semiannual duty collected from national banks, by years.	592
Senate Committee on Finance:	982
Obligations of foreign Governments to United States—	
President's letter to committee.	42
Secretary's letter to President	40
Serbia, production of silver. Seven-thirty notes, issued, redeemed, and outstanding.	$\frac{664}{592}$
Shareholders, national-bank:	992
Directors' reports to, recommended	778
Reserve cities and States, in	830
Shares of national-bank stock, shareholders and, in reserve cities and States.	830
Short-term financing	3
Bullion-	
Deposits and purchases.	602
Exports of refined, since 1900, from United States	653
Mints and assay offices, holdings of.	567
Operations under Pittman Act. 91	, 602
Stock in United States mints and assay offices. 605, Treasury, in, June 30, 1921	567
Circulation of, by months.	571
Manufactures and arts, used for, in United States	659
Mints and assay offices, holdings of, June 30, 1921	567
Production—	657
United States since 1792 World, by countries, 1919 and 1920.	664
Recoinage of	560
Treasury, amount in, by months.	571
Treasury offices, holdings of, June 30, 1921.	567
Silver certificates: Amount and distribution of	547
Average life of	553
Changes in denominations of	552
Circulation of, by months.	575
Denominations of, issued, redeemed, and outstanding, by years	584
Outstanding, by months. Treasury, amount in, by months.	575 575
Treasury offices, holdings of, June 30, 1921	567
Silver coin:	
Estimated stock of, by months	571
Stock and distribution of	547
Sinking fund, cumulative, purchases for 61, Soldiers' adjusted compensation bill. (See Soldiers' bonus.)	, 539
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief act, bonds issued under	102
Soldiers' bonus:	
Letter of Secretary concerning.	229
President's address to Senate	232
Views of Treasury regarding	55

	Page
Soldiers, disabled, report to President on administration of laws for care of	91
Concilor's office, Bureau of Internal Revenue	19 00
DULLUES OF DIEWAL AND DOSTWAY PAVONING	
DULLE ATHEFICE DECOMPTION OF COLD and silver	1:
South Australia, production of gold and silver.	66-
	663
Spain production of cold and cilyon	0.0
Spain, production of gold and silver. Special and miscellaneous commodities, taxes from sales of.	66-
Special certificates of indebtedness:	
Jesued during for all the state of the state	
Issued during fiscal year.	169
Paid, canceled, and retired, 1921.	709
Special com issues	400
appedat depositaries:	
Interest collected from.	86
Treasury's system of Specifications, bids, contracts, etc., General Supply Committee Spirits, distilled:	86
Specifications, bids, contracts, etc., General Supply Committee.	489
Alcoholic beverages and. Produced, withdrawn, and remaining in bond. Revenue from toxes on 1862 to 1883	409
Produced, withdrawn, and remaining in bond	992
Revenue from taxes on, 1863 to 1921.	388
Stamps, internal-revenue.	
Standard silver dollars:	1001
Circulation of by months.	
Coinage resumed after 17 years	571
Coinage resumed after 17 years.	92
Mints and assay offices, holdings of, June 30, 1921	567
Pittman Act, melted under.	11.404
DUCK OF DV MOREIS	571
Treasury, amount in by months	571
Treasury offices, nonthings of Jinna 30 1997	567
but and indiffer par bonds, tax-exemption of	14
Diate Daliks.	
Converted into pair 1	905
Converted into national—	000
Number and capital of, 1863 to 1921	872
	9 971
water, building and loan associations in each	942
Seate (Commercial) Danks condition of	
State supervision, banks under	905
Statements:	398
Committee on Ways and Means, before-	
Revenue needs	
Revenue needs.	363
Revision of internal taxes.	-362
internal revenue, general sollices of classified	383
1 diliber of employees—	
Civil-service, retired, and compensation paid to same.	373
reasury, by months, from October 1920 to October 1921	374
remmary—	
Classified Government expenditures, from July 1, 1920, to Mar. 31, 1921.	357
Classified Government receipts from July 1 1920 to Mar 21 1921	250
	1 350
a united of three States, June 30 1991	205
Quarterly comparative, of the bilblic debt	1 961
Railroads, payments to-	1, 501
Section 204, transportation act, 1920, as amended	222
Section 209, transportation act, 1920, as amended.	
Section 210, transportation act, 1920, as amended, loans to carriers	223
under to Nov. 15 1921 and represent the first to Carriers	0.1=
under, to Nov. 15, 1921, and repayments of same.	227
Receipts and disbursements, exclusive of principal of the public debt, Apr.	
6, 1917, to Oct. 30, 1921. Securities owned by United States, June 30, 1921.	240
Short deted public debt agents, June 30, 1921.	210
cutoff taged public deal comparative hourse for	361
Treasury transactions for uscal year 1921	236
White House, revenue revision	372
Diaves, bolids of, belonging to United States held by Transcurer	569
blates paying greater part of tax on tobacco	2, 981
stationery, appropriations, expenditures, etc., for	484
Stations, Coast Guard	101

		P	age
Statistics of Income issued by Internal Revenue Bureau			971
Sterling bills, rates for. St. Louis, discontinuance of subtreasury at.			901
St. Louis, discontinuance of subtreasury at			337
Stock:			
Coin and bullion in United States. Gold and silver in United States, since 1873, by fiscal years.	406, 60	05,	648
Gold and silver in United States, since 1873, by fiscal years			650
Gold, in United States—			
Calendar years, by			652
Fiscal years, by, since 1873.			650
Metallic, of United States.	605, 6	48,	650
Monetary—			
Gold, in United States			89
Principal world countries, of, 1920			894
World of, 1919 and 1920	6	60,	662
Money-			
United States, in general circulation in			898
United States, Treasury, banks, and circulation, in			899
National-bank, shares of			830
Paper money, of United States.	6	49,	65]
Safe-deposit company, legislation recommended for			777
Stock Growers' Finance Corporation.			46
Stock savings banks:			
Condition			908
Deposits, depositors, and average deposit account			911
Stores account of General Supply Committee			490
Subscriptions, Liberty loan, in default.			296
Subsidiary silver coin:			
Circulation of, by months			571
Estimated stock of, by months. Mints and assay offices, holdings of, June 30, 1921.			571
Mints and assay offices, holdings of, June 30, 1921			567
Recoinage of			560
Stock and distribution of			547
Treasury, amount in, by months			571
Treasury offices, holdings of, June 30, 1921			567
Subsidies for gold production:			
Bill providing for			- 90
Letter of Secretary regarding.			376
Subtreasuries, discontinuance of:			
Department circulars ordering.	3	33-	-339
Final announcement by Treasury of			-80
Work of mints increased by			603
Subtreasury functions acquired by Mint Service			603
Suits and prosecutions, internal-revenue and prohibition]	1001
Summary:			
Combined returns from all reporting banks			93(
Securities received, examined, and retired.			673
Transactions in certificates of indebtedness	4,	65,	268
Supervising Architect:			
Abstract of report of. Appropriations made during fiscal year 1921.			433
Appropriations made during fiscal year 1921			441
Buildings under contract, completed and not completed			430
Claims of contractors and others, under act of Aug. 25, 1919			441
Contracts—			
Completed, awarded, and in force by office of			430
Major, awarded during fiscal year, itemized			439
Expenditures on account of appropriations			443
Hospital and quarantine station construction.			438
Projects authorized			433
Public buildings, remodeling and enlarging.			440
Surety bonds, section of			129
Surplus and wastage of bullion in ounces			619
Surplus war supplies and ships, securities received by Government on account of the supplies and ships, securities received by Government on account of the supplies and ships, securities received by Government on account of the supplies and ships, securities received by Government on account of the supplies and ships, securities received by Government on account of the supplies and ships, securities received by Government on account of the supplies and ships, securities received by Government on account of the supplies and ships, securities received by Government on account of the supplies and ships.	count		
of		33.	213
Surrender of savings securities, by agents and sales stations			328
Surtaxes.		7	7, 14
Sweden, production of gold and silver.			664
Sweep cellar operations.			623
Sweeps, loss on sale of.			620

1063

Т.

	Page.
Tables accompanying the report on the finances.	495
Taiwan (Formosa), production of gold and silver	665
Tasmania, production of gold and silver. Tax certificates, changes in amount outstanding during fiscal year. 174	665
	4, 205
Tax laws:	
Administrative amendments to	7
Revision of	6
Taxation:	-
Additional needed	4
Administrative amendments.	7 512
Direct tax receipts, 1789 to 1921, by fiscal years. Estimates on amount needed, reduction of	-369
Excess-profits tax. 7,	
High, diversion of capital by.	18
Incentive destroyed by excessive	16
Injurious effects of high rates on revenues.	20
Revenue and	11
Revenue needed from.	
Revision of—	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
President's letter on.	372
Reduction of revenues without	7
. Secretary's statement to Ways and Means Committee on	362
Suggestions concerning.	7
Revision of laws relating to.	- 6
Surtaxes on income	7.14
Taxes:	
Admissions and dues, collected on	
('onsumption	410
Estate and inheritance paid with Liberty bonds and Victory notes 6-	4,276
Excise—	0.0
Estate tax, objections to	22
Luxury and	5, 410
Retention advocated.	20.00
High, effect of	20, 22
Income and profits, simplification suggested.	981
Tobacco, on, revenue from	
Terms and conditions of issue, savings securities for 1921.	$\frac{9,410}{74}$
Test, annual, of coins by Assay Commission.	631
Third Liberty loan issues and retirements.	255
	72
Thrift education, report on. Thrift stamps, repaid, received by Register, 1921.	709
Tin purchased for minor coinage	617
Titles, national-bank:	
Changes in—	
Consolidation, incident to	874
Effected under act of May 1, 1886	873
Tobacco:	
Cigarette papers and tubes, tax collected on.	982
Cigars, special tax on manufacture of	981
Perique	982
Revenue from—	20.0
Classified statement, 1863 to 1921	383
Decrease in, compared with preceding year	412
States paying greater part of tax on	2,981 981
Total receipts from all taxes on. Trade and financial relations with other American Republics	$\frac{981}{120}$
Trade foreign.	42
Transactions:	£ que
Principal, of the public debt, affecting. 58, 243, 391, 497	7, 538
Railroads, Treasury with under transportation act	78
Receipts and disbursements, in, fiscal year 1921	
Transfer of duties from Division of Public Moneys to Division of Bookkeeping	,
and Warrants.	480
Transportation act, 1920, sections 204, 209, 210, as amended. (See also Rail-	
2004(1)	915

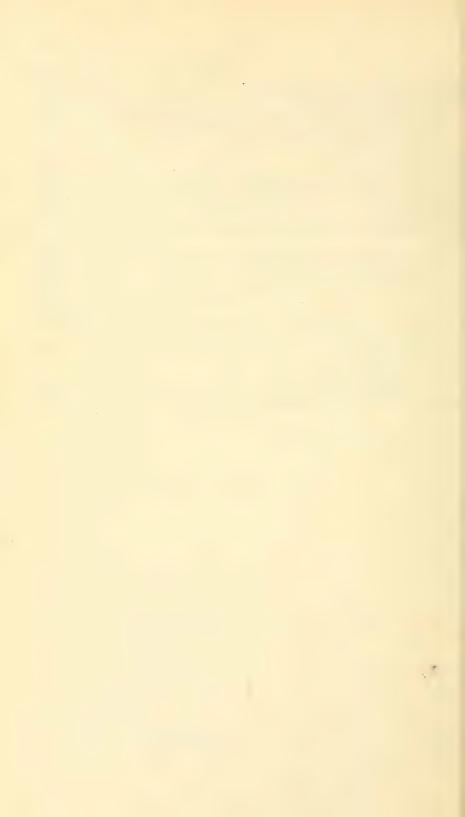
	Page
Transportation taxes, revenue from	5, 410
Transvaal, production of gold and silver.	663
Treasurer of the United States:	
Abstract of report of	39
Accounts of Government corporations and Railroad Administration with Government-owned securities held in safe-keeping by	123
Public-debt transactions affecting 58, 20:	58
Text of report.	o, 497 538
Treasury:	00.
('ash in—	
July 1, 1856, to 1921	503
June 30, 1921	138
Condition of, June 30, 1921.	137
General accounting office organized independently of	-126
Gold holdings of	3. 391
Organization—	201
Assignments of bureaus and offices in	381
Changes in. Treasury certificates of indebtedness:	128
Distribution among Federal reserve banks and reporting member banks	1
Growing popularity of.	
Issues during fiscal year	59
Issues during fiscal year. Offering of two issues, Dec. 15, 1920.	6.
Outstanding-	
Oct. 31, 1921	5, 69
Percentage held by reporting banks	(€
Redemptions of	670
Summary of transactions. 4,65	
Treasury notes, 1921, amount outstanding (see also Certificates of indebtedness)	4
Treasury notes of 1890:	5.45
Amount and distribution of	547 558
Average life of. Circulation of, by months	578
Denominations of, issued, redeemed, and outstanding, by years	582
Outstanding, by months.	578
Redeemed in gold, by months and by years.	587
Treasury, amount in, by months	573
Treasury offices, assets June 30, 1921.	567
Treasury savings certificates:	05.3
Issues and retirements Redeemed, received by Register, fiscal year 1921.	251
Redeemed, received by Register, fiscal year 1921	$\frac{708}{297}$
Series of 1921.	763
Unissued, destroyed during fiscal year Treasury savings stamps and Treasury savings cards, 1921	306
Trust funds:	000
District of Columbia.	564
Redemption purposes, held for	, 540
Special, amount and changes in	561
Turkey, production of silver.	664
U.	
U.	
Uncovered money, amount of, June 30, 1921	535
Undersecretary XIX, 125 Union of South Africa. (See South Africa.)	,381
Union of South Africa. (See South Africa.)	
United States:	000
Banking power of the	898
Clearing-house associations in	902
Coinage— Acts, by, since 1792.	639
Fiscal year 1921	612
Mints and denominations, by, since 1793.	640
Other countries, for.	613
Deposits and purchases of gold and silver, Mint Service	,632
Industrial consumption of gold and silver in	, 605
Money in the.	898
National banks, condition summarized	787 664

	.000
United States bonds:	Page.
Monthly range of prices	884
Security for circulation, deposited as	883
United States bonds, notes, etc., in bearer form: Credited to fiscal agencies—	
Accounts credited, by	6-718
Fiscal agents, by	719
Loans, denominations, amounts, etc., by	0-723
United States coupons.	
Paid— Audited during fiscal year, by loans and months	0 700
Loans and denominations of bonds, by.	733
Redeemed—	100
Fiscal year 1921, grouped by paying agencies	735
Fiscal years 1918–1921, and total from Dec. 15, 1917.	736
United States Government life insurance. United States Government, securities owned by. (See Securities.)	419
United States notes:	
Amount and distribution of	573
Average life of	553
Changes in denominations of	550
Circulations of, by months.	573
Denominations of, issued, redeemed, and outstanding, by years	581 573
Outstanding, by months	587
Treasury, amount in, by months.	573
Treasury offices, holdings of, June 30, 1921.	567
United States paper currency:	
Held in reserve vault.	555
Pieces of, outstanding	$\frac{552}{946}$
United States Postal Savings System. United States Public Health Service. (See Public Health Service.)	210
United States registered bonds, notes, etc.:	
Audit and credit, received by Register for, 1921.	744
Audited and filed, 1921— Accounts credited, by	= 40
Loans, denominations, etc., by	748 5 747
United States subtreasuries. (See Subtreasuries.)	0-141
United States Veterans' Bureau	126
Uruguay, production of gold	664
17	
Value:	
	655
Foreign coins. Silver bullion in silver dollar since 1837.	654
Values, increase in:	
Treasury savings certificates, 1921.	305
War savings stamps, 1921	301
Federal reserve bank notes.	894
Federal reserve notes	892
Vaults:	
Currency Bureau, national-bank circulation in.	886
National banks, cash in	782
Venereal diseases	451
Coinage by United States mints for.	613
Production of gold and silver	664
Vessels, Coast Guard:	
Anchorage and movements of	4,457 462
Repairs and improvements to	
Veterans' Bureau, United States.	126
Veterans, compensation for.	55
Victoria, production of gold and silver	665
Victory Liberty loan:	0==
Issues and retirements. Subscriptions in default.	$\frac{257}{296}$
70073—FI 1921——68	_ 30
70073—FI 1921——68	

Victory notes. (See Liberty bonds and Victory notes.) Views of Treasury regarding soldiers' bonus	Page. 55
Narcotic act, cases reported and convictions pending. National banking laws, persons convicted of. Visitors at mints and assay offices. Voluntary liquidation, national banks in.	994 854 628 64 870
v i	04, 070
W.	
War debt, program for retirement of	3
War Department, disbursements on account of from 1789 to 1921	519
War emergency corporations:	56 210
Capital stock of, owned by United States. Securities received from, owned by United States	56
War finance act, amendment to	52
War Finance Corporation:	47.40
Activities of	52
Certificates issued by, changes in outstanding, during fiscal year	169
Status of. War loan registered issues and interest payments.	54
War, receipts and disbursements during.	$\frac{470}{242}$
War Risk Insurance, Bureau of:	212
Abstract of report of	414
Activities summarized. Allotment and Allowance Division.	95 416
Awards outstanding, allotment and allowance	416
Claims—	
Allowed under term insurance	424
Exemption, for. Compensation and Insurance Claims Division.	428 421
Disbursements on account of allotments and allowances.	
Duties transferred from other departments	100
Finance Division. Foreign relations section.	$\frac{429}{426}$
Hospital service.	426
Insurance Division	417
Legal Division.	$\frac{427}{419}$
Life insurance, United States Government Losses on American vessels and cargoes insured	415
Marine and Seamen's Division	414
Medical Division.	
Organization. Personnel.	01.432
Premiums—	
Policies, converted, on	419
Term-insurance, on	$\frac{418}{430}$
Reinstatements, term-insurance	418
Reorganization	. 96
Report of President's committee on	$\frac{96}{568}$
Warrants and checks, total outstanding, June 30, 1920, and June 30, 1921 Warrants issued, fiscal year 1921	478
War-savings certificates (see also Savings securities, Government):	
Redeemed-	763
Amount destroyed, 1921	
Months and series by	705
Registered and nonregistered	. 705
Series of 1921	289
Audit and credit, received by Register for	. 725
Fiscal agency accounts, credited to	. 726
Redemptions during fiscal year 1921. War-savings stamps.	. 671 . 299
war-savings stamps	

1067

	Page.
Wastage and loss on sale of sweeps	626
Wastage and surplus of bullion, in ounces	619
Ways and Means, Committee on:	
Gold subsidies, letter of Secretary on	378
Estimates for 1921 and 1922, letter to chairman on.	349
Revision of tax laws, statement to, concerning	362
Short-term debt policy, Secretary's letter on	3
Statement to, summary of.	363
West Africa, gold output.	665
West Australia, production of gold and silver.	665
West Indies, production of gold and silver	664
White House, statement relative to internal taxation	372
Wines and cordials.	995
Winter cruising by Coast Guard vessels.	3, 456
Women's clubs, Treasury savings program supported by	74
Work:	
Government refineries, Mint Service	4, 622
Income Tax Unit, accomplished by	970
Internal-revenue field collectors'	986
Laboratory, Bureau of the Mint.	630
Minor assay offices.	628
World:	
Gold production, 1919 and 1920.	664
Monetary stock, gold, silver, and paper, 1919 and 1920	0.662
Principal countries of—	,
Monetary stocks in.	894
Savings banks in	952
Production of gold and silver—	
America, since discovery of	666
Countries, by, 1919 and 1920.	664
World War, receipts and disbursements during.	240
The state of the s	
Z,	
Zinc, etc., purchased for minor coinage	617
Will, Col., purchased for infinor comage	011











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10 Annual Report, 1921.
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C.2

